Plainfield Union.

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MILTON F. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Just Received from COMSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale and Retail
DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
31 Cortland Street near Broadway,
NEW YORK.
by M. F. Cushing,
AGENT FOR PLAINFIELD,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES, IN THEIR LINE, AS FOLLOWS;

Hay's Liniment for the Piles,
A celebrated, well-known, sure, perfect and warranted cure for this troublesome disease.
It never fails in effecting a cure.

Oil of Tannin at greatly reduced price
This article has been used to a considerable extent in the medicine for a year past, and given great satisfaction. The shoemakers say there is nothing like it to make leather soft and pliable, water-tight and to preserve it. The saving of money will result from its use, besides the incalculable benefit of always having dry feet. Carriage-tops and Harness by its use last much longer, and look much better; clean by the use of the common preparations.
Sold in large bottles at 75 cents, and in smaller at 12½ cts

Cologne Water, an excellent article.
In bottles holding three pints, at 75 cent—in smaller at 37½ and 12 cents.

Balm of Columbia.
A highly recommended article for preserving and restoring and beautifying the Hair. 75 and 50 cts.

Macassar Oil, for the same. 12 cts

East India Hair Dye.
Colors the Hair and will not the Skin.
This Dye is in the form of a powder, which is in the act of being put on the hair, colors the hair over night, the first night turning the light or Red or Grey Hair to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, a fine bright black. Any person who is satisfied with the least possible trouble, keeping their any dark shade or perfect black: with a positive assurance that the powder, if applied to the skin it will not stain, or in any manner, hurt the skin. Price 50 cts.

Dr. O.C. Lin's Strengthening Plaster
For Weakness or Lameness, and Aches in the back, Breast or Side. Very superior. Price 25 cts.

Lin's Balm of China.
For the cure of Rheumatism, Nettle-Rash, Erysipelas, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Tetter, and everything that requires external application. $1 a bottle.

Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir,
A certain, speedy, perfect and sure cure of any and every case of Rheumatism, no matter how bad. Will be both, one to be taken internally, and the other to be applied externally.

Dr. Lin's Chinese Blood Pills,
As good in every respect as any in the market. 25 cents per box.

Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a sure Cure for many kinds of Deafness. $1 a bottle,

French Corn Plaster.
So simple and effectual a cure for Corns as to commend itself to all. 25 cents per box.

Castor, Oil, 1s. 6d.

The Magical Pain Extractor,
The best remedy and the quickest cure ever invented for burns, scalds, &c. 25 and 50 cents.

Indellible Ink, very superior, 31 cts.

Writing Sand, 6d.

Paste Blacking, first rate, 6d.
And the Agent will obtain any thing else sold by the above firm.
Jan. 1st, 1844.—1y.

GRAVES'
Indian Vegetable Compound for the Piles.

THE extraordinary cures performed by this Compound, of one of the most distressing complaints to which human nature is subject, those only who have experienced immediate relief by its use can testify. It is by the urgent solicitation of those I now offer it to the Public,—asking them to give it a fair and impartial trial.
The value of this remedy has long been known to the friends of the present proprietor, and has been prepared from an original recipe now in his possession. The public may rely that this Compound, according to Directions, and under my own signature, is the only genuine article known by the name of "Daniel Graves' Indian Vegetable Compound."
The Compound is entirely Vegetable, and may be used with perfect safety by the most delicate subject. LEWIS GRAVES.
Certificates of cures by this best medicine for the Piles in the World can be seen at the Store of the Subscriber, Agent for Plainfield.
Feb. 26, 1844. M. F. CUSHING.

LARD LAMPS, Argand's Patent, by
WOODRUFF & MARSH.

DYESTUFFS, DYE WOODS, ACIDS, &c.
SHEPPARD & MORGAN,
47 FULTON STREET, New York,
Will have constantly for sale

Alum,	Indigo,	Whiting, &c.
Argol,	" Extract,	—
Antimony,	Litharge,	ACIDS.
Archil,	Lac Dye,	Aqua Fortis,
Annatto,	Madder,	Aqua Ammonia,
Bleaching Powders,	Nut Galls,	Muriatic,
Blue Vitriol,	Oxalic Acid,	Muriate Tin,
Bichromate,	Prussiate Pot-ash,	Nit. M. Tin,
British Gum,	Pearl ash,	Nitric Acid,
Brimstone,	Potash,	Oil Vitriol,
Cochineal,	Sal Ammoniac,	DYE-WOODS
Cudbear,	Sugar Lead,	Bar Wood,
Copperas,	Sumac,	Cam Wood,
Copper dust,	Safflower,	Fustic,
Cream Tartar,	Tin,	Hoche Wood,
Chemic,	Turmeric,	Hyper Nic.,
Fuller's Earth,	Tincture,	Logwood,
Gum Senegal,	Tartaric Acid,	Peach Wood,
" Arabic,	" Powders,	Red Sanders,
Glue,	Verdigris,	Barbary Root,
	Wood,	Quer. Bark, &c.

Sulphate of Soda, in barrels; a valuable manure for farmers.
☞ Cash paid for damaged Hides, Indigo, Cerooons, and Glue Pieces, of all kinds.
April 8, 1844.—3m

HAT AWAY'S ARABIAN BALSAM,
For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Lungs, Croup, Asthma, and every kind of Burns, Wounds, Sprains, Sores, Sore Eyes, Felons and Rheumatism of all kinds.

THIS Invaluable Medicine having been in use for the past ten years, and having proven entire satisfaction by those who have used it, the undersigned, feel that it needs only to be used to prove its excellence. It is valuable for the cure of eruptions of the skin arising from impurities of the blood. We too well assured of it in a very few days to convince the above complaints—and no family which has once used it will ever be without it. It may be administered to the smallest infant with perfect safety and entire confidence. Sold at Wickersham and Retail's, 250 Broad st. Newark, N. J. Price 25 cents per bottle.
M. F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Read and Remember,
THAT
The Black, or Allebasi's SALVE,
An Invention of the celebrated
DOCTOR KITTRIDGE, OF MASS.

WHEN faithfully used, is curing all Fever Sores of the most malignant kind; Cuts, fresh or not; Bruises, Burns, Felons, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Swellings of every description, Dropsy, Rheumatism, (chronic or inflammatory) Sore throat, Ague in the face, Chilblains, Scald heads, &c. &c.
P. S. Scald. Ontario county, N. Y. was cured by this salve, of a fever sore which had perforated the bone through and through, above and below the bone, and which had progressed incurable by one of the best surgeons in the State.
John Trafton, in Bristol, N. Y. was cured by this salve, of a cut in the knee, which had become highly inflamed, and had matureated above and below the knee, and which was pronounced incurable either by amputation or otherwise.
A son of Thomas and Bridget Mandy, No. 150 Chambers st. N. Y. fell and cut a wound in his knee joint. It soon became alarming; Doctors Powers, Neilson and J. Kearney Rogers, all abandoned the case as hopeless. This salve was then applied, and in three weeks the boy was running about the streets.
Multitudes of cases might be named, but cannot, for want of room. Let the afflicted try it for themselves.

ALEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS

Are now admitted to be one of the best remedies in the world for all diseases which have their seat naturally. The opinion that most diseases have their origin in a disordered stomach, or bowels, has become almost universal, except among the half educated, and consequently self-conceited and stupidly prejudiced. It would be well for the world if our physicians had a better knowledge of Pathology and Therapeutics; the treatment of disease would then be more simple, and much of the suffering now endured, would be avoided. These Pills reach directly the stomach and bowels, collecting every impurity and discharging it from the body. As a cathartic, and laxative and alterative medicine, they cannot be surpassed For diseased lungs and liver, fevers of every kind, dyspepsia, &c. they should be used in connection with Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster.

Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster,
Only 12½ cents.

This Plaster is rapidly taking the place of all others, for pain and weakness in the back, side, chest, breast, loins, muscles, joints, feet, &c. for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervous affections, &c. &c. For sale only, one of multitudes that might be given, will be inserted here.
Dear Sir:—I was troubled a long time with a chronic affection in my breast, which rendered me unfit for business: I had tried various remedies and specifics without effect. At length I obtained Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster, applied it, and in a very short time I was entirely cured. I am satisfied it is the best Plaster in use, and hope it will be universally circulated.
THOMAS BIGGS.—New York, July 22d, 1843.

Allebasi's Tooth-Ache Drops,
Effect astonishing cures in from 5 to 10 minutes, when used according to directions. One local agent in Canada, writes, "I have sold a large amount since the last few weeks, has offered $100 to any one who will furnish a case of ordinary tooth-ache that will not yield to the efficacy of these drops in from 5 to 10 minutes, and he has found no one yet to claim the premium.

All the above For Sale by
Osborn & Wilson, Scotch Plains,
Amos D. Watson, Westfield,
Henry Kipping, Elizabethtown,
And by MILTON F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.
Dec. 4, 1843.—1y*

Fringes and Gimps.
A FRESH Supply just received by
Nov. 27, 1843. WEBSTER & MARSH.

From the Columbian Magazine.

Romeo and Juliet at Chesapeake.
By John Tanner.

The mischief-making little archer never did a more perverse turn, in the way of his craft, than when he lit up a mutual flame in the hearts of Thomas Tapager, Junior, and the fair Matilda Medlar. Not but they were proper enough for mating in all personals of their own; for the only little figure, red round cheeks, curly hair and blue eyes of Thomas were as nice a match for the comely form, with its round bust, full cheeks, corkscrew ringlets, jet black eyes, and round well shaped figure of Matilda, the last of which stand in no need whatever of spiritual assistment. He was one and twenty and she eighteen; he two inches above five feet and she two inches below; he loved bass and whistling, hated pomatum, green trousers and dancing, and so did she; in a word, there was a most comfortable consistency in their tastes, humors, passions, and capacities; for Thomas was a good deal fond enough, the gods that had presided at his birth had not bestowed upon him a particle of the snuff which makes heroes and great men; and in this particular Matilda was done deto. There there was affinity enough in person and character to make attachment reasonable and probable, and to ensure a respectable degree of harmony and happiness as the lot of the couple, should they be married.
Why, then, was it an evil cast of the blind day's eldest, the yoking of these twain in theatre, on bond of love? There were fathers in the way—fathers, if not with fiery hearts, at least with outrageously obstinate dispositions—and it so unfortunately happened that the feud between the Montagues and Capulets was but a prototype of the rivalry between Thomas Tapager Senior and Timothy Medlar. Both were topping tradesmen, both in a neighborhood line; and fate or their own ideas of a choice location, or both, had so willed that their shops should be, one on the theatre and the other on the warmer side of Champside, and we exactly opposite that a line from one to the other was the shortest that could be drawn mathematically. Fate, or the spirit of rivalry, or a most remarkable correspondence in taste had decreed, moreover, that the two establishments should be as similar in outward appearance and internal arrangement as carpenters, masons, painters and glaziers could make them; the shop fronts were precisely of the same pattern; so were the doors, so were the vast plate glass windows, and so, lasting the differences in the names they bore, were the signs. If Tapager made a change, for display or convenience, it was copied with marvellous celerity by Medlar; nay, one might almost suppose there was diableire in the case, for no sooner did carpenter, mason or painter begin the exercise of his craft at the one house, than the other was in a bustle, and so it was with the glazier, and so with the trade was soon busy at the other, effecting the same identical improvement or alteration, as though each had received the same orders at the same moment. Tapager could not conceive an idea that was not instantly stolen by Medlar; and it was vain for Medlar to flatter himself with the hope of gaining even a day's start of Tapager in any device for catching the eye of a possible customer.
Their placards and advertisements, too, were marked by the like uniformity. Tapager, Post and Herald informed the public, day after day, that the cheapest and best goods the world ever saw were to be had at Tapager's; Tapager, Post and Herald daily conveyed the same valuable information on behalf of Medlar; and a consentaneous N. B. at the foot of each advertisement gave particular warning that there was "No connexion with the establishment over the way." Medlar had a man in pay, who patrolled continually along Cornhill, the Strand, Fleet street and other great thoroughfares leading into the city, bearing a huge placard on which everybody was exhorted to buy at 47 Cheapside; and Tapager had another, with a placard of exactly the same size and pattern, assuring the public, in the same form of words, that the only number at which bargains could be secured was 138; and was a curious fact that one of these walking sign boards was never seen pursuing its slow and entiring march unaccompanied by the other, each keeping to his own side of the street however. They were even dressed alike; resembling each other enough to pass for twin brothers, as indeed they were; and they invariably took their respective pots of "arf an arf" at the same hap and the same time, while their two placards glared at each other in peaceful opposition, one at either side of the front door.
Such was the condition of things between the progenitors of our lovers; and such it had been for years. Nor was their belligerency confined to manifestations of such harmless character. The reporters for the newspapers had often to tell of fines imposed at Lambeth-street, Guildhall or Bow, upon Medlar for some petty outrage committed against the peace, comfort or property of Tapager; and often too, of like complaints entered and redressed, Tapager being defendant. Cross actions for damages, moreover, had long been pending in the Common Pleas, which, for they never came to trial, formed the subject of occasional paragraphs in the legal columns, where a rule to show cause was moved for or denied, or some other interlocutory proceeding was taken in Medlar versus Tapager, or Tapager versus Medlar; and it is even said that a suit in Chancery had been carried so far as the filing of bill and answer; but this is probably an exaggeration. A Chancery suit is too expensive a luxury in England for the enjoyment of any man with an income short of ten thousand a year.

Still I am well, done, that Thomas Tapager and Matilda had brought their hearts to a bad market? What could they have for sake the entire enmity of parental opposition? Why must each of those dogs eat from all the world, as the object of abhorrence, the very being of all those upon whom the same pestilence of a father would be most surely entailed? There were other and better reasons in Romeo and Juliet's case, which it is unnecessary to adduce, and which would be inharmonious. Let Thomas Tapager and Matilda Medlar—sadly and sick to some among those accursed names—look on!

I have said that they were both fond of dancing; and this was the cause of their acquaintance's progress. At least they became acquainted by taking lessons of the same dancing master, whom Thomas was just a fortnight before his lady love. Master Jones was a fashionable professor, and numbered among his pupils some few of the highest connexion in the city, and consequently was enabled to make some among those somewhat outlandish lessons.

"

From the New York Tribune.

To ——.

"No change of circumstance, or lapse of years,
can again restore this heart to his possession."—
Extract from a Private Letter.

Ay! wear the cold and careless smile
It well befits thy cheek to wear,
And speak with cheering tone, the while,
Of feelings which thou couldst not share;
Yet better far Love's deep unrest
Than the dull calm that dulls thy breast.

The chain which bound so long and well
Is severed now, and ne'er again
Will hope and dreaming fancy tell
Their varying tale of joy and pain;
And I am free,—am free once more
From all the spells which bound of yore.

Yes, I am free;—upon my brow
Thou canst not trace one vain regret,
And I can meet thee calmly now,
As if we ne'er had calmly met;
And if the blood will sometimes dart
From the flushed cheek into the heart,

It is not that I love thee still,
But aye association's power
Recalls, perchance against the will
The memory of that blissful hour
When thou wert life itself to me,
And I was everything to thee.

Perhaps the casket may be rough,
But still the gem within it lay,
And it to thee was not enough
To fling the casket's self away,
But thou didst trample on the gem
Which might have graced a diadem.

And yet I seek not to upbraid:—
Let Silence like a funeral pall
Upon the bier where now is laid
The memory of that ancient thrall,
Droop gently o'er the cold dead Past,
Whose pleasures were too bright to last;

And as the wild flower's tender cheek,
Sweetly returns the heaven's own smile,
Amid the desert wrecks which speak,
Of ruined cities many a mile,
So mid the wreck of Passion's power,
Peace blooms serene, a heavenly flower. D.

Durability of Timber in a Wet State.—Of the durability of timber in a wet state, the piles of the bridge built by the Emperor Trajan across the Danube, is one example. One of these piles was taken up, and found to be petrified to the depth of three quarters of an inch; but the rest of the wood was little different from its ordinary state, though it had been driven more than sixteen centuries.

The piles under the London bridge have been driven about 1600 years, and from Mr. Dana's observations, in 1746, it does not appear that they were materially decayed. In 1819, they were sufficiently sound to support the massy superstructure. They were chiefly of elm.

In digging away the foundation of old Savoy Palace, London, which was built 650 years ago, the whole of the piles, consisting of oak, elm, beech and chesnut, were found in a state of perfect soundness, as also was the planking which covered the pile heads.

Sad Degeneracy.—The habits of luxury and extravagance of the present generation, however much desired by the lust of the eye and the pride of life, do yet exert a baneful influence on the religion and morals of mid Rades. The numerous artificial wants which are creat-d, foster pride, waste precious time, excite to envy, and are in reality injurious to the peace of mind, and to the best interests of men in the present world, and in that which is to come. The New York Mirror has an essay on manners and customs fifty years ago, which is full of admonition to the present generation. Fifty years make a great change, not only in the condition of an individual, but in the habits and principles of society. We make an extract for the benefit of our readers, into the pens of the writer says:

When Washington was President, his wife knit stockings in Philadelphia, and the mother made doughnuts and cakes between Christmas and New Year; now the married ladies are too proud to make dough-nuts, besides they don't know how, so they even send to Madame Pomposour, or some other French cake baker, and buy sponge cake at three dollars a pound. In those days New York was full of substantial comforts; now it is full of splendid misery; then there were no grey headed spinsters, (unless they were ugly indeed,) for a man could get married for a dollar and begin housekeeping for twenty, and in washing the clothes and in cooking his victuals the wife saved more money than it took to support her.

Now, I have known a minister get five hundred dollars for buckling a couple, then wine, cake, and all etcetras, five hundred more—wedding clothes and jewels, a thousand—six or seven hundred in driving to the Springs or some deserted mountain, then a house must be got for eight hundred dollars per annum, and furnished at the expense of two or three thousand—and when all is done, his pretty wife can neither make a cake nor put an apple in a dumpling. Then a cook must be got for ten dollars a month—a chambermaid, a laundress, and seamstress at seven dollars each, and as the fashionable folly of the day has banished the mistress from the kitchen, those whose helps aforesaid reign supreme, and while master and mistress are playing cards in the parlor, the servants are playing the mischief in the kitchen—thus lighting the candle at both ends, it soon burns out. Poverty comes in at the door, and drives love out at the window. It is this stupid and expensive nonsense which deters so many unhappy old bachelors from entering the state of blessedness; hence you find more deaths than marriages.

Missionaries for China.—Dr. Devan and Lambuth, missionaries of the Baptist Church, sailed in the ship Valparaiso for Canton. Interesting religious services were held on board by Dr. Devan.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser
Warren Tragedy—Carter Convicted.

Belvidere, June 24th.

At an early hour this morning, our Court room was crowded to excess by both sexes, to listen to the charge of Judge Whitehead to the Carter case. This has been an exciting and all absorbing topic of conversation for the last few months. No expense or trouble has been spared to ferret out the perpetrators of the Warren tragedy, as yet veiled in a cloud of mystery. Judge W's charge was a concise, lucid and impartial exposition of the law and evidence. The Jury were sent out at 11 o'clock this morning.

After they had retired, on motion of Mr. Morris the District Attorney, Abner Parke, Peter Parke, and Henry Hummer, three suspected accomplices of Carter, and relatives were arraigned. The excitement in the Court room at this moment was intense, and it was with difficulty that order could be preserved. The District Attorney proceeded to read the indictments to the several prisoners, commencing with Henry Hummer who burst into a flood of tears, which so affected Mr. Morris that he was unable to proceed for some minutes. Hummer nodded assent to the charge, but could not give utterance to his words.

The indictment against Peter Parke was then read—he pleaded not guilty, and assumed an air of perfect stoicism. Abner Parke was next called, and plead not guilty, or in his own words—"Clear as the angels in Heaven." The last named prisoner chose his own counsel. The Court assigned counsel for Hummer and Peter Parke, who pleaded inability to employ counsel themselves. Peter Parke remarked to the court that he was totally indifferent whether the court gave him counsel or not; as all counts he could not employ any. The prisoners are now in close confinement, and will be tried at the next term in August. Yours in haste, L.

Joseph Carter convicted of the Murder of John B. Parke!

Belvidere, June 24th, 6 P. M.

The Jury after being out six hours returned into court and by their verdict said they found the defendant guilty of "Murder in the first degree." It is due to the counsel of the defendant to say that they spared no effort to save him. For one day and a half did his counsel Mr. Browne in words of burning eloquence endeavor to impress upon the minds of the jury the futility of the case as made out by the State. He appealed to the passions of the jury, he applied himself to their reason; and if it had been possible for eloquent argument to have saved the life of the defendant he would have done it. But all in vain. The evidence of his guilt was too conclusive and overwhelming; and after the prosecution had closed by Mr. Halsted on the part of the State, even the doubting could no longer doubt of the defendant's guilt.

The prisoner will be confined in the jail of this county until the September Term of the Supreme Court when he will be taken to that Court for sentence. He was much affected at the rendition of the verdict. The Grand Jury at their present sitting found bills of indictment against three other persons as being participators in the horrid butchery of the Carter family, viz: Abner Parke, the father-in-law of the prisoner, Peter W. Parke, his nephew, and Henry C. Hummer, who was in the employment of Carter at the time of the murder. Yours, &c. S.

The Presidency.—Notwithstanding all that has been said in relation to slaveholding dictation in affairs of government, the cry of the South still is, give, give, and the hearty response of the most pitifully subservient North, is, give, give.

We would think that the developements of the past were sufficient to open the eyes of the whole people, and convince them of the absolute folly if not of wickedness, in always yielding to the insolent demands of the slaveholders; but we have continued manifestations of the arrogant requirements and pretensions, and servile submission on the part of the North.

According to the last census, there were about four millions of free people in the South, and about ten millions at the North; and this proportion has been nearly the same ever since the organization of the government. Since the adoption of the constitution we have had five southern slaveholders for Presidents, who held the office eight years each, and one more whose four years will terminate next March; making 44 years—and we have had three northern Presidents who held the office 4 years each, making 12 years only. With this we think the South should be satisfied, for a while at least, but how stands the matter? Within little more than one month three great political conventions have been held to nominate candidates for the Presidency; all held in a slaveholding atmosphere, and each convention has nominated a southern slaveholder.

They nothing about the character of the men nominated in other respects, the fact that these three parties, are using every effort to elevate slaveholders to the highest office in the gift of the nation, when they have had that office 44 out of 56 years, is a thing that ought to open the eyes and arouse the indignation of every true lover of human liberty. Can this boasted land of liberty have none but slaveholders to preside over its councils? Is there not among the ten millions of northern freemen, one to be found capable of filling that office, who does not wear the badge of oppression, whose skirts are not stained with the blood of the innocent?

Shall the world look on and behold all the energies of a great and professedly free nation, put forth to sustain the slaveholding interests, and perpetuate so cruel, unjust and detestable a system as American slavery?

Let it be decreed otherwise by the people of the Free States, and our country shall be redeemed.—*New Jersey Free man.*

The June Term of the Essex Circuit Court of Oyer and Terminer and the several County Courts, commenced in Newark last Monday.—James B. Burnet, of Elizabethtown, is foreman of the Grand Jury. Among the Grand Jury are David W. Wetmore and Randolph Dunham, from Plainfield.

Marriage of the President.

John Tyler, President of the United States, was married in the city of New York, last Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, to Miss Julia Gardiner, daughter of the late David Gardiner, of Gardiner's Island, whose lamented death occurred on board the Princeton last winter.

The ceremony took place at the Church of the Ascension on Fifth Avenue, and was performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Bedell, the Rector of the church.

The whole affair was conducted with the utmost privacy, at the request of the bride's family. There were present his son, John Tyler, Junior, Mrs. Gardiner, the mother the two brothers and the sister of the bride, Col. and Mrs. Graham, Miss Legare, sister of the late lamented Secretary of State, and the two daughters of the Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe, Postmaster General.

Not more than a dozen people were in the church except the bridal party.

The bride is a beautiful and elegantly formed woman, of about 24 years. She was voted simply in white, with a gauze veil depending from a circlet of white flowers wreathed in her hair. The bride was given away by her brother.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the party departed for the residence of the bride in Lafayette place, New York. The wedding cortege consisted of five carriages. That in which the President and his lady was conveyed was drawn by four horses, the coachman and footman wearing bridal favors.

After dinner the bridal party went on board a steamer and made a short excursion around the harbor, passing the North Carolina, Princeton, and the Mexican steamers. On approaching the various ships of war, the salute due the rank of the President was fired from them, including the Mexican steamers; the yards of all the ships, steamers and revenue cutters, were manned, and as the party passed, cheered most heartily. The steamer then proceeded to Jersey city, where the party took the cars for Philadelphia.

The President remained but one day at the seat of government, and then went to his farm in Virginia, where he intends spending a few days in retirement.

Mr. Gardiner was formerly a lawyer of high standing in New York, but retired early in life from his profession with an independent fortune. He was once elected Senator of the State of New York, and performed his legislative duties with credit to his industry and abilities.

The New York Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session at Brooklyn, voted yesterday, 143 to 38, in favor of the alteration of the Restrictive articles of the Church, as proposed by the General Conference, so as to allow an equable division of church property in case the Southern Conference shall conclude to withdraw. It is probable, we think, that the measure will also receive the sanction of the other Annual Conferences, when the obstacles to a peaceful division of the Church will be removed, and the South left free to form a separate organization if she sees fit to do so.—*Tribune, of June 20th.*

United States Senate.—The terms of the following Senators expire on the 4th of March next.

Whigs	Democrats
Phelps, Vt.	Fairfield, Me.
Choate, Mass.	Sturgeon, Pa.
Sprague, R. I.	Tappan, Ohio,
Huntington, Ct.	Benton, Mo.—4
Talladge, N. Y.	
Dayton, N. J.	
Bayard, Del.	
Merrick, Md.	
Henderson, Miss.	
White, Ind.	
Potter, Mich.	
Foster, Tenn.	
Rives, Va.—13.	

The present Senate is is politically divided thus: 29 Whigs, 23 Democrats. The vacancies will reduce the respective parties to stand thus:—16 Whigs, 19 Democrats. The Whigs must elect 11 to give them the majority. Should the Whigs elect 10 and the Democrats 7, there would be a tie in the Senate.

Forbearance.—Few virtues are more easily or justly appreciated than a mild demeanor and forbearance towards our neighbors and those with whom we are daily brought in contact—a ready disposition to defer to circumstances, and a habitual deference and respect to those about us. Possessing this, one may glide in an easy and unruffled manner through all the stormy changes of life, giving and receiving happiness at all times. Not, be it understood, because the disposition is too indolent or insipid to be affected by either good or evil, but from a calm and persevering determination to make the best of everything—to look on the bright side of the picture in every instance. Forbearance is but another name for Charity, the greatest of the cardinal virtues. The exercise of forbearance towards our fellows and toward the circumstances of life, is one of the greatest privileges we enjoy inasmuch as by the practice of it we promote our own happiness, as well as that of those who surround us. How little comparative happiness do those enjoy who allow the most idle occurrences to weigh upon their minds, who seem almost determined to reverse the order of Nature, because it happens to cross their inclinations. With them, self predominates over every thing—they cannot yield an iota to the opinions or happiness of those about them, while they expect these same persons to make even greater sacrifices to them. Yield, then, as far as you consistently can, to the opinions and welfare of others, and by so doing you will reap your own reward in an inner satisfaction, only produced by the consciousness of having done well.

Sam Slick says, there are two languages that's universal—the language of love and the language of money—the gals understand the one and the men understand the other the world over.

There is a much better way to find when the sun rises than by consulting the almanac.

GLEANINGS.

Of Mr. Polk as a private gentleman, and of known views in his social and domestic relations, we have no disposition to speak otherwise than with entire respect.—*National Intelligencer.*

New Factory.—A company has been formed at Newburgh to establish a steam cotton manufacturing establishment in that village, with a capital of $100,000. It is to be erected directly upon the bank of the river, and the building, which is to be 150 feet long by 30 wide, will be commenced immediately, and put in operation as soon as possible.

A Deed Worthy of Record.—As the steamer Worcester was nearing the wharf at New London, on Saturday, a poor woman, one of the deck passengers, accidentally stepped from the gangway and fell overboard, when Mr. Hezekiah Story, the second mate of the Worcester, without hesitation plunged in and succeeded in keeping her above water a few minutes, until both were rescued from their perilous situation.

In the town of Leverett, Mass. not less than 12 tons of maple sugar were made by the farmers the past season.

The Tremont House at Boston, has been indicted for selling spirituous liquors without a license.

Gen. Nathaniel Terry, of Hartford, aged 76; Ithiel Town, Esq architect, of New Haven, aged 60; and Timothy Dwight, Esq. son of the late President Dwight, of New Haven, aged 66;—all died at New Haven on Thursday evening the 13th inst. They were distinguished citizens of Connecticut.

The pardoning power has been put under some restrictions in Ohio The acting governor gives notice, that an application for a pardon must be announced in the papers for three weeks, with such particulars detailed, before it is presented to him.

Hon. Geo. McDuffie has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate. He goes, with Mr. Pickens, into the Legislature of South Carolina, there to carry through a law to tax all Northern Manufactures brought into South Carolina. Hope nobody feels frightened.

The amount collected in this country in aid of the Free Church of Scotland, up to the 1st of June, was $37,866 83.

The Philadelphia Riots.—The English journals publish at great length all the details of the late bloody riots with their reflections and remarks. The friends of civil and religious liberty in that country, and they are powerful, deeply regret this stain on our institutions. The unpatriotic journals refer to these outrages with evident satisfaction, with the view of showing the weakness and inefficiency of a Republican form of Government.

Among other acts of the late session of Congress, was one abolishing the office of Assistant Collector, to reside at Jersey City.

Mayor Harper of New York has issued a proclamation, interdicting the booths about the Park on the 4th of July.

The Post-Master at Philadelphia has been removed, and James Hays, formerly of Trenton, been put in his place. A general removal of the clerks is anticipated.

The Tariff policy is prevailing in Virginia. The Whig press contends earnestly for it, and her Whig Representatives are arguing the question at the stump.

It is stated that counterfeit pennies, worth 62 cents per 100, are manufactured by the thousand, in Attleborough, Mass. They may be detected by comparison with the genuine coin.

The Mexican Minister, now sojourning in New York, has published his recent despatches from home, dated May 30th, which declares explicitly that Mexico will never assent to the annexation—that the government and the nation are immovably determined to resist the project and reject all proposals for its consumation, whether accompanied or not with offers of compensation." The documents were published in the Spanish paper in New York, being dated after Mr. Tyler's special messenger had reached Mexico.

Fists.—R. L. Wickliffe and B. R. Hardin, of Bardstown, Ky., from an angry controversy about Texas, proceeded to ratify the treaty of hostilities by annexing their fists to each other's noses.

Good Results.—The tendency of the adoption of the suggestion of his honor the Mayor of New York, in his message, to employ the able-bodied tenants of the Alms House, in labor of one kind or another, may be judged from the fact that, during the last three weeks, in which arrangements have been making to carry the suggestion into practice, more than 200 of the tenants have left the institution.

Mr. George Snyder, a well-known brick maker of Philadelphia, is now completing an order for 30,000 bricks, for Mr. Gibbens, a gentleman in London.

The receipts at nearly $600,000 tolls on the Erie canal, within 44 days, is an amount surpassing all calculation, even all dreaming among financiers.

A gentleman connected largely with building states that more than a thousand edifices, of one kind and another, churches, dwellings, and factories, are now going up in New York.

A mammoth lemon, the fruit of a tree belonging to Mr. Dumrs Colton, of Newark, has been sent to the office of the Daily Advertiser. It weighs 15 oz. and measures 14 inches one way and 10½ the other.

Travelling on the Western rivers is very cheap, while the fare and accommodations are excellent. The charge for passage from Wheeling to Louisville, a distance of 350 miles, board and lodging included, is from 5 to 6 dollars.—The charge for passage down from Louisville to New Orleans, a distance of 1500 miles, is only ten dollars, board and lodging included.

THE UNION.

Plainfield, July 1, 1844.

Treason.—The South Carolina Nullifiers in appears from resolutions adopted at several public meetings, intend to dissolve the Union, and form with Texas a great South-ern Confederacy, with Mr. Calhoun at the head, if they cannot obtain Texas with the Union. Mr. Preston avows this wicked and base design upon Mr. Polk, who is open Seesse. The Globe charges the same thing upon the Calhoun men of South Carolina, and establishes the charge by publishing a long list of resolutions adopted at public meetings in the Sumpter District, in Barnwell, in Edgefield, and other places, all in South Carolina. The South Carolinian, the organ of the Nullifiers, publishes a regular plan of proceedings to dissolve the Union, unless Texas be immediately annexed. These Southern nabobs seem rife to secede—it is ridiculous and absurd to expect that they will submit to healthful law and order. But we rejoice to believe that the other Southern States do not unite with them, or approve of their designs. The treason seems at present to be confined to South Carolina.

Slavery.—"The New Jersey Freeman" is the title of a small Anti-Slavery paper, just started at Boonton, Morris county, by Dr. John Grimes, at 25 cents a year. Mr. Grimes is a philanthropic physician in active practice, not acquainted with the printing business, and yet his paper on a press of his own construction will be seen therefore that he is an amateur and deserves patronage both on account of the goodness of his cause and his enterprise.

We call the attention of our readers to an article in another column, from this new paper, on the Presidency, and we add a few words on the same and kindred subjects. The New York Anti-Slavery Standard says the real cause why Mr. Van Buren did not receive the nomination, was, he was not a slaveholder, and that the fact since the prevalence of Abolition, is determined that none but slaveholders shall be even nominated for the Presidency! Look at, not only all our Presidents, but all our national officers, Cabinet Members, Foreign Ministers, Officers in the Army and Navy, &c. &c. and a large majority of them are and always have been slaveholders—while the free population of the United States has been about a quarter of the whole. The actual number of all the slaveholders is only 19 millions which compose our population, and little over a quarter of a million, or 300,000 is the most. This small number rule the whole. Slavery is an impoverishing institution, and the slaveholders not being able to support themselves, are supported by the Government, the paupers, and the institution is a constant drain upon the industry and enterprise of the North. The North will perceive this ere long, and that Slavery must soon cease to exist.

Distressing Casualty at Newark.—A Wax mass meeting advertised to be held in front of the Court House in Newark, on the afternoon of June 22d, was suddenly adjourned in consequence of a most distressing accident. The meeting was assembling, and just as the Committee and Speakers were entering upon the stage from the Court House door, it suddenly gave way, and a little boy, about 14 years of age, son of Mr. Simon Passmore, was crushed to death! No other person was seriously injured. An appropriate resolution was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

A Treaty has been entered into between the United States and France, for the mutual surrender of criminals, which was ratified by the Senate before its adjournment.

Dorr Sentenced.—On Tuesday, at Newport, R. I. Chief Justice Darfee sentenced Thos. W. Dorr to Hard Labor in the State Prison for Life. In his address to the prisoner the Chief Justice exhibited considerable emotion. The performance of a like duty would, he said, in any case be extremely painful, but doubly so in the present instance, as he had in times past enjoyed the intimate acquaintance and friendship of the prisoner.

Mr. Dorr made a brief and somewhat bold address in reply, the substance of which was that lamentable as his situation might appear to some, he would be very sorry to exchange it for that of the Chief Justice. When Mr. Dorr finished his address, it was very generally observed that he had lessened his chances for an early pardon by the tone of his remarks.

We believe the above is from a Rhode Island paper, endorsed by the Tribune and Newark Advertiser. We are extremely surprised that Mr. Dorr, for a merely political offence, and acting openly with the belief that he was doing right, should be visited with so severe a sentence as Imprisonment for Life at Hard Labor! The Rhode Island is altogether too strong and despotic a government for this Hemisphere—indeed a great deal worse than Great Britain in the case of O'Connell. The Southern Nullifiers and Hartford Conventionists would fare hard under such rule. We almost agree with

Dorr, that it is preferable to receive such a sentence than to be the inflictor of it. But it cannot be that the governement of Rhode Island intends to carry out this abominable and inhuman sentence—he will probably be pardoned without delay.

☞ The Convention for revising the Constitution of this State have finished their labors, and have produced an Instrument, which we think will be received by the people, without much opposition. The Constitution, as finished, was agreed to by the Convention, on Friday, with but one nay.

☞ Intelligence from China to the 15th of March has been received at New York. Nothing of importance had occurred except the arrival of our Minister. The Canton Register of March 9th says:

His excellency, the Hon. Caleb Cushing, enjoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the U. S. of America to the Court of Pekin with suite, arrived at Macao Roads on Saturday, 24th ult. on board the U. S. ship Brandywine.

☞ The Young Whigs of this place raised a tall Ash Pole on Main street, Saturday evening, with cheering and the firing of cannon—as an evidence of their earnestness in the cause.

The Members of the "Young Men's Clay Club of Plainfield," are requested to meet at the house of Randolph Frazee, this (Monday) evening, at half past 7 o'clock. A full attendance is particularly requested, as some business will come before the Club to act upon which is very necessary all the members should participate in.

By order of the Executive Committee.
Plainfield, July 1, 1844. 1w

Affairs at Nauvoo.—The St. Louis Era has information from the Mormon country, in Illinois. Great excitement was produced at Warsaw, by the news of the destruction of the office of the "Nauvoo Expositor," and a handbill was issued, inviting an appeal to arms. At a later hour, writs were procured at Carthage, the county seat of Hancock county, and officers despatched to Nauvoo, to arrest the persons concerned in the outbreak. But this, we venture to say will not be done. The law is powerless for good in that region. A rumor prevailed at Warsaw, that Joe Smith was arresting every man at Nauvoo, who was opposed to, or would so justify his proceedings. The Warsaw Signal says: "We have only to state, that this is sufficient! War and extermination is inevitable! Citizens, arise, one and all!!—Can you stand tamely and such infernal devils to rob men of their property and rights, without avenging them. We have no time for comment—every man will make his own. Let it be made with powder and ball!!!"

Sandwich Islands.—It must be gratifying to every friend of missions to see the happy results of missionary labors on those of our race who a few years since were degraded heathen, without a written language, but who in the short space of fifty years have been raised to a rank among civilized nations, their language reduced to form, and their independence acknowledged by the most powerful governments of the world. Messrs Ballou and Richards, Commissioners of his majesty of the Sandwich Islands, are now in the city, and visited on Saturday last, and were received on board the ship of war North Carolina, and at the Navy Yard, with a national salute, and every other attention due to their high character as the representatives of an independent nation. On Friday they visited Fort Hamilton, where they were treated with due consideration. This is right. The Sandwich Islands are a civilized and Christian people; and now recognized by Britain, France, Belgium, and the United States, as belonging to the great family of nations.—*Evangelist, of June 27.*

Acts of Texas.—In the correspondence with Mr. Calhoun on the Treaty of Annexation, Gen. Henderson and Mr. Van Zandt say that the Commissioner of the General Land office of Texas, estimates the limits of the Republic to contain 203,520,000 acres, of which 67,408,073 have been appropriated, leaving 136,111,8326 subject to disposition by the Government.

Reduce the aggregate to square miles, and the result is 318,000—which is more than equal to the combined territory of the ten following States, viz: New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the six New England States.

Massacres.—We learn from the New Bedford Mercury, that an arrival at that port brings intelligence that the British frigate Cleopatra having got ashore on a reef on the coast of Madagascar, one of her boats, with an officer and 18 men, sent to carry out an anchor, was attacked by the natives, and eight of them were killed, including the Lieutenant.

The business of wool-growing is receiving increased attention in the West. The exports of the articles from Northern Ohio, by way of the lake ports, during the year 1843, amounted to 903,036 pounds, an increase over the exports of the previous year, 1841, of 225,570 pounds.

The freight train from Albany to Boston, one day last month consisted of 94 cars.

The Bank of England has in her vaults 150 tons of gold, equal to 2,720 tons of silver.

It is good council to make up all breaches as soon as they appear; or rather, by watchfulness keep all so firm that no breach may appear, for the evil of contention is a great deal better prevented than remedied.

Farmers' tools should be of the best kind.—The additional work they will perform will pay for them ten fold over.

Another Company to Oregon.—The St. Louis New Era of June 11th says:—"A letter from Holt county, Mo. states that a third company recently started from the Council Bluffs. It consists of 27 wagons, 40 men, a large number of women and children, and many cattle."

Consumption.—In its confirmed and incipient stages, coughs, asthma, croup and liver complaint, form by far the most fatal class of diseases known to our land. Yet even these may be cured by means of the simple yet powerful remedies that are scattered wherever those maladies prevail.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the concentrated essence of those remedies—It has cured incipient Consumption, Athma, Liver Complaint, Croup, &c, in numberless cases, where all other medical means have failed.

In the first stages of the disease, termed "Catarrhal Consumption," originating from neglected Colds, it has been used with undeviating success, and hundreds acknowledge they owe the restoration of their health to this invaluable medicine alone. In that form of Consumption so prevailing among young females, commonly termed debility.

"Going into a Decline."

A complaint with which thousands are lingering, it has also proved highly successful and not only possesses the power of checking the progress of this alarming complaint, but also strengthens and invigorates the system more effectually than any medicine we have ever possessed.

Sold in Plainfield, by Dr. Lewis Craig, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

Never Despair.—No matter how enfeebled the body may be by disease—no matter how often we have been disappointed in the use of medicines recommended by our friends—we should never yield to despair, but ra her cling to hope, while life remains. There are medicines which can alleviate, and probably may cure the most prominent of which is Stanburn's Vegetable Extract Pills. These Pills act upon the system in a peculiar manner renovating and invigorating the frame by first purifying the blood and removing all morbid humors and secretions Composed wholly of vegetable and being prepared by a careful and scientific person, they are recommended by the medical faculty as worthy the notice and attention of all. Let those who are afflicted give them a trial, and they will agree with us in our remarks.

Said Extract Pills are sold in Plainfield, by Webster & Marsh, and by agents published in another part of this paper.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

W. W. Davison, $2.00; D. L. Pound, 1,12; I. Coriell, Jr. .81; Dr. E. Runyon, .50; S. Bebout, .50.

MARRIED,

At the Friends' Meeting House in this place, on Wednesday last, June 26th, ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, Esq. to SARAH LAING, daughter of Nathan Vail.

On the 24th of June, in New York, by the Hon. James Harper, Mayor, Samuel M. Stelle, Esq. to Miss Mary, daughter of Joseph Shotwell, both of Plainfield, N. J.

On the 19th of June, John Squier, Jun. to Miss Phebe Webb, youngest daughter of Henry Baker, all of Westfield.

On the 20th of June, Augustus T. Stout, of the firm of J. W. & A. T. Stout, to Jane, daughter of Jeptha Dunham, all of New Brunswick.

DIED

At Elizabethtown, June 19th, Jos. H. Halsey, Esq. aged 66 years.

At the residence of his father, (Peter Smith) in Piscataway township, on the 20th of June, Hezekiah Smith, aged 19 years.

At Tweedmouth, May 11th, James Stuart,—"the last of the Stuarts"—in his 116th year. His father, Gen. John Stuart, was a near relative of the Pretender Prince Charles.—He had five wives and 27 children. Ten of his sons were killed in battle,—5 in the East Indies, 2 at Trafalgar, 1 at Waterloo, and 2 at Algiers. His death was caused by accident.

At Springfield, June 11th, Catharine, daughter of Samuel D. Woolruff aged 23 years.

PLAINFIELD ENGLISH SCHOOL

The next Quarter of the School of the Subscriber will commence on Monday, the 8th of July inst.

W. W. DAVISON.

July 1st, 1844.—2t*

Grain Cradles.

TWO or three Grain Cradles, of Ryson's make, for Sale by
July 1. H. A. CORY.

School Books.

AT a meeting of the Society of Teachers and Friends of Education, in this State, held in Trenton, June 7th, 1844, the following books were recommended and adopted to be used uniformly in the Schools of this State; viz:

Cobb's New Spelling Book,		
Cobb's New Juvenile Reader,	*No.*	1,
Do	do	No. 2,
Do	do	No. 3,
Cobb's New Sequel or Reader	No.	4,
Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic,		
Davies' Arithmetic,		
Smith's New Arithmetic,		
Davies' Algebra.		
Gould Brown's First Lines in Grammar,		
Do	Grammar,	
Smith's Geography and Atlas,		
Davenport's History of the United States,		
Wilard's	do	do.

A. ACKERMAN, Sec'y.

A complete assortment of the above books for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

More New Carpets.

THE Subscribers are just receiving a fresh assortment of Carpetings, to be sold at New York prices. WEBSTER & MARSH.
May 13, 1844.

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N. Y. Super canal,	4 46
Ohio,	4 37
Ryed Flour,	3 56
Indian Meal,	2 56
Grain.—Northen Wheat,	95
Rye,	67
Corn, 56 lbs.	46
Oats,	30

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY, a number of hands to make Coats, Pants, and Vests, for which Cash will be paid.
Plainfield, June 24th 1844. WILLIAM DUNN.

Grass Cloth for Skirts!

OPENED this day
12 Pieces Grass Cloth
25 " Domestic Prints,
5 " Lawns.
Also a Fresh Supply of De Laines, Balzarine, &c.
June 18th. *WEBSTER & MARSH.*

Dr. Steelling's Pulmonary Syrup, Vegetable Antibilious Pills, Tonic Pills, and Healing Salve,

For Sale at the Printing Office.

Just Received,

A New Supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of French, English and Domestic Prints, Balzarines, Crape Delaines, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Spring Shawls of various patterns Parasols, Sun Shades, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A General Assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer and Satin Stocks, Silk Cravats, Gambroons, Summer Stripes, Cotonades, &c.
May 20. H. A. CORY.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

WEBSTER & MARSH,

HAVING recently added largely to their stock are pleased to offer a general assortment of New and Fashionable Goods,—Among which may be found a variety of colored and satin striped Balzorines a few pieces of French Lawns, also a fresh supply of striped and plaid muslins, figured delaines, very fine French, English and Domestic Prints, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Spring Shawls of various kinds Gimps, Fringes, Parasols, Sun Shades, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery, &c., &c.

ALSO

A General Stock of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Drillings, Gambroons, Silk, Valentia and Marseilles Vestings, with a general assortment of Summer Stripes, Cottonades, &c. &c. &c.
May 6, 1844.

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

FOR White-Washing, yes, and Brushes to put it on, for sale by D. BULLMAN.
March 25, 1844.

Parasols and Sun Shades.

Good Assortment, for sale by
May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Just Received!

2 PIECES Rich Light Figured Silks,
1 do Blue black Figured Silk,
4 do Balzorines,
2 do Lawns.

Also—One Case, 1600 *Yards American Prints,*

Embracing all the different Styles and Patterns for tasty Dresses, from 3to 12 yards, which will be sold from 6d to 14d per yd.
New Ladies is the time for great bargains.
May 20, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Bonnet Silks.

A Few Pieces of new and Fashionable style. Also a few more pieces of Balzorines; Satin striped Delaines, &c. &c. with a rich assortment of Sun Shades and Parasols. Opened this day by
May 18. *WEBSTER & MARSH.*

Prime Cheese.

A FEW Boxes of very superior, just received by
May 4, 1844. WEBSTER & MARSH.

INK.

JUST RECEIVED, Several gallons of very superior Blue and Black Writing Ink. May 27. M. F. CUSHING.

Look! Look at This!

THE Subscriber having just returned from New York with a new Assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, takes this opportunity of inviting all who are in want of good and handsome Goods, to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.
April 20, 1844. H. A. CORY.

N. B. Good hands for all kinds of Southern Work wanted by H. A. C.

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his Friends and Customers that he has just received a general assortment of Spring Goods, consisting of Blue black Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets, Vesting, blue black and colored Silks, Mousseline de Laines in great variety, French and American Prints, Ticking, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Nanking, Jeans, Carpet Warp &c. all of which he will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce Please call and look at them.
March 25, 1844. D. BULLMAN.

Houses to Let.

One situated in Water street, possession given immediately—and one in the lower part of the village now undergoing repairs, possession given the 10th of June.
May 18. WEBSTER & MARSH.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, a few hundred good Vest and Pantaloon Hands, also Hands to make Coats and Flushing Over Coats. To *Good Hands* the best of encouragements and steady employment will be given.

N B. The subscriber will pay cash or its equivalent in goods. H. A. CORY.
Plainfield April, 8th 1844.

Chinese Hair Eradicator

To remove superfluous hair from the back of the neck or any part of the face without the least soreness The first application removes the hair entirely, and after about two months there can be seen a few scattering hairs of much less size and strength than at first, again apply the Eradicator, and the second or third application forever prevents the growth of any more hair on the place where it has been applied.

Chemical Store, Tryon's wholesale agents, New York
M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishing to extend his business, would respectfully invite Coat and Sewed Job makers to call at his Shop over the Printing Office in Plainfield, and examine Specimens of work he has prepared. Terms cash for all work satisfactorily done.
EDWARD R. TITSWORTH.
Plainfield, N. J. June 10th, 1844.

Just Published, and For Sale at the Printing Office,

The Lord's Day, or The First Day of the week proved to be the Christian Sabbath,

in a Sermon,
by REV. DR. BLACKMORE.
Price six cents.

Tea, Tea, Tea.

THE best Young Hyson Tea that was ever sold in Plainfield for the price, which is only four shillings per pound.

ALSO,

A very superior Orange Pekoe Tea, for 5 shillings For sale by DANIEL BULLMAN.
Plainfield, May 13, 1844.

Just Received,

A FEW Pieces of Plain and Figured Silks, also a large assortment of De Laines, and Gingdamas, very useful for Ladies' Dresses at this season of the year.
D. BULLMAN.

Runaway,

FROM the Subscriber on the 20th of April, my Black Boy, named Jerry Fisher, aged 21 years. All persons are forbidden to harbor, trust or employ said Boy, under penalty of the law. Six cents reward, with no charges will be paid for his delivery to me.
JEREMIAH R. VAN DEVENDER.
Plainfield, June 24th, 1844.

WOOL CARDING

DONE at the Plainfield Factory at 6 cts. per lb. in Cash. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All Wool left at Alfred Berry's Store, Plainfield, will be returned there when carded.

Also, Wool carded and spun into Stocking Yarn, Carpet Yarn, or for Blankets, Cloth, &c. at the following prices:

Stocking Yarn, double-twisted and reeled 2c. per lb.
Yarn for Blankets or Carpets, 1c. 3d per lb.
Yarn for Cloth, Warp and Filling, 1c. 6d. per lb.
Also, HAT BODIES of all qualities made of Wool for sale; or manufactured to order.
May 20, 1844.—6m THOS. STEAD.

Fresh Teas.

A Leetle better than the best that ever was sold in Plainfield, for the price, which is only 4 shillings per pound, it has long been proved so.

Superior Young Hyson Tea for 5 shillings
Also—Extra Superior Teas for 6, 7, 8, and 9 s.
May 20. H. A. CORY.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND EXTRAORDINARY ENTERPRISE! SEVERAL HUNDRED VOLUMES OF New and Useful Books, now in course of publication or THE CHEAP PLAN. Each volume will contain 150 pages and upwards, and can be forwarded by mail to any part of the United States. Price in paper covers 25 cents; bound in boards, 37 1-2 cents; in cloth and gilt lettered 50 cents.

JAMES MOWATT & CO., Publishers 174 Broadway, New York, have made extensive arrangements for publishing, during the present and ensuing months, several hundred volumes of New and Useful Books in the various departments of Medicine, History, Education, Belles-Lettres, Poetry and Romance by the best writers. This will unquestionably form the most interesting library of Books ever published in this country, and the very small price charged for each volume will obtain for it a circulation, a very large and rapid sale. They would call attention to the following:

MODERN STANDARD DRAMA.

LIBRARY EDITION,

EDITED BY EPES SARGEANT,

Containing a selection of the best Plays of Modern Authors, with Explanatory Notes and observations, biographical and critical, to be issued in volumes, and completed in 50 weekly numbers, at 12 1-2 cents each.

The stage-marks and directions, including a description of the costumes of the characters, will be given in full, as but in no instances will there be a departure from the text of the author. The series will thus not only be serviceable to the actor, but satisfactory to the general reader.

The typography of the series will be new, large and uniform; and every number comprises a distinct and entire work in itself.

JUST PUBLISHED:

No I.—The DRAWING ROOM LIBRARY.

Edited by Epes Sargeant.

THE LIGHT HOUSE, AND OTHER POEMS.

Now for the first time collected. by Epes Sargeant, with an illustrative engraving on steel, designed by J. G. Chapman.

Prospectus of the Drawing-Room Library.

The works included in this sort a will be either original or such as are not to be procured, except at a considerable price, in any other shape. There is a class of productions, both in prose and verse, which may be called felicities in literature but which never find their way to the shelves of our book-stores, being pre-occupied as they are with the cheap novels, whose name is Legion.

Indications of a growing taste in the public mind for better things—for higher specimens of the workings of the mind of thought—for more invigorating, if not more palatable intellectual nutriment, begin to appear. To minister to this taste—to contribute to the stock of "Good Books" would be the object of the "Drawing Room Library."

By way of presenting our credentials in entering upon the task of editor, and not as a sample of what we intend to give, we commence the series with a collection of our own Poems, it being the first which can be said to our charge. Our other writings in prose and verse will appear in future numbers. But in the issue while the series will be enriched with works of a paramount interest, which cannot but impart to it a lasting value.

The "Drawing-Room Library" will be published every week, in numbers, containing distinct works, at 12 1-2 cts. each. A title page and table of contents will be given, when numbers enough to make a volume have appeared. But no every number will be independent in itself, the purchaser can consult his own taste in regard to those works which he includes in his bound collection, and may order a single number for one or more numbers of the work as they may desire. For one dollar sight numbers will be sent. Five 12 1-2 cents.

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ANIMAL MAGNETISM, OR MESMERISM, Its History, Phenomena, and Present Condition, containing Practical instructions, and the latest discoveries in the science, derived from the work of the great work by William Lang with a supplement containing new and important facts, never before published in the United States; by Rev. Chauncey Hare Townsend, author of "Facts in Mesmerism." &c. Price 25 cents.

THE MODERN STANDARD DRAMA, edited by Epes Sargeant, author of "Velasco," "Changed," &c. To be published in fifty weekly numbers—Now ready

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THE LITTLE ROBINSON OF PARIS—Or, Industry & Triumph—Tale for Youth. Translated from the French of Madame Eugenie Pas Leoy Leydon. Copyright, with an engraving One of the most interesting stories ever written for the young; and everything else is stuffed away. Price 25 cents boards.

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THE LADIES WORK BOX COMPANION—Containing instruction in all kind of canvas work, with thirty of the new and exquisitely engraved patterns. This contains all that is necessary to be found in the expensive London work, just published, entitled "Beeton Wool Work:" the latest and best of all the works on this subject. Price of the American edition 12 1-2 cents.

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J. MOWATT & CO have in course of publishing an important Educational Series on the cheap plan.

NOW READY

KNOWLES'S ELOCUTIONIST, AND RHETORICAL READER AND RECITATION BOOK.

Containing the only essential principles of Elocution, with a new selection of pieces for reading and declamation—designed for the use of schools and colleges, by James Sheridan Knowles, Author of "Virginius," "William Tell &c. &c. and Lecturer on Elocution &c. &c. Adapted to the purposes of instructions in the United States by Epes Sargeant—324 pages—price 50 cts. bound in leather, being much cheaper than any similar work in the market. In the Selections for this work will be found the opinions of Charles Astbon, L. L. D., Honorable W. C. Preston Hon. Guilian C. Verplanck, in regard to its merits. &c.

Any newspaper inserting this advertisement with six months from this date, March 16th, 1844 including this notice, twelve times, will be entitled to the inside without abridgement, and sending their papers to the "Drawing Room Library, 174 Broadway New York, shall be entitled to receive each new work named above, which will be delivered to order.

J. MOWATT & CO.
174 Broadway, New York.

☞ Periodical Agents wanted in all the favorable terms. Local and Travelling Agents wanted for the sale of our works in every town and county in the United States.

The series will be composed principally of such modern dramas of celebrity as in consequence of the restrictions of copyright in England, have not yet appeared in any collection of acceptable acting plays. The standard plays of Sheridan, Goldsmith, Shell, Maturin, Bulwer, Tobin, Knowles, Morton, D'Israeli, Leigh Hunt, Milman, Jerrold, and others, will also appear in due course of interest, and no well selected library should be without them. And yet few of these works have ever been presented to the American public in a shape suitable for preservation.

It is proposed in the present series to supply this deficiency. Every number will contain a fine comic drama, of a character to please in the closet as well as on the stage, and accompanied by introductory remarks, historical and critical.

Crockery.

1 CRATE Blue Liverpool, and Common Ware Just opened and for sale by
May 15th, 1844. D. BULLMAN.

The Only Sure Means

BY WHICH DISEASE

CAN BE THOROUGHLY ERADICATED FROM THE BODY,

is to

Purge

from the

System the

Acrimonious Humors

which are the real causes of every

Ill that Flesh is Heir to.

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS being composed of the finer, purer, and more essential parts of those roots and plants which rank high in the Materia Medica for their purifying and restorative qualities, (the grosser particles being separated by newly invented machinery,) are

therefore the natural prescription, suited to all constitutions, for producing the Healthy Digestion of the Blood, the Bowels, and all other complaints originating therefrom, that afflict the human System.

ARE YOU AFFLICTED

with

Asthma,

Cold, Cough,

Consumption,

Shortness of Breath, Difficulty of Inspiration, or Lowness of Spirits?

THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,

are peculiarly adapted, by their purgative qualities, to remove the morbific matter which causes the complaint; and to immediately release you from suffering.

HAVE YOU

Gout,

Rheumatism,

Pains in Your Shoulder, Hip or Knee Joints,

attended with swelling or inflammation,

Or Stitches in the Side,

THE EXTRACT PILLS

will afford immediate relief, and, by their operation, remove pain, and drive from the system every vestige of disease.

DO YOU SUFFER

from

Nervous Diseases,

Inward Weakness, Fits,

Palsy, Palpitation of the Heart?

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills will affect a thorough and radical cure and restore you to the enjoyment of sound health.

SHOULD YOU BE ATTACKED

with

Quinsy,

Croup, Hooping Cough,

Pleurisy, Jaundice, Phthsic,

THE EXTRACT PILLS,

should be resorted to without loss of time, as they exert a direct influence on the system, and by their energetic powers promptly remove the Disease.

STAINBURN'S PILLS

will prevent an accumulation of bile, which, if suffered to collect in undue quantities, is sure to produce malignant fevers, such as scarlet, typhus, yellow and others, that generally terminate in death.

IF YOU HAVE

the

Small Pox,

Measles, Rash, Boils, Erysipelas, St. Anthony's Fire,

Salt Rheum, Ulcers,

or any

Eruption of the Skin,

the alterative and purifying principle of Sarsaparilla, so powerfully yet so minutely, contained in Stainburn's Pills, will gradually yet most surely drive out all disease from the system.

WHEN YOU ARE TAKEN

with

Chills,

Cholera Morbus,

Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels,

Rising in the Throat,

Dysentery, Dysentery Pains, Pile, Costiveness,

or obstructions or Relaxations of any kind, use immediate use of the

VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,

and you will experience instant relief, as their purgative qualities are always safe to expel the humors which have caused the disease. Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills are especially adapted to the cure of *Apoplexy, Gravel, Vomiting and Spitting Blood, Liver Complaint Dropsies, Ringing Noises in the Head, Sacred Fire, Female Obstructions, Fevers, Cancers, Tumors*, as the ingredients of which they are composed enter directly into the system, remove all accretions, open the pores, and eradicate every thing noxious from the system.

TO FEMALES.

For the complaints incident to females, these pills may be used with the most perfect safety. Being the extract of Vegetables, they do not in the smallest rack the delicate frame, or weaken the constitution, as in the case with ancient and impure remedies.

TO CHILDREN.

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills

are allowed to be the best medicine extant for children, and being composed of extracts, may be administered in any form, if the directions are faithfully followed, the most salutary results will ensue.

STAINBURN'S PILLS

are now extensively used in hospitals, both in this country and in Europe. From the fact that their being formed entirely of extracts, they are not unpleasant to take, are particularly mild in their operation, producing no nausea, and are still

MORE POWERFUL

to eradicate disease and purify the blood and fluids.

For sale, price 25 cents per box (containing 30 pills) at the following offices—

New York—Broadway.

Philadelphia—3 Ledger Buildings.

Boston—9 Court st.

And by the advertised agents throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

Agents in this Vicinity.

Plainfield—Webster & Marsh.

Scotch Plains, Col. Wm. Wilson.

Brooklyn—Nelson Webster.

New Market—Israel R. Cocell.

New Durham—Joel Tappen.

Metuchen—R. R. Stelle.

Westfield—Charles Clark.

Railway—John Pearson.

Rahway—Smith & Cathart.

Middlebrook—E. Y. Shetwall.

Stone Mills—Noah Drake.

Washington Valley—Wm. M. Drake.

Bonnel Village—Peter Terhune.

STAINBURN & CLICKENER, 338 Broadway—Nov. 1 door to the Tabernacle—New York.

Jan. 9, 1843.—1y

INSURANCE.

The Rahway Mutual Insurance Fire Company,

ARE prepared to effect Insurance on Buildings, Wares, and Merchandize, either Mutually or Annually, on as favorable terms as any similar Institution.—JOSEPH O. LUFBERY, President.

ROBT B. LEE, Secretary.

☞ Their Offices at the Store of Jackson Freeman & Co

(34-tf)

☞ ROBT. ANDERSON is the Surveyor for Plainfield. Aug. 21, 1843.

DAISY BUTTONS, and LADIES' FANCY CRAVATS, a good Assortment just received Nov. 6, 1843. by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Lady's Silk Cravats,

Most Splendid Assortment just opened, by Sept 17, 1843 D. BULLMAN

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

ON and after Monday, 19th of March, 1844, The Passenger Train will leave Somerville, at 8 A. M., and at 1 1-4, P. M., and

Leave New York by N. J. Railroad, 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.; by Steamboat at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.

The Freight Train will run every day

Leave Somerville at 4 1-2 o'clock, A. M.

To Leave New York at 1, P. M. by Steamboat.

☞ Persons wishing their freight to go directly through, will have it put on board of the 1 o'clock train, at 1 1-4 freight will go directly through by that line; other trains are taking freight. The Train will wait after the arrival of this boat to take all the freight in that direction at Elizabethtown. Rates of Freight reduced to summer prices, on after April 1st.

COMMUTATION FARE.

From May 1st, *To be paid in advance.*

Between Somerville or Boundbrook and Elizabethport, $25 per year, or 20 for 6 months.

Between Plainfield, or Scotch Plains and Elizabethport, $40 a year, or 24 for six months.

Between Dunellen and Elizabethport, $30 a year or 18 for six months.

Startling Facts.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is acknowledged by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exist but what are sooner or later troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases said to be a supposed fever, scrofula, or some other alarming cause of the fevers of the human family—while in truth they die of Worms! and these could have been eradicated in a day by the use of a bottle of KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How sickening the thought that these things should be—and when every person has been told, that by trying the WORM EXTERMINATOR, when they know that even if the case was not worms, this remedy could not by any possibility do hurt—but always produced good, how few ever make the trial! Why? Oh! How important then to use it, and who will dare to take the responsibility todo without it! Let every parent that is not a brute, ask themselves this question in truth and soberness.

Mr. J. C. RINGOLD had a child very sick for near two weeks, and attended by a physician, without relief, when KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE was given, and next day more than forty worms were passed when the child recovered rapidly.

A CHILD of a widow woman, living near the Manhattan Water Works, had dwindled for a month till near a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth and itching of the nose. A humane lady who called to provide for the family sent some Kolmstock's Vermifuge, which brought away great *quantities of worms for two or three days*, and the child grew better at once and regained its full strength in less than a month.

Several Children in a highly respectable family in Broadway, had worms to a frightful extent, and were all cured rapidly with this Vermifuge.

In another family in the same neighborhood on St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the circumstance of having eradicated a large quantity of worms, after all other remedies had failed which was very extensively known in that part of the city.

A FAMILY in New Jersey saved several children by the use of it. One, a girl of 8 years of age, had become exceedingly emaciated before this Vermifuge was given. The next day three large worms were discharged, and she felt well. The next day she again became worse, and had resort to the Vermifuge that finally brought away an incredible quantity of worms, and the cure was complete, and she gained her health & flesh.

A Physician of standing had doctored a family of children some weeks, without being able to restore but one to health, when he called on the family to send for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, and cured the rest with it in less than a week.

Numerous cases of other complaints were supposed to exist, and the persons treated for fever, &c. but finally a trial of this Vermifuge discovered the true cause of the sickness, by bringing away an almost incredible quantity of worms, large and small, and the persons recovered with great despatch Instances of this kind might be cited to an immense extent, but it is useless, one trial for 25 cts will convince the most skeptical that the certain effects of this Vermifuge.

CAUTION.—Never buy this article unless it have the signature of Kolmstock & Co. engraved on the outside label, and the fac-simile of Comstock & Co.

Sold in Plainfield, by M. F. CUSHING.

Jan. 2, 1843.—1y

The long established Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary JACKSON POUND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he continues the above business at his old stand—where he keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Large Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Soda Crackers, Milk Biscuit, Butter Biscuit, Sugar Crackers, Candies of all kinds, &c. &c. at Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere, and many thanks for all custom.

Any person wishing to have their demands against he subscriber, for blacksmithing, printing, shoeshats, tailoring, wagon-making, flour, corn, hay, oats, or feed, please call on the subscriber and get them, or all other demands whatsoever, are requested to present them for settlement without delay.

Those indebted to him he hopes will not put themselves out of the way to pay up their accounts, but when convenient he would like to have it, and will take it in potatoes, corn, oats, wood or cash, or any thing that he may have to spare. He hopes here after none will ask him for trust, as he intends to do a cash business, and nothing else in any way.

☞ J. P. forbids any one to trust him without his written order.

Dec. 25, 1843.—1y*

Great Achievement in Medical Science.

Who after reading the following can longer doubt that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the greatest Medicine in the World?

New York, Jan. 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with the Asthma for 24 years sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks, and though attended by various medical advisers of the highest reputation and skill in the country, twice the disease proved nearly fatal to life

Some few weeks ago I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry which, after using but a few and a single bottle has produced what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

For asthmas colds, coughs, shortness of breath, wheezing and soreness of the lungs I believe it to be the very best medicine in the world. I send this certificate to the agent whom I do not know only as a duty which I owe in sympathy to the afflicted.

A. REACH,

in William's Law Office, 58 William st.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public F. A. TALLMADGE, Recorder of the City of New York.

JOHN POWER, Vicar General of New York.

Dr. L. CRAIG, Agent for Plainfield.

SILKS.

Blue Black and Fancy Colored, Figured and Plain Silks, a few dressed ready, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL

MR. WOOD begs to inform his patrons and the Public that the *Summer Term* of this School will commence on Monday, the 22d of April.

The course of Instruction will embrace all the branches of an English Education and also those preparatory to admission into College. In order to increase the efficiency of this establishment, Mr. Wood has secured the services of Mr. A. McCollum, A. M. Trinity College, Dublin, and Monsieur Jean O. Maurice, a native of France. These gentlemen are eminently qualified to give instruction, Mr. McCollum in the Classics and higher branches of Mathematics and Natural Science, and *Monsieur Maurice in the* French and Spanish Language.

The same attention not only to the literary but the intellectual and moral improvement of the pupils, which has given so much satisfaction will be continued.

Terms for Junior Class per Qr. $4 00

" Senior Class, 6 00

An extra charge for modern Languages.

April 15, 1844.—6m.

PLAINFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Summer Session will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of May ensuing, in the building lately occupied by Mr. Fairchild.

Terms per quarter, for day scholars.

Primary Course	$2 50
Writing, Arithmetic and Elementary Geography,	3 00
E. Grammar and Geography,	3 50
Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, History, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Rhetoric, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c.	5 00
Extra Charges.	
Music on the Piano,	10 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	5 00

Principal, *Mrs. Browne will give instruction* on the Piano, and his son Alexander Hamilton Browne (member of the Brooklyn Institute) will instruct small classes in Drawing.

ISAAC CORIELL, *Jr.* Principal.

Plainfield, April 29, 1844.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

For the cure of CONSUMPTION,

Diseases of the Lungs, and Respiratory Organs.

One of the most Remarkable Cures on Record.

I, PETER STRYKER BEEKMAN, resident of the township of Hillsborough, County of Somerset and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify to the following facts: About seven years ago, I was attacked with a pain in my right side, and darting to my right shoulder, with other bad symptoms, which made me very sick, and for which my physician pronounced Pleurisy Complaint. After being under his care for a long time, he pronounced my case incurable, and ceased attending me. I would occasionally get better and work a little, but was in misery, then a relapse would occur, and I would be worse than ever. I began to cough, which was tight and dry, dizziness in my head, my kidneys were severely affected, and I had a severe pain and soreness of the pit of my stomach, my food did not digest, as it appeared to me that my stomach was completely stopped up, for every thing I was immediately sick after eating, *my bowels were very costive, my cough increased and* became very weak, and my flesh was nearly all gone, and I was reduced to nothing scarcely but skin and bone, continued to get worse, and was unable to work, and confined part of my time to my bed, and sometimes all the time. I called in at different times all the physicians of eminence in that part of the country, and tried a great many medicines both at home and from abroad, but none of them could afford me any permanent relief.

I continued in this miserable condition, and all my friends thought, with myself, that I must soon die, when Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup was highly recommended to me. On the first day of March last I commenced taking it; after I had taken one bottle, I found it produced a happy effect upon my kidneys; I continued using it, when, a few mornings afterwards, I brought up about half a pint of yellow matter. I kept steadily on, and a few days afterwards, I brought up, as near as I can tell, 2 quarts of the most horrible stuff I ever saw, consisting of Pulmonic Syrup, and a great deal of the diseased substance, resembling tripe, I soon felt better. I then found for several days, something start and tickle in my throat, when upon coughing, I would bring up something resembling black sealed snails. I brought up a good many of these, and it appeared to me as if the Pulmonic Syrup had reached the root of my disease, and was now clearing it entirely out of my system. I took in all 24 bottles of the Syrup, when I felt as if my disease was all gone. I felt weak; my appetite was good: my food digested good, and I began to gain strength. I soon began to gain strength—I have worked hard on my farm all summer, and have felt well except a little weak. I still continue gaining strength, and believe I shall soon get as strong as ever I was.

This is the first summer in 7 years that I have worked upon my farm to make a full hand. I feel like wonderfully requite to cover this with a proper description of the miserable condition in which I was in. I have suffered days and weeks of the most violent bodily anguish, and I would take great pleasure in giving my name and residence to any one case to any one that would call upon me, as I could do it much better than by writing it on paper, and I would gladly show any one of the great many bottles I used from Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. I believe it has entirely cured me. I know very well that it has done much more for me than all the doctors or anything else I could do. I have no hesitancy in recommending it to every body. I have advised several afflicted friends to use it and they have done so, with great benefit.

I live near Branchville, in the County of Somerset and State of New Jersey, and will at any time be pleased to see all who will call upon me; and I hope they will be benefited by it, in relation to the cure effected by "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup," are true, and further he saith not.

Dated Somerville, Oct. 11th, 1843.

PETER STRYKER BEEKMAN.

Dated October 12th, 1843.

State of New Jersey, Somerset County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, the Subscriber, Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Somerset, Peter Stryker Beekman, and having been duly sworn according to law, did depose and say that the facts above stated, and by him signed, in relation to the cure effected by "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup," are true, and further he saith not.

Dated October 11, 1843. R. GASTON.

Somerset County, ss.—I do hereby certify that the state of illness of Mr. Beekman, as by him above described, and his restoration to health, are true; and further, his character is of irreproachable character and standing, and high resubstability in the neighborhood. W. B. GASTON.

October 11, 1843.

The above Syrup is for sale at the Proprietor's Office, No. 146 Race street, opposite Crown, Philadelphia. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK.

Berry & Dunham, Agents for Plainfield. 26S 9m

JUST RECEIVED,

1 BALE CARPET WARP, and for sale by May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

B. HUNT'S, ZOOPHYTE OR VEGETABLE ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Pain in the side and stomach, bowel complaint sick head ache, dizziness in the head, foul stomach,—in short these pills purify the blood and give health and vigor to the whole system. In cases where physick is necessary, a potion for an Adult is six pills and children in proportion. These Pills are perfectly mild in their operation—they do not create any sickness at the stomach nor pain at the bowels. Every person would offer the highest contributions out of many which he might bring before the public, but the following are deemed sufficient:

Mr. J. Campbell—Dear Sir,

I have used the entire package of B. Hunt's cordial and Pills which you sent me, and have made use of them in my practice for the last 3 months, and in cases of female weakness, and pain across the small of the back and loins, in particular, and in the case of a Paralytic shock, with admirable effect, and can recommend them to the public with the greatest pleasure and confidence. JAMES B. MITCHEL, M. D.

Winchester, Va. August 7, 1842.

P. S. I am now in this place, and I want you to put me up 4 dozen of the cordial and 8 dozen of the pills, and I will call and settle them when I return. J. B. M.

Mr. J. Campbell—Dear Sir,

I received from you as agent for Mr. Hunt, two dozen bottles of his cordial, and four dozen boxes of his Vegetable Pills. I was much surprised, for I well know I cannot bear quackery, but as we had always been on the most friendly terms, I thought I would try them. And at that time 3 patients, which had failed all medical aid. I furnished them with the cordial and pills, and to my great surprise I soon found them on the recovery. Two of them are now in good health and the other is so far restored as to be considered safe.

You say as agent for Mr. Hunt, you wish me to state the effects that have come under my particular notice, and this I will do cheerfully. I have tried them in all cases he has recommended in his directions, and also in cases of female weakness with astonishing effect. It helps the promotion of chyle in the stomach, and corrections and secretion of the blood in an immediate and salutary effect on the Liver, and keeps open the ducts of the gall, becomes a purifier of the blood, and thereby gives a regular healthy action to the whole system. I shall call and take them when I return.

You may as agent for Mr. Hunt, you wish me to state the effects that have come under my particular notice, and this I will do cheerfully. I have tried them in all cases he has recommended in his directions, and also in cases of female weakness with astonishing effect. It helps the promotion of chyle in the stomach, and corrections and secretion of the blood in an immediate and salutary effect on the Liver, and keeps open the ducts of the gall, becomes a purifier of the blood, and thereby gives a regular healthy action to the whole system. I shall call and take them when I return.

In the first stages of Consumption, or Catarrhal Consumption," originating from INFLUENZA COLDS, it has been used with undeviating success, and hundreds acknowledge they owe the restoration of their health to this invaluable medicine alone. In that form of Consumption so prevalent amongst delicate young females, commonly termed debility, or

"Going into a Decline,"

A complaint with which thousands are lingering, it has also proved highly successful, and not only possesses the power of checking the progress of the alarming complaint, but also strengthens and invigorates the system more effectually than any medicine we have ever possessed.

Besides its surprising efficacy in Consumption, it is equally efficacious in Liver Complaints, Asthma, Bronchitis, and whooping cough, in which it has cured many of the most obstinate cases, after every other remedy had failed.

As we have already published numerous certificates from the highest authority, which prove its virtues beyond all doubt, we consider it unnecessary to exhibit a long list of them in this place, and will only mention a few cases, to show what it has done.

WHILE LIFE REMAINS,

WE HAVE STILL SOME HOPE.

A SURPRISING CURE.—Among the many singular cases which this great remedy has cured, the one perhaps some in which its powers are so fully shown as in the case of Mrs. Austin.

This Lady had been consumptive for several years and during the greater part of this time had received the best medical attention, and tried all the most valuable remedies, yet nothing could be found to prevent its progress. She became a mere skeleton—fits of coughing, expectorated large quantities of matter occasionally tinged with blood and step by step this fearful disease advanced in its course, until all hopes of a recovery was entirely despaired of. While in this distressing situation, lingering upon the very verge of the grave, she commenced to use Stainburn's Balsam, and from the first day it began to operate almost like a charm. In a few days she expectorated freely, the cough was greatly suppressed, and every day appeared to add fresh vigor to her frame, and now is perfectly restored to health, form withering to decay, she is seen mingling in society, in better health than she has enjoyed for years.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.—Having witnessed the surprising efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in the case of Mrs Austin, I cheerfully acknowledge the above statement to be true and correct.

Chester county, Ninth Month 26th, 1841.

Friend Wistar:—It gives me much pleasure to inform thee that my wife's health has improved very much since she has been using the bottle of wild cherry, and we think there is no doubt but it will cure her. She has taken the two bottles I purchased from thee a short time since, and her cough is much better, she is able to sleep well at night, and she has found nothing to give her so much relief. Thee will please give the bearer two bottles more for

Thy Friend,

EDWARD HOWES.

Lancaster county, July 16, 1841.

Dear Sir:—Please send me two bottles of your genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been afflicted with a severe cough for the last two years, and suffered very much with a severe cough, pain in my breast, difficulty of breathing, night sweats, &c. and having tried numerous remedies, and also been under several doctors, and finding no relief, and wishing to relieve me until I used some of your Balsam. I got one bottle from a neighbor of mine, who is using it, and have found great relief from it, and I have no doubt it will cure me effectually.

Very respectfully yours, &c.

ROBERT HOBBS.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—Mrs. Eliza Thompson was afflicted with this complaint for nearly six years during which time she was under the care of the most skilful physicians—had tried mercury, Botattic and Homopathic remedies, and every thing that offered her any hopes of relief. She had a severe pain in the side of the side, sometimes in the shoulder and small of the back, a hacking cough, frequent pains in the breast, and had been unable to sleep on the right side for three years. By the use of one bottle she was entirely cured in a few weeks, and remains well to this day.

ELIZA THOMPSON.

DEAR SIR—Your Balsam of Wild Cherry has effected some astonishing cures here. One of which is my self-lady, Mrs. Russell, who had been afflicted a long time with shortness of breathing, and general weakness, until she was finally obliged to keep her room entirely. After various other remedies had been tried to in vain, she commenced using your Balsam and after taking two bottles, was so far recovered as to be able to attend to all the duties of her house, and on taking two bottles more was entirely cured.

Respectfully, &c.

JOHN S. C. MARTIN.

Pottsville, Pa.

CAUTION.—As there is a spurious article called Syrup of Wild Cherry, purchasers should be very particular to ask for Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM, and observe his signature on the bottle.

Prepared for the proprietors, and sold at wholesale by Williams & Co., Chemists, No. 21 Minor street, Philadelphia.

Sold at wholesale by Isaac Butts, No. 126 Fulton street, New York.

Sold by J. M. King, in Morristown.

And in Plainfield, by Dept. LEWIS CRANE, Price $1 per bottle.

Come away to the established SADDLERY WAREHOUSE

Corner of Main and Cherry Sts. Plainfield, N. J.

And encourage Home Industry.

JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,

Saddle and Harness-Maker,

INFORMS all concerned that he is at *all times* happy to receive and ready to execute all orders in all the branches of the above business, as well, as quick, and as cheap as can be done elsewhere. Try us gentlemen, and judge for yourselves.

Nov. 13, 1843.—1y

Plainfield Union.

Volume VIII.—No. 26. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, JULY 8, 1844. Whole number 390.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON T. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers $2.50 per annum, if paid during the first three months, if paid in six months, $2.75; and if not paid till the close of the year, $3.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $3.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing given less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Just Received from COMSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

21 Cortland Street near Broadway, NEW YORK.

by M. F. Cushing,

AGENT FOR PLAINFIELD,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES, IN THEIR LINE, AS FOLLOWS:

Hay's Liniment for the Piles.

A celebrated, well-known, sure, perfect and warranted cure for this troublesome disease.

It never fails in effecting a cure.

Oil of Tannin at greatly reduced price

This article has been used to considerable extent in this section for a year past, and given great satisfaction. The shoemakers say there is nothing like it to make leather soft and pliable, and strengthen what is worn out. A great saving of money will result from its use, besides the incalculable benefit of always having dry feet. Carriage tops and Harness by its use last much longer, and look much better, than by the use of the common preparations.

Sold in large bottles at 75 cents, and in smaller at 50 cts.

Cologne Water, an excellent article.

In bottles holding three pints, at 75 cent—in small er at 50 cents.

Balm of Columbia.

A highly recommended article for preserving and restoring and beautifying the Hair. 75 and 50 cts.

Macassar Oil, for the same. 12 cts

East Indian Hair Dye.

Colors the Hair and will not the Skin:

This Dye is in the form of a powder, which in plain matter of fact may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the light or Red or Gray hair to dark brown; and by using a second and third night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, if they will, with the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade or perfect black: with a positive assurance that the first, if applied to the skin will not color it. $1 per bottle, with full directions

Dr. O. C. Lin's Strengthening Plaster

For Weakness or Lameness, and Pains in the Back, Breast or Side. Very superior. Price 25 cts.

Lin's Balm of Chinn.

For the cure of Rheumatism, Nettle-Rash, Erysipelas, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Tetter, and every thing that requires external application. $1 a bottle.

Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir,

A certain, speedy, perfect and sure cure of any and every case of Rheumatism, no matter how bad. $2 for both, one to be taken internally, and the other to be applied externally.

Dr. Lin's Chinese Blood Pills,

As good in every respect as any in the market. 25 cents per box.

Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a sure Cure for many kinds of Deafness. $1 a bottle.

French Corn Plaster.

So simple and effectual a cure for Corns as to commend itself to all. 25 cents per box.

Castor Oil, 12½ 6d.

The Magical Pain Extractor,

The best remedy and the quickest cure ever invented for pains, &c. 25 and 50 cents.

Indellible Ink, very superior, 31 cts.

Writing Sand, 6d.

Paste Blacking, first rate, 6d.

And the Agent will obtain any thing else sold by the above firm.

Jan. 1st, 1844.—1y.

GRAVES'
Indian Vegetable Compound for the Piles.

THE extraordinary cures performed by this Compound, of one of the most distressing complaints to which human nature is subject, those only who have experienced immediate relief by its use can testify. It is by the urgent solicitation of those I now offer it to the public, wishing them to give it a fair and impartial trial.

The value of this remedy has long been known to the father of the present proprietor, and has been prepared from an original receipt in his possession, and for more than forty years has been used in his own family and among his friends with unfailing success. The public may rely that this Compound, so long prepared by Dr. Graves, and under my own eye, is the same, in every particular, as that prepared by my father, and known as "Dr. Daniel Graves' Indian Vegetable Compound."

The Compound is entirely Vegetable, and may be used with perfect safety by the most delicate subject.

LEWIS GRAVES.

Confidence of cures by this best medicine for the Piles in the World can be seen at the Store of the Subscriber, Agent for Plainfield.

Feb. 26, 1844. M. F. CUSHING.

LARD, LAMPS, Anchor's Patent, by the Quart WEBSTER & HARDY

DYESTUFFS, DYE WOODS, ACIDS, &c.

SHEPPARD & MORGAN,

47 *FULTON STREET, New York,*

Will have constantly for sale

Alum,	Indigo,	Whiting, &c.
Argol,	" Extract,	
Antimony,	Litharge,	ACIDS.
Archil,	Lac Dye,	Aqua Fortis,
Annatto,	Madder,	Aqua Ammonia,
Bleaching Powders,	Nut Galls,	Muriatic,
	Oxalic Acid,	Muriate Tin,
Blue Vitriol,	Prussiate Potash,	Nit. M. Tin,
Bichromate,		Nitric Acid,
British Gum,	Pearl ash,	Oil Vitriol,
Brimstone,	Potash,	DYE-WOODS
Cochineal,	Sal Ammoniac,	Bar Wood,
Cudbear,	Sugar Lead,	Cam Wood,
Copperas,	Sumac,	Fustic,
Copper dust,	Shuffower,	Hoche Wood,
Cream Tartar,	Tin,	Hyper Nic.,
Chemic,	Turmeric,	Logwood,
Fuller's Earth,	Teazels,	Peach Wood,
Gum Senegal,	Tartaric Acid,	Red Sanders,
" " Powders,	Verdigris,	Barbary Root,
Glue,	Wood,	Quer. Bark, &c.

Sulphate of Soda, in barrels; a valuable manure for farmers.

☞ Cash paid for damaged Hides, Indigo Cerocoa, and Glue Pieces, of all kinds.

April 6, 1844.—3m

HAT AWAY'S ARABIAN BALSAM,

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Lungs, Croup, Asthma, and every kind of Burns, Wounds, Sprains, Sores, Sore Eye-lids, Piles and Rheumatism of all kinds.

THIS Invaluable Medicine having been in use for the past ten years, and having given universal satisfaction to those who have tested its infallibility, shows that it needs only to be used to prove its excellence. It is valuable for the cure of eruptions of the skin arising from impurities of the blood. We are well assured that it is a very effective remedy for the above complaints—and no family which has once used it will ever be without it. It may be administered to the smallest infant, and the perfect safety and entire success.—Sold Wholesale and Retail at 196 Broad st. Newark, N. J. Price 25 cents per bottle.

M. F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Read and Remember,

THAT

The Black, or Allebasi's SALVE,

An Invention of the celebrated DOCTOR RITTRADGE, OF MASS.

WHEN faithfully used, is curing all Fever Sores of the most malignant kind; Cuts, fresh or old; Bruised Limbs, Burns, Felons, Ulcers, Tumors, Swellings of every description, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Chronic or inflammatory, Sore throat, Ague in the face, Chilblains, Scald heads, &c. &c.

F. E. Gilbut, of Ontario county, N. Y., was cured by this salve, of a fever sore which had perforated the knee, and which was pronounced incurable by one of the best surgeons in the State.

John Trafton, in Bristol, N. Y. was cured by this salve, of a cut in the knee, which had become highly inflamed, and had maturated above and below the knee, and which was pronounced incurable either by amputation or otherwise.

A son of Thomas and Bridget Mundy, No. 150 Chambers st. N. Y. fell and run a nail in his knee joint. It soon became alarming; Doctors Powers, Nelson and Courtney Rogers, all abandoned the case as hopeless. This salve was then applied, and in three weeks the boy was running about the streets

Multitudes of cases might be named, but cannot, for want of room. Let the afflicted try it for themselves.

ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS

Are now admitted to be one of the best remedies in the world for all diseases which have their seat internally. The opinion that most diseases have their origin in a disordered stomach, or bowels, has become almost universally except among the half educated and consequently self-conceited and strongly prejudiced. It would be well for the world if our physicians had a better knowledge of Pathology and Therapeutics; the treatment of disease would then be more simple, and much of the suffering now endured, would be avoided. These Pills reach directly the stomach and bowels, collecting vitiated matter and discharging it from the body. As a cathartic, anti-bilious and alterative medicine, they cannot be surpassed. For disease of long-cord fever, fevers of every kind, dyspepsia, &c. they should be used in connection with Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster.

Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster,

Only 12½ cents.

This Plaster is rapidly taking the place of all others, for pain and weakness in the back, side, chest, breast, back, bowels, limbs, joints, &c. for all kinds of colds or complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervous affections, &c. One certificate only, out of multitudes that might be given, will be published now.

Dear Sir:—I am troubled a long time with a chronic affection in my breast, which rendered me unfit for business; I have used Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster without effect. At length I obtained Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster, applied it, and in a very short time I was entirely cured. I am satisfied it is the best Plaster in the world, and will be happy to recommend it.

THOMAS HUGGS.—New York, July 22d, 1843.

Allebasi's Tooth-Ache Drops.

Effect astonishing cures in from 5 to 10 minutes, when used according to directions. One local agent in Passaic county, who has sold a large number within a few months, says he has not had a single one but what has given perfect satisfaction. Also, Allebasi's Liniment for the cure of all kinds of rheumatism, much sooner than will be found in the use of other drugs in from 5 to 10 minutes, and in less than one day to clear the greatest case.

All the above For Sale by
Osborn & Wilson, Branch Plains.
Amos C. Wood, Rahway.
Henry Rose, Elizabethtown.
And by MILTON T. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Dec. 4, 1843.—1y*

Fringes and Gimps.

A FRESH supply just received by Rev 27, 1843 WEBSTER & HARDY.

From the Albany Argus.

Wall-Street.

Deem ye that Wall street is a den
Of moneyed monsters—not of men
Made up of human mould?
Deem ye that 'tis the rogue's resort,
Where sharpers sit in Mammon's Court,
And sell their souls for gold?

Away with all this idle ecstasy,
This vulgar gossip of the green—
This vapid, stale romance,
This bar-room lore of envious cits—
This threadbare theme of country wits,
And gaping ignorance.

The name, indeed, is not confined
To place alone; but power and mind
And wealth, are all implied
The sound to every ear conveys,
The city's cutsuits or its praise,
Its genius or its pride.

Wall Street is in truth the heart,
The soul of this commercial mart—
Trade's fixed, imperial seat;
Whose mind, whose pulse, the nation feels;
And whose vast arteries it wields,
In triumph or defeat.

It is the palace and the hall
Of "merchant princes," free to all—
The counting-house of wealth;
It is the centre and the soul
Of fiscal power, that to the whole
Dispenses life and health.

Within its granite walls are seen,
Minds of all grades—the dull, the keen,
The lofty and the low;
The firm, sagacious, liberal, bold—
With power alike to grasp and hold,
'Mid fortune's ebb and flow.

It is the Banker's chosen realm;
Whose "ways and means" still aid the helm
Of State, in peace or war.
It is the ever thronged resort
Of buyers—sellers—'tis in short,
The nation's vast bazaar—

Where products of each clime are sold;
Climes of the new world and the old,
From Borneo's burning shore;
From continents and isles afar,
Beneath each circle, sign and star;
To frozen Labrador.

'Tis here, too, on gregarious feet,
Natives of every region meet—
The Gentile and the Jew!
Dark denizens of every isle,
From Indus to the banks of Nile,
From Iceland to Peru.

And here the Muse hath understood,
Still flourisheth that "Brotherhood,"
Of old and high renown;
Of whom it may be justly said,
That some are good and some are bad,
And some—not born to drown!

These last, of every shade and hue,
Turk, Christian, Infidel or Jew,
Must rank as human tares;
Though broad-cast sown in every land,
'Tis here they swarm—here take their stand,
And spread their busy snares.

Since then to Wall street they belong,
The Muse must hand them down in song,
Mete pride o'er truth prevail—
Must point their moral as she can,
And blushing own what still is true,
That Wall Street has a tail!

Billy Fane's Escape from Hanging

Many years ago; during the administration of Gov. Poindexter, in Mississippi, there resided in the Northern part of that State, a good natured and honest sort of a fellow, by the name of William Fane, or as he was familiarly called Billy Fane. Billy was fond of whiskey, and when under its potent and debasing influence, sometimes became annoying to those about him. It happened on a bright summer's day in the month of August, that Billy found himself in the store of Joshua Pettingale & Co. who found Billy exceedingly noisy and troublesome, and delivered a broad hint to him out of doors into the highway. He rushed to the abode of a neighboring tree, and stretched himself at full length on the green turf, and soon was fast asleep. Dinner time came and Pettingale & Co. left the store for their dwelling after slightly fastening the door. In the meantime Billy awoke, agreed and sobered by his long nap in the open air, and concerted various schemes of pleasantry with himself, when he discovered his hat was missing. To go to the store, by the door, and other fastenings, was out of the question, as it was on the green turf, one

The Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and the Bible.

On a Sabbath in the summer of 1838, while attending the French Protestant Chapel in the city of Paris, which with my family I was in the habit of frequenting when not occupied in preaching, a gentleman and his wife came in, and took seats immediately before me. My attention was soon called to the appearance and conduct of these persons. They acted at first the three who had not been in the habit of attending places of public worship. Every thing was new and strange to them. But when the sermon commenced, I remark'd that they listened with deep attention. During the services, as well as the exercises which were used on the occasion, tears in abundance rolled down their cheeks. The text was "I have set the Lord always before me." The minister was the excellent pastor, Audebez, one of the best French preachers in Paris. Sabbath after Sabbath they came to the chapel, until they could no longer forbear to speak to Mr. Audebez and ask him to visit them. He went, and they told him the following history of their lives:

Having a little property, they had lived with great simplicity as a retired part of the city, devoting much of their time to reading and seeking such amusements as that great capital so abundantly furnishes to prevent men from thinking of their immortal interests. Year after year thus passed away. They frequented no church, for their minds were imbued with the infidelity which prevails among so many of their countrymen.

At a day the Chevalier, as he passed through a street, saw a colporteur selling Bibles; upon ringing the price, he was as struck with its being so reasonable. He resolved to purchase one. Carrying it home, he told his wife what he had done. "Why did you buy it?" said she. "Are you not aware that no one in France believes the Bible, especially in respectable circles?"

"That is true," said he, but as it was so cheap I thought I would buy it, as specie is antiquity."

With this explanation his wife was satisfied, and they set down to peruse it. On their arrogance through the first part of it they were greatly amused with the old stories which they found. But while reading the book of Psalms, they became awakened to a deep sense of their sins; and time they began to read with earnestness. They read it through and through—they prayed to God to have mercy upon them. Month after month rolled away. At length they found peace in believing, and immediately commenced the worship of God in their family, for they were wholly ignorant of the religious world.

As soon as they found Christ they regarded it as their duty to inquire whether there were any in Paris who knew any thing of the word and religion which they had found in their Bible. For this purpose they went to a Roman Catholic church in the neighborhood. It was high Mass. They turned till the service was about half concluded, when the wife said to her husband, "Let us go home then people do not know the true Great God of our Bible." They went home, and for months seemed to have given up all expectation of finding any one who was acquainted with this religion.

At length the woman having occasion to enter a shop for some article, endeavoured to get aside the person who kept it to purchase a Bible. "Oh," said she "the Bible is a beautiful thing; a Bible est une belle chose!" At she said she spoke easy it came to her mind "Every the Bible is a beautiful thing."—"I can readily believe it," said the wife of the Chevalier, "but where can one find it in Paris?" "Oh," said the other, "if you will go to such a number, and ascend to the third story, you will there find a chapel and may hear the preaching of the Gospel." They went the following Sabbath, and there I sections under the circumstances just just related.

How strikingly does this narrative illustrate the utility and importance of diligently reading the Scriptures here we find a family made acquainted with the great salvation by the perusal of the Bible. I have known an instance, in which one New Testament was the means under the divine blessing of the conversion of five individuals in a village in the eastern part of France. Would that lovers God's word, would not do all in their power, to place it in possession of the millions who are destitute of it in France and other Roman Catholic countries.

And what a convincing proof of the efficiency of the Sacred Scriptures to enlighten, convert, and sanctify the hearts of men, when attentively read! Here we have an instance in which the reading of God's word without the aid of notes, comments, or "traditions of men," brought two souls to a clear knowledge of eternal life, and connected them in the future of a Christian family. What an illustration of the truth of the Psalmist—"The entrance of thy word giveth light, it giveth understanding to the simple."—*Rev. R. Baird.*

Sacred Reminiscences.—Personal Appearance of the Saviour.—Of the personal appearance of the Redeemer of mankind, people generally have but the most vague conceptions, such as have their origin in the numerous representative pieces or likenesses of that Divine personage, which "never was heard or seen." The description by Lentulus, a ruler in Judea, in a letter addressed by him to the Senate of Rome during the reign of Tiberius Cæsar;

"Conse at Pat ere—There appeared in these our days a man of great virtue, named Jesus Christ, who is yet living among us, and of the Gentiles is accepted for a prophet of truth but his own disciples call him the Son of God. He raiseth the dead, and cureth all manner of diseases. A man of stature somewhat tall and comely, and of proportion of his body well shaped; his beard and arms delectable to behold with a very reverend countenance, such as the beholders may fear and love. His hair is of the color of a filbert fully ripe, to his ears, whence downwards it is more orient of color, somewhat curling or waving about his shoulders. In the midst of his head is a seam or partition of hair after the manner of the Nazarites. His forehead is plain and delectable. His cheeks white and rose red, beautiful with a comely red. His nose and mouth exactly formed. His beard is thick, of the color of his hair; not of any great length, but forked. His look is innocent and mature. His eyes grey, clear and quick in reproving he is affable, in admonishing courteous and friendly; in speaking very modest, wise and temperate. In stature he doth excel the children of men."

Rats Most of Gen. Jackson.—As we drove up to the door of the tavern, I saw Gen. Jackson, the venerable President of the United States, seated at a window smoking his long pipe, and went to pay my respects to him; apologizing for my dusty appearance, which I told him I had very honestly come by in hunting the rooks of the Green Spikes. He laughed and received me cordially with me; and I soon found myself one with me, requested me to bring him in and present him. My son who had been scampering about the country all the time we were in Knoxville, was in a worse pickle than myself, and felt quite ashamed to be presented to so eminent a personage; but the old general very kindly took him by the hand, and said, "My young friend, don't be ashamed of this; if you were a politician you would have dirty work upon your hands you could not so easily get rid of."—*Featherstonhaugh's Excursion through the Slave States.*

Early Rising.—A correspondent of the Easton News Letter gives the following reasons for early rising which are conclusive. It is to be regretted, however, that with many, fashion and idleness are of superior influence to sound reason. The writer says: 1st, Because nature does not require but a few hours sleep. 2d, The morning air is the most healthy and invigorating to the system of any in the course of the day. 3d, The body and mind are better prepared for the necessary business of life in the early part of the day than any other. 4th, By avoiding the habit of sleeping in the morning, there are more hours of consciousness and activity, so that life is made to appear longer than it otherwise would.

Touching Incident.

The following beautiful, delicate, and touching incident is taken from a work on Irish Character, written by Mr. and Mrs. Hall.

Our intention was one day called to a young girl in the town of Galway, who had "come in," heart had gone to sea bequeathing his mother a very old woman, to her care. Soon after his departure, Mary left her father's more comfortable dwelling, to reside in the old woman's dwelling, so that, as she said herself, "she might watch the crayther day and night, seeing that she had not one to look after her." Her parents were strongly impressed with the idea that one had thrown her affections away on a wild sailor, who would forget her; but her faith in him was unbounded. A sheep was her fortune, and she took it with her, it grazed among the rocks, and a great time brought her two lambs. These she hoped to have been able to keep towards the formation of a mountain flock; but the season was so "pinching," that to support her old friend, she brought the lambs into town for sale. The two creatures were coupled together like hounds; and, as she stood with her eyes cast down, yet looking from them, it was impossible not to note the sorrow stamped upon her gentle features. Several asked the price, and she began bearing her down, turned away without purchasing. She continued for some time, until at last she set down, and pressed her arm round her fleecy charge, she began to cry—

"I'm loath to part them," she said weeping. "yet I must part them for what they'll bring.—Every one is the same; it's bitter poverty that would make me part anything that has life in it."

"Then why don't you go to your own home, Mary, and take your lambies home?"

"I am at my own home," answered Mary, "and sure it isn't because the woman is poor and friendless that you would have me leave her, is it?"

At last a rough coated farmer, touched by her distress, offered her the fair value for her lambs. At first she eagerly accepted his proposal; but when she placed the tether in his hand, she raised her eyes imploringly to his face—

"Sure, it isn't going to kill them, ye are?"

"No, my dear, no, it is not; I'd be sorry to hurt a curl of their wool; they'll go to my own flock."

"God bless you!" she said, and departed with a smiling countenance.

A Fright—A Bull Going to Church.—Last evening about 8 o'clock, a bull, made almost wild by being chased, ran into the basement of a Church, in Sixth street near the Second Avenue, where some of the congregation were at a prayer-meeting. The animal bolted in just at the commencement of the exercises,—and the scene that followed may be imagined; such a screaming and scampering and jumping out of the windows pell mell was never before seen.

The animal went the entire length of the room, knocking down one lady, but doing her no injury save a great fright, and after butting at the wall until exhausted fell down, and ropes being obtained was secured. This was the second church the animal had visited, we understand, in the course of the evening, breaking up the exercises in both places.—*N. Y. Amer.*

The Bull and the Locomotive.—The daring character of an infuriated Bull is well known and attested in many singular encounters. A Bull, near Gray's Ferry, on the Schuylkill, was frequently annoyed by the noise and fiery appearance of the Locomotive and train which daily passed his grazing ground. At length he determined to take the matter in hand. So waiting the appearance of the locomotive, which came hissing along the road at full speed, the Bull gathering himself up for the rencontre, made a fearful dash, full tilt, with his horns at the engine. The concussion threw the whole train off the track on Sunday, delaying the arrival several hours beyond the time. The poor Bull of course met with his quietus very suddenly, having been cruelly mangled and killed at the very outset.

A Dreadful Conflagration in Rhode Island.—A fire, caused by careless fools, broke out at the steamer Fulton, lying on Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock, at one of the wharves in Providence, near the Cherry Bank, Sunday at Boston, and swept completely across the city from that point, in a north-easterly direction, to the South Burying ground. Destroying in its course forty buildings. Every building each side of Null street is destroyed, valued at $250,000. At least $200,000 worth of wool was also consumed and all the lumber in the two extensive lumber yards on the dock. The schooner Victory, which was lying at the wharf loaded with flour, was entirely consumed. The total loss by this fire will probably exceed $150,000—about one half of which is covered by insurance.

Destructive Flood in the Mississippi River.—The rise in the River at St. Louis was attended by a fearful aspect on the 20th ult. The stream was three to six miles wide at every point in the vicinity of St. Louis, and in many places nine miles wide. All that part of St. Louis fronting on the river was completely submerged. The merchants on Water street have removed most of their goods to the upper stories, and in many cases apprehensions are entertained that the floors may not sustain the weight. Opposite St. Louis on the Illinois side every thing was under water, and the inhabitants of Venice village had been forced to fly to the bluffs.—During a violent wind and rain on the 18th instant, several houses at Illinoistown were thrown down, others were removed from their foundations. The tributaries above were still rising. The Illinois river was higher at Ottawa and Peru than it had been for twelve years, and Naples was completely inundated; boats were running in the streets, and the inhabitants had retreated to the bluffs. The St. Louis Republican says that the loss by the floods will be very great, and fears were entertained that the worst had not been realized.

Postscript.—The St. Louis Republican of the 22d gives a lamentable picture of the ravages of the flood, which was increasing. The water was 3 ft. 4 inches over Front st.—The river being 34 ft. 9 inches above low water mark. It was from 10 to 12 miles wide. The people and towns along all the streams in Missouri and Illinois were suffering great damage.

The Mormon War.—The steamboat Watterly left Nauvoo on the 20th ult. and Warsaw in the night of that day, arriving at St. Louis on the 21st. She lay at Nauvoo some time, and ascertained that Gen. Joe Smith had 2,000 men under arms, and ready for defensive operations. At Warsaw and Carthage, it was understood on about 3,000 citizens were under arms; but were ready, on an additional force of 1000 men, to fire if they directed an attempt to serve the writs in the hands of the officer. Of course, says the St. Louis Republican, they would be ready to sustain the constituted authority, if necessary, to the extremity of seeking war upon Smith and his men.

The Hon. W. S. Archer, of the U. S. Senate declines an invitation from the Native Americans of Philadelphia, on account of domestic engagements, and adds:

The object which has brought your Association into being, has no more devoted friend than I am, or more unfeignedly desirous to maintain his zeal for it.

Whenever my presence any where may be regarded as possibly conducive to the good of the cause, I shall give it readily and cheerfully; and regret that a seven months' absence from home, should have required of me at this particular moment, to withhold the evidence of this disposition.

I am,

Your obedient servant, W. S. ARCHER.

Fire in Elizabethtown.—We learn that a fire broke out in the south westerly part of Elizabethtown, on Saturday afternoon, between 6 and 7 o'clock, which resulted in the destruction of two dwelling houses and some out buildings—the property of Mrs. Watkins and Wm. Gibbons, Esq. Two individuals were seriously injured by the fire, but we are pleased to learn that they are in a fair way to recover.—*Newark Adv. of the 1st inst.*

Mr. Darr.—The Boston Post in speaking of Mr. Derr's sentence says:

This ends one of the most infamous acts of tyranny that has ever disgraced the annals of our government. A man in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four in the United States of America, deprived of his civil life for proclaiming and endeavoring to sustain the principles of the Declaration of American Independence!

The Oldest Minister in the World.—The Rev. Mr. Harvey, a Baptist clergyman, 109 years of age, is still living at Frankfort, N. Y. and is engaged every Sabbath in his profession.

The Rev. C. C. Torrey has been arrested at Baltimore, and committed to await the requisition of the Governor of Virginia, charged with having fled from the last named State, while under bail, for having enticed away slaves.

The Munificence of Boston.—The sum of $140,000 has been obtained in Boston, within the last three weeks, for charitable and other objects, viz. $50,000 for the Massachusetts General Hospital, $60,000 for the erection of the new Athenæum, and $30,000 for the Female Asylum. Boston should be proud of such munificence.

A practical farmer informs the Hartford Times that in taking up a fence that had been set 14 years, he noticed that some of the posts remained nearly sound, while others were rotted off at the bottom. While looking for the cause, he found that those posts that were set limb part down or inverted from the way they grew, were sound. Those which were set as they grew were rotted off. This is worthy the attention of farmers.

Speak deliberately, and in a hard case put your finger on the side of your nose, and wink, but say nothing.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

New Jersey Supreme Court, Essex. Ft. Fa. Dec. James Wilson vs. Joseph Sutphen, Executor, &c.

New Jersey Supreme Court, Essex. Ft. Fa. Dec. William F. Johnson vs. the same.

New Jersey Supreme Court, Essex. Ft. Fa. Dec. The Philadelphia National Insurance Fire Company, vs. the same.

BY Virtue of the above named writs of fieri facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue or Outcry, in Scotch Plains, on the following described lots of land, on Friday, the 26th day of April, A. D. 1844, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the following described lots of land and premises, viz:

Lot No. 1. Situate in the township of Westfield, and County of Union, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a stone in the line of Lot No. 2 and Lot No. 3, and in the line of Lot No. 2 and Lot No. 3, and in the line of Lot No. 2 and Lot No. 3, and

THE UNION

Plainfield, July 8, 1844.

FOREIGN.

Fourteen Days Later from Europe.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston last Wednesday morning, 14 days from Liverpool.

Ex. King, our Minister to France, has arrived at Paris.

The Cotton market was slowly but steadily recovering from the depression it has long experienced, and the opinion of some of the best practical men is, that the future is full of hope and promise.

In Lancashire and Yorkshire the cotton and woolen trades experience the advantages of West India and China markets. The Iron trade was uncommonly flourishing.

The Weather had been pleasant and favorable for the crops for ten days.

The Emperor of Russia, after a week's stay in England, took leave of the Royal circle on Sunday the 9th of June and arrived at Rochdam on Tuesday, en route for his own dominions. He was gazed at, feted, and treated to all the night seeing which the ambition of the aristocracy and the power of the crown had at their disposal. A review was got up for his special amusement in Windsor park—under the Duke of Wellington.

The Emperor presented a gold snuff box to our countryman Gov. Catlin as an expression of his high approbation of the style and execution of his Portfolio of the Hunting Scenes and amusements of the North American Indians. It is said that he, during this week's visit to England, distributed about $25,000 in acts of liberality. While in England he always slept on the ground on a leather tick stuffed with straw, as being more conducive to health than a feather bed.

General Tom Thumb had the honor of appearing before he Emperor.

Parliamentary Proceedings.—There had been a warm debate in the House of Commons on a proposed change in Sugar Duties. Sir Robert Peel adhered tenaciously to the differential duty of ten shillings in favor of Colonial (West India) Sugar. The free traders opposed it with bitterness and thunder. Many of the ministerial members too bolted, and the excitement too rose high. On Friday night the vote resulted in 20 majority against ministers—the fourth defeat during the session. Special protracted meetings were held Saturday and Sunday, and rumors of a breaking up were rife. But on Monday Sir Robert met the House and prevailed as follows:

For Minister's plan,	259
Against it,	232
Majority for Ministers,	27

So the majority prefer to retain Peel as premier to persisting in their own views.

O'Connell—Public Sympathy.

O'Connell remained quietly in prison. The government have forbidden his making speeches to deputations within the walls. The rent has increased enormously—near $3000 a week.

The prisoners have very comfortable quarters, airy apartments, and two gardens to walk in; and they are permitted to see friends at reasonable time and consid rable numbers.

Strong demonstrations of popular sym, a thy have been given—numerous public meetings have been held. Addresses to Mr. O'Connell have been voted by the corporate bodies in Dublin and other Irish cities, and public prayers have been commanded by the priests to be put up for the protection of Heaven on the Liberator, and for his delivery. The repeal papers have appeared in mourning.

The death of the poet, Thomas Campbell, occurred at Boulogne on the 15th of June. He was born at Glasgow, 1777—and was consequently near 67 years of age.

A war has commenced between the Emperor of Morocco and the French, which will be carried on by the latter with great activity. Marshal Bugeaud will have command of the land forces and the Prince de Joinville of the naval force. The result probably will be that the French will occupy the possessions of the southern shore of the straights opposite to Gibraltar.

Dentistry.—It will be seen by the advertisement in the next column, that Dr. Arms will resume his visits to this place this week. All who need to have operations performed in this line, may rely upon Dr. Arms as well qualified in all he undertakes. His work in this place gives good satisfaction.

Fourth of July.—The day was celebrated in New York, with unusual decorum, under the excellent regulations of Mayor Harper.

The celebration in Newark was very fine.

Fire.—Washington Hall, the fine large Hotel in Broadway, between Chambers and Duane sts. New York, was completely gutted from the roof to the first floor, by fire, on the 4th inst. The walls were so thick that they were not greatly injured. It had just been refitted. The loss, about $30,000, is covered by insurance, and the loss of the keeper was but trifling.

Solomon Andrews, Esq. was nominated and confirmed Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Perth Amboy, N. J. vice Francis P. Brinley, who was rejected by the Senate.

"Good morning Tobe!—how you do? might write wedder du arsanoon; tink tis gwan to rain afore shortly ?"

"Why de fact is, Pompey, I de tink him look very wedderish. I always observe dat when de sun rise early, and go down agin afore he gits up, dat it is a monstus nattin sign we gwan to hab bad wedder soon."

Military Company.

It is the wish of several of the respectable citizens of this vicinity to organise a military company, and a meeting will be held to consult upon the subject, on Monday evening, the 8th inst. All persons in any way interested in such an object are respectfully invited to attend.

Steamboats Going over a Village.—The Cincinnati Commercial of the 27th ult. says that the steamer Belle Air on her last trip from St. Louis ran through the town of Chester, below St. Louis, passing over some of the house tops. In her course he ran over a brick house and demolished it! About one square below she ran into a stone house shipping an immense quantity of stones on her bow, leaving off her guard from the bow to the wheel house, demolishing her kitchen, besides doing much other damage. One man was knocked overboard, but finally saved.

The Legislature of Rhode Island adjourned on Saturday. A resolution of general amnesty was passed, granting a free pardon to all persons under indictment for participation in the recent insurrection who shall at the next term of the Supreme Court take an oath of allegiance to the State and swear to support the Constitution of that State and of the United States.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

J. R. Dunn, $3,33; W. W. Davison, 1.25; Dr. J. W. Craig, 1,08; Aaron Dunn, 1.04; Isaac I. Smalley, 1,00; Geo. Coon, ,88; Benj. Manning, ,63; Israel Squier, ,50.

DIED

At Peapack, on the 15th ult. Ann, wife of Jno. Jerolaman.

In Williams Farms on the 25th of June, Eliza daughter of Aaron Richards, in the 18th year of her age.

In New Brunswick, on the 24th of June, Nancy, wife of Philip P. Tomson, aged about 40 yrs.

At North Branch, on the 30th of June, Margaret, wife of Garret Tenbrook, aged 77 years.

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber having just opened a Store in the Basement of his dwelling, would give notice that he has a fresh and good assortment of Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Dried Peaches Tamarinds, &c. &c. which he offers for sale cheap for cash.

Also a Stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, which he thinks have been proved to be the best and safest of all Medicines. He has preparations for the cure of the cure of the following complaints—Summer Complaint, Diarhœa, Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Cholic, Colds, Faintness, Sore Throat, Chills, Ague, Cramp, Mortification, Fever Swellings, Rheumatism, Bruises Sprains, and Swell d Jom s. And for directions in all other complaints, Doct. Thompson's Materia Medica, or Family Physician, may be consulted at the Store.

PIATT DRAKE.

Plainfield, July 8, 1844.—4w

NEW YORK STORE

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Crockery, Hard and Hollow Ware, of which a General Assortment will be kept on hand for sale at the lowest prices prices for Cash or Country Produce—also an assortment of Provisions consisting of Flour and meal, by the bbl, Hams, Smoked Beef Cheese, Lard, Fish, &c. All those wishing to purchase goods or provisions for ready pay, will do well to call at the above-named store 1 door from the Rail Road Hotel.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

From 100 to 200 Hands for Southern Work of all kinds, viz. Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts and Drawers, to whom steady employment will be given. Customers can be accommodated with cutting, and Garments made in the latest fashion and at short notice.

S. AND. &c.

A Quantity of Land in Jefferson and Lewis counties, in the State of New York and Illinois, and several unproved farms, which will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for property in New Jersey. Titles are perfect. Property will be sold on commission —and loans of money obtained on the most reasonable terms. Orders directed to the subscriber at Plainfield, or to John B. Mabbett, agent, No. 19 John street, New York city, will be punctually attended to

JOHN S. EDWARDS

Plainfield, N. J. July 8, 1844. -tf

S. E. ARMS, M. D.

DENTAL SURGEON.

(A Few D ors East of the Court House,)

ELIZABETH-TOWN, N. J.

Dr. A. would apologise to his friends in Plainfield, that he has not as an earlier date, fulfilled his purpose of resuming his Professional visits to this place. Pressing engagements alone have prevented. He has now the pleasure of announcing, that he has made arrangements to be at J. W. Laing's Hotel, on Thursday and Friday of each week, commencing on Thursday the 11th inst. for a few weeks to come. He will be happy to receive calls from any or all his former patrons, that he may have an opportunity of seeing that all his former *operations are sound and good.* This will be cheerfully done *without charge.*

As these visits must necessarily be limited, all those who desire operations for the preservation of their teeth, or the restoration of those they have lost, are requested to apply soon.

Plainfield, July 8, 1844.

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N.Y. Super cand,		4 40
Ohio,		4 37
Rye Flour,		2 00
Indian Meal,		2 50
Grain.—Northern Wheat,		95
Rye,		67
Corn, 56 lbs.		42
Oats,		30

Parasols and Sun Shades.

Good Assortment. for sale by

May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Prime Cheese.

A FEW Boxes of very superior, just received by

May 4, 1844. WEBSTER & MARSH.

PLAINFIELD ENGLISH SCHOOL

The next Quarter of the School in the Subscriber will commence on Monday, the 8th of July inst.

W. W. DAVISON.

July 1st, 1844.—2t*

Grain Cradles.

TWO or three Grain Cradles, of Ryan's make, for Sale by

July 1. H. A. CORY.

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY, a number of hands to make Coats, Pants, and Vests, for which Cash will be paid.

WILLIAM DUNN.

Plainfield, June 24th 1844.

School Books.

AT a meeting of the Society of Teachers and Friends of Education in this State, held in Trenton, June 7th, 1844, the following books were recommended and adopted to be used uniformly in the Schools of this State: viz:

Cobb's New Spelling Book,	
Cobb's New Juvenile Reader,	No. 1,
Do do	No. 2,
Do do	No. 3,
Cobb's New Sequel or Reader	No. 4,
Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic,	
Davies' Arithmetic,	
Smith's New Arithmetic,	
Davies' Algebra,	
Goold Brown's First Lines in Grammar,	
Do. Grammar,	
Smith's Geography and Atlas,	
Davenport's History of the United States,	
Willard's do	

A. ACKERMAN, Sec'y.

A complete assortment of the above books for sale by

M. F. CUSHING.

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and Customers that he has just received a general assortment of Spring Goods, consisting of Blue black Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets, Vesting, blue black and colored Silks, Mousselain de laines in great variety, French and American Prints, Ticking, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Nankins, Jeans, Carpet Warp, &c. all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce Please call and look at these.

March 25, 1844. D. BULLMAN.

Look ! Look at This !

THE Subscriber having just returned from New York with a new Assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, takes this opportunity of inviting all who are in want of good and handsome Goods, to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

April 22, 1844. H. A. CORY.

N. B. Good hands for all kinds of Southern Work wanted by H. A. C.

WANTED.

THE Subscriber having taken his late stand, would respectfully invite Coat and Sueli Job makers to call at this shop over the Printing Office in this place, and engage. Experienced hands only preferred. Terms cash for all work satisfactorily done.

EDWARD B. TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, N. J. June 10th, 1844.

Just Received,

A FEW Pieces of Plain and Figured Silks, also Mousselaine de Laines, and Ginghams, very suitable for Ladies' Dresses at this season of the year.

D. FULLMAN.

Just Received!

2 PIECES Rich Light Figured Silks.
1 do Blue black Figured Silk,
4 do Balzorines,
2 do Ginghams,

Also—One Case, 1600 Yards American Prints,

Exchanging at the store Silks for Domestic Prints, Ginghams for ten cents, in pieces from 24 to 12 yards, which will be sold from 8d to 14d per yd.

Now Ladies is the time for great bargains.

May 20. 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

More New Carpets.

THE Subscribers are just receiving a fresh assortment of Carpetings, to be sold at New York prices.

WEBSTER & MARSH.

May 13. 1844.

INK.

JUST RECEIVED, Several gallons of very superior Blue and Black Writing Ink. May 27. M. F. CUSHING.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

WEBSTER & MARSH.

HAVING recently added largely to their stock are prepared to offer a general assortment of New and Fashionable Goods,—Among which may be found a variety of colored and satin striped Balzorines —a few pieces of French Lawns, also a fresh supply of striped and plaid muslins, figured and plain delaines French, English and Domestic Prints, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Spring Shawls of various kinds Gimps, Fringes, Parasols, Sun Shades, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery, &c. &c.

ALSO

A General Stock of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Drillings, Gambroons, Silk, Valentia and Marseilles Vestings. with a general assortment of Summer Stripes, Cottonades, &c. &c. &c.

May 6, 1844.

Tea, Tea, Tea.

THE best Young Hyson Tea that was ever sold in Plainfield for the price, which is only four shillings per pound.

ALSO,

A very superior Orange Pekoe Tea, for 6 shillings For sale by,

DANIEL BULLMAN.

Plainfield, May 13, 1844.

Runaway,

FROM the Subscriber on the 20th of April, my Black Boy, named Jerry Fisher, aged 21 years. All persons are forbidden to harbor, trust or employ said Boy, under penalty of the Law. Six cents reward, with no charges will be paid for his delivery to me.

JEREMIAH R. VAN DEVENDER.

Plainfield, June 24th, 1844.

Just Published, and For Sale at the Printing Office,

The Lord's Day, or The First Day of the week proved to be the Christian Sabbath,

in a Sermon,

BY REV DR. BLACKBURN.

Price six cents.

WOOL CARDING

DONE at the Plainfield Factory at 6 cts. per lb. Cash. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage he has received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All Wool left at Alfred Berry's Store, Plainfield, will be returned there when carded.

Also, All Wool carded and spun into Bleaching Yarn, Carpet Yarn; or for Blankets, Cloth, &c. at the following prices:

Bleaching Yarn, double-twisted and reeled, 3c. per lb.
Yarn for Blankets or Carpets, 1c. 2d per lb.
Yarn for Cloth, Warp and Filling, 1c. 2d. per lb.
Also, HAT BODIES of all qualities made of Wool for sale, or manufactured to order.

May 20, 1844.—6m THOS. STEAD.

Bonnet Silks.

A Few Pieces of new and Fashionable style. Also a few more pieces of Balzorines, Satin striped Delaines, and a rich assortment of Fancy Shades and Parasols. Opened this day by

May 18. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Houses to Let.

One situated in Water street, possession given immediately—and one in the lower part of the village now undergoing repairs, possession given the 10th of June.

May 18. WEBSTER & MARSH.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, a few hundred good Vest and Pantaloon Hands, also Hands to make Coats and Flushing Over Coats. To Good Hands the best of wages and steady employment will be given.

N B. The subscriber will pay cash or its equivalent in goods. H. A. CORY.

Plainfield April. 8th 1844.

Chinese Hair Eradicator

To remove superfluous hair from the back of the neck or any part of the face without the least soreness The first application removes the hair entirely, and after about two months there can be seen a few scarcely visible of such hair as did not strength these at first; then apply the Eradicator, and the second or third application forever prevents the growth of any hair on the place where it has been applied.

Constant & Tyler, wholesale Agents, New York

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

Fresh Teas.

Ladies please take notice that the best Tea ever sold in Plainfield; for this price, which is only 4 shillings per pound, is having been proved. Also

Superior Young Hyson Tea for 5 shillings

—Also—Extra Superior Teas for 6, 7, 8, and 9 s.

May 20. H. A. CORY.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND EXTRAORDINARY LITERARY ENTERPRISE! SEVERAL HUNDRED VOLUMES of New and Useful Books, now in course of publication on the CHEAP PLAN. Each volume will contain 100 pages and upwards, and can be forwarded to any part of the United States, by mail, for 25 cents in paper covers 25 cents; bound in boards, 37 1-2 cents; in cloth and gilt lettered, 50 cents.

JAMES HOWATT & CO., Publishers 174 Broadway, New York, have made extensive arrangements for publishing, during the present spring and summer months, several hundred volumes of New and Useful Books in the Departments of Medicine, History, Education, Belles-Lettres, Poetry and Romance by the best writers. This will unquestionably be the most interesting library of Books ever published in this country, and by the cheap plan of publication each volume will obtain for them as issued, a very large and rapid sale. They would call attention to the

MODERN STANDARD DRAMA,

LIBRARY EDITION,

EDITED BY EPES SARGEANT,

Containing a selection of the best Plays of Modern Authors, with Sketches of their lives and characters. Costumes of characters and Stage Directions; to be completed in 50 weekly numbers, at 12 1-2 cents each.

The stage-marks and directions, including a description of the costumes of the characters, will be given; but in no instance will there be a departure from the text of the author. The series will thus not only be serviceable to the actor, but satisfactory to the general reader.

The typography of the series will be new, large and uniform; and every number comprises a distinct and entire work in each.

JUST PUBLISHED,

No I.—The DRAWING ROOM LIBRARY,

Edited by Epes Sargeant,

THE LIGHT OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE, AND OTHER POEMS.

Now for the first time collected. by Epes Sargeant, with an illustrative engraving on steel, designed by J. G. Chapman.

ALSO,

Prospectus of the Drawing-Room Library.

The works included in this series will be either original, or such as are not to be procured, except at extravagant prices, in any other shape. There is a class of productions, both in prose and verse, which may be called felicities in literature which rich and poor alike delight to have on the shelves of our book-stores; pre-occupied as they are with the cheap novels, whose name is Legion.

Indications of a growing taste in the public mind for something higher for higher specimens of achievement in the domain of thought—for more invigorating, if not more palatable intellectual nutriment, begin to appear. To minister to this taste, and contribute in the humble way we do demands—will be the object of the "Drawing Room Library."

By way of presenting our credentials in entering upon the field of editor, and as a sample of what we intend to give, we commence the series with a collection of our own Poems, it being the first which can be said to our charge. Our other writings in prose and verse will appear in future numbers of the series. In the meanwhile the series will be enriched with works of a paramount interest, which cannot but impart to it a lasting value.

The "Drawing-Room Library" will be published every week, in numbers, containing distinct works, at 12 1-2 cts. each. A titlepage and table of contents will be given, when numbers enough to make a neat, uniform volume, have appeared. But as every number will be independent in itself, the purchaser can consult his own taste in regard to the works which he includes in his bound collection, and such subscribers can remit for one or more numbers of the work as they may desire. For one dollar eight numbers will be sent. Price 12 1-2 cents.

BIOGRAPHICAL SERIES.

To be completed in about fifty numbers, at 12 1-2 cents per number, or 25 cents per volume, bound and uniform with the Drawing-Room Library. Published semi-monthly, at 25 cents per volume.

This series will consist of deeply interesting memoirs of eminent persons, and found favor with the public as it has been presented in a popular form. They will possess all the charms of a work of fiction, with the additional advantage of being truthful.

Nos. 1.—THE LIFE OF MADAME D'ARBLAY, (formerly Miss Burney,) authoress of "Evelina," &c. in two volumes, at 25 cents each.

No. 2.—LIFE OF GOETHE.—From his own autobiographical papers, and the notes of his contemporaries, in 2 volumes, at 25 cents each—all.

New Works recently published by J. Howatt & Co. 174 Broadway.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM, OR MESMERISM: its History, Phenomena, and Present Condition, containing Practical instructions, and the latest discoveries in the science, principally developed in recent work by William Lang, with a supplement, containing new and important facts, never before published in the United States by Rev. Chauncey Hare Townshend, author of "Facts in Mesmerism." &c. Price 25 cents

THE MODERN STANDARD DRAMA, edited by Epes Sargeant, author of "Velasco," a Tragedy, &c. To be published in fifty weekly numbers. Now ready

No. 1. LION, a Tragedy in five acts. By Thomas Henry Lacy, Prompter at Lee's Theatre, Strand. The only authorized edition. With stage directions, Descriptions of Costumes &c. 12 1-2 cents.

No. 2.—FAZIO, a Tragedy. In five acts. By Mrs. H. H. Milman. From the Author's latest edition, with the Stage directions. 12 1-2 cents.

No. 3. THE LADY OF LYONS. By Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer. 12 1-2 cents.

No. 4. RICHELIEU. By Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer. 12 1-2.

No. 5.—THE HONEY MOON. By John Tobin. 12 1-2 cents.

No. 6. THE WIFE. By James Sheridan Knowles 12 1-2 cents.

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A WINTER GIFT FOR LADIES—being instructions in knitting, netting and crochet, containing all the newest and most fashionable patterns. Price 12 1-2 cents.

THE LADIES WORK BOX COMPANION—Containing instruction in all kind of canvass work, with thirty new neeb and exquisitely engraved patterns. Also instructions in all the various stitches in the expensive London work, just published, entitled "Berlin Wool Work;" the latest and best of all the works on this subject. Price of the American edition 12 1-2 cents.

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JAMES MOWATT & CO have in course of publication an important Educational Series on the cheap plan.

NOW READY

KNOWLES'S ELOCUTIONIST.

AND RHETORICAL READER AND RECITATION BOOK.

Containing the only essential principles of Elocution, with a new selection of pieces for reading and declamation—designed for the use of schools and colleges. by James Sheridan Knowles, author of "Virginius," "William Tell &c. Altered and adapted to the purposes of instruction in the United States by Epes Sargeant—324 pages—price 50 cts. bound in leather, being much cheaper than any similar book now published in the United States. Attached to the work will be found the opinions of Charles Anthon, L. L. D., Honorable W. F. Pratt, Hon. Gulian C. Verplank, in regard to its merits.

Any newspaper inserting this advertisement once with in six months from this date, March 16th, 1844 inserting this notice, and sending their paper to the inside without abridgement, and sending their papers to the "Drawing Room Library, 174 Broadway New York," shall be entitled to each and every work named above, which will be forwarded to them.

J. MOWATT & CO.

174 Broadway New York.

The Periodical Agents of Boston are referred to for valuable terms. Local and Travelling Agents wanted for the sale of our works in every town and county in the United States.

The series will be composed principally of such standard dramas of celebrity as in consequence of the restrictions of copyright in England, have not yet appeared in any collectio of specimens of the British Drama. The dramatic dies of Sheridan Knowles, Shell, Maturin, Bulwer, Tobin, Knowles, Morton, O'Israeli, Leigh Hunt, Milman, Jerrold, and others certainly possess that degree of interest, that no collected library should be without them; and very few of these works have ever been presented to the American public in a shape suitable for preservation.

It is proposed in the present series to remedy this deficiency. Every number will consist of a complete drama, or a character to please in the closet as well as on the stage, and accompanied by introductory remarks, historical and critical.

Crockery.

CRATE Blue Liverpool, and Common Ware for sale by the dozen and for sale by

May 13th, 1843. D. BULLMAN.

The Only Sure Means

BY WHICH DISEASE

CAN BE THOROUGHLY ERADICATED FROM THE BODY,

is to

Purge

from the

System those

Acrimonious Humors

which are the real cause of every

Ill that Flesh is Heir to.

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS being composed of the finer, purer, and more essential parts of those roots and plants which rank high in the Materia Medica for their purifying and cathartic qualities, (the grosser particles being separated by newly invented machinery) are therefore the natural prescription, suited to all constitutions, for cleansing the Body, Disorder of the Blood, the Bowels, and all other complaints originating therefrom, that affect the human System.

ARE YOU AFFLICTED

with

Asthma,

Cold, Cough,

Consumption,

Shortness of Breath,

Dreamess, or Lowness of Spirits!

THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS

are peculiarly adapted, by their purgative qualities, to remove the noxious matter which causes the complaint, and to immediately release you from pain.

HAVE YOU

Gout,

Rheumatism,

Pain in the Lower Shoulder Blop or Knee Joints

attended with swelling or inflamation,

or Aches in the Limbs?

THE EXTRACT PILLS

will afford immediate relief, and, by their aperient action, remove pain, and drive from the system every vestige of disease.

DO YOU SUFFER

from

Nervous Disorders,

Insect of Weakness, Fits

Palsy, Palpitation of the Heart!

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills

will effect a thorough and radical cure and restore you to the enjoyment of sound health.

SHOULD YOU BE ATTACKED

with

Quinsy,

Croup, Hooping Cough,

Pleurisy, Catarrh, Phtisic.

THE EXTRACT PILLS.

should be resorted to without loss of time, as they exert a direct influence upon the system, and by their energetic powers promptly remove the Disease.

STAINBURN'S PILLS

will prevent an accumulation of bile, which, if suffered to collect in undue quantities, is sure to produce malignant fevers, such as scarlet, typhus, yellow, and others, that generally terminate in death.

IF YOU HAVE

Small Pox,

Measles, King's Evil,

Scrofula, St. Anthony's Fire,

Salt Rheum, Ulcers,

or any

Eruption of the Skin,

the alterative and purifying principle of Sarsaparilla, so powerfully, yet so minutely, contained in Stainburn's Pills, will gradually yet most surely drive out all diseases from the system.

WHEN YOU ARE TAKEN

with

Chills,

Cholera Morbus,

Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels

Rising in the Throat,

Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Piles,

or obstructions or Relaxations of any kind, make immediate use of the

VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS.

and you will experience instant relief, as their purgative qualities are always sure to expel the humors which have caused the disease. Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills are peculiarly adapted to the cure of Apoplexy, Crowd, Vomiting and Spitting Blood, Liver Complaint Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, Swelled Feet, Lags, &c. White Swellings, Cancers or Tumors, at the commencement of which they are recommended to be taken freely, as they will wash away all impurities from the blood, remove all secretions, open the pores, and eradicate every thing noxious from the system.

TO FEMALES.

For the complaints incident to females, these pills may be taken with the most perfect safety. Being the extract of Vegetables, they will not check the flow of the delicate frame, or weaken the constitution, as in the case with ancient and impure remedies.

TO CHILDREN.

Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills

are allowed to be the best medicine extant for children, and being composed of extracts, may be administered in any form. If the directions are faithfully followed, the most fastidious will swallow them.

STAINBURN'S PILLS

are now extensively used in hospitals both in this country and in Europe. From the fact of their being formed entirely of vegetables, they are not only safe to take, are particularly mild in their operations, producing no nausea, and are still

MILD, BUT POWERFUL

to eradicate disease and purify the blood and fluids.

For sale, price 25 cents per box (containing 30 pills) at the following offices—

New York—328 Broadway.

Philadelphia—3 Ledger Buildings,

Boston—9 Court st.

And by the advertised agents throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

Agents in this Vicinity.

Plainfield—Webster & Marsh.

South Plains.—Charles Wilson.

Brooklyn—Nelson Webster.

New Market—Israel R. Correll,

New Durham—Joel Tappen,

Hudson—E. M. Freeman.

Westfield—Charles Clark.

Rahway—John Pearson.

Bonnebrook—D. Carlock.

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Stone Mills—Noah Drake,

Washington Valley—Wm. M. Drake,

Union Village—Peter Terhune.

STAINBURN & CLICKENER, 338 Broadway—Next door to the Tabernacle—New York.

Jan. 9, 1843.—1y

INSURANCE.

The Rahway Mutual Insurance Fire Company,

ARE prepared to effect insurance on Buildings, Wares, and Merchandize, either Mutually or Annually, on as favorable terms as any similar Institution.

JOSEPH O. LUFBERY, President.

ROBT. B. LEE, Secretary.

☞ Their Office is at the Store of Jackson Freeman & Co.

(344:1y)

☞ ROBT. ANDERSON is the Surveyor for Plainfield. Aug. 21, 1843.

DAISY BUTTONS, and LADIES' FANCY CRAVATS, of good Assortment just received Nov. 6, 1843. by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Lady's Silk Cravats,

A Most Splendid Assortment just opened, by Sept. 11, 1843. D. BULLMAN.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL

MR. WOOD begs to inform his patrons and the Public that the Summer Term of this School will commence on Monday, the 23d of April.

The course of Instruction will embrace all the branches of an English Education and also those preparatory to an admission into Colleges. In order to increase the efficiency of this establishment, Mr. Wood has secured the services of Mr. A. McCollum, A. M. Trinity College, Dublin, and Monsieur Jean O. Maurice, a native of France. These gentlemen are eminently qualified to give instruction. Mr. McCollum in the Classics and higher branches of Mathematics and Natural Science, and Monsieur Maurice in the French and Spanish Languages.

The same attention, not only to the literary but the intellectual and moral improvement of the pupils, which has given so much satisfaction will be continued.

Terms for Junior Class per Qr. $4 00

" Senior Class, 6 00

An extra charge for modern Languages.

April 15, 1843.—6m.

PLAINFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Summer Session will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of May ensuing, in the building lately occupied by Mr. Fairchild.

Terms per quarter, for day scholars.

Primary Department,	$2 50
Writing, Arithmetic and Elementary Geography,	3 00
E. Grammar and Geography,	3 50
Nat. Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, History, Rhetoric, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c.	5 00

Extra Charges.

Music on the Piano,	10 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	5 00

Professor D. S. Browne will give instruction on the Piano, and his son Alexander Hamilton Browne (member of the Sophomore Class, Princeton) will instruct small classes in Drawing.

ISAAC CORIELL, Jr. Principal.

Plainfield, April 29, 1843.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

For the cure of CONSUMPTION,

Diseases of the Lungs, and Respiratory Organs.

One of the most Remarkable Cures on Record.

PETER VAN BENTHUYSEN, resident of the township of Hillsborough, county of Somerset and State of New Jersey, do hereby certify to the following facts: About seven years ago, I was attacked with a pain in my right side, and darting to my right shoulder, with other bad symptoms, which made me very sick, which my physician pronounced the Liver Complaint; after being under his care for a short time, he pronounced my case incurable, and ceased attending me. I would occasionally get better and work a little, but I would be in misery, then a relapse would come on, and I would be worse than ever. I began to cough, which was tight and dry, dizziness in my head, my kidneys were severely affected, and I had a most painful time of it. I had no use of my stomach, my food did not digest, as it appeared to me that my stomach was completely stopped up, for every thing I ate was immediately rejected, my bowels were very costive, my cough increased, and I became very weak, and my flesh was nearly all gone, and I was reduced to nothing scarcely but skin and bone. I continued to get worse, seldom able to rise, and confined most of the time to my bed, and sometimes all the time. I called in at different times all the physicians of eminence in that part of the country, but I found no help round at home and from abroad, but none of them could afford me any permanent relief.

I continued in this miserable condition, and all my friends thought I would die, but I must soon die, when Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup was highly recommended to me. On the first day of March last, I commenced taking it; after I had taken one bottle, I found it produced a happy effect upon my kidneys. I continued using it, when, a few mornings afterwards, I brought up about half a pint of yellow matter, to the amount of which I threw up, afterwards, I brought up, as near as I can tell, 2 quarts of the most horrible stuff I ever saw, consisting of phlegm, matter, and a great deal of tough, solid substance, resembling pipe. I soon felt better, and then found for several days, something stuck and tickle in my throat, when upon coughing, I would bring up something resembling leather or scabs. I brought up a good many of these, and it appeared to me as if the Pulmonic Syrup had reached the root of my disease, and was now clearing it entirely out of my system. I took in all but eight of the first bottle, when I felt as if my disease was all gone. I felt weak; my appetite was good; my food digested good, and my bowels became regular. I soon began to gain strength, and I have now walked out all summer, and have felt well except a little weak. I still continue gaining strength, and believe I shall in time, get as strong as ever I was.

This is the first summer in 7 years that I have worked upon my farm to make a full hand. I feel that words are inadequate to convey on paper a proper idea of the benefit I have received from the use of it was in. I have suffered days and weeks of the most violent bodily anguish, and I would take great pleasure in giving a more extended description of my case to any one that would call upon me, as I could do it much better than by writing it on paper, and I would gladly tell any one of the great benefit I have derived from Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and believe it has entirely cured me. I know very well that it has done much more for me than all the doctors could have done, and do not hesitate in recommending it to every body. I have evaluable several afflicted friends to use it and they have done so, with great benefit.

I live near Branchville, in the County of Somerset and State of New Jersey, and will at any time be pleased to see all who will call upon me; and I hope the above statement, in relation to the cure effected by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, are true, and further he saith not.

Dated Somerville, Oct. 11th, 1843.

PETER VAN BENTHUYSEN.

Somerset County, ss.—I do hereby certify that the state of illness of Mr. Benthuysen, as by him above described, and his restoration to health, are true; and further, that he is a man of respectable character and standing, and high readhactability in the neighborhood. W. B. GASTON.

Odtober 11, 1843.

The above Syrup is for sale at the Proprietor's Office, No. 146 Kensington, opposite Crown, Philadelphia. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK

Berry & Dunham, Agents for Plainfield.

285 Bm

JUST RECEIVED,

1 BALE CARPET WARP, and for sale by May 13, 1843. DANIEL BULLMAN.

B. HUNT'S,

SOOFFETTE OR VERMIFUGE AND BILLIOUS PILLS.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Pain in the side and stomach, bowel complaint sick head ache, dizziness in the head, foul stomach, &c., in short these pills purify the blood and give health and vigor to the whole system. In cases where physick is necessary, a potion for an Adult is six pills and children in proportion. These Pills are perfectly mild in their operation—they do not make you sick at the stomach, nor gripe the bowels. The inventor would offer the following certificates out of many which he might bring before the public, but the following are deemed sufficient:

Mr. J. Campbell—Dear Sir,

I received the package of B. Hunt's cordial and Pills which you sent me, and have made use of them in my practice for the last 3 months, and in cases of female weakness, and upon across the small of the back and loins, in particular, and in one case of a Paralytic shock, with admirable effect, and can recommend them to the public with the greatest pleasure and confidence. JAMES N. MITCHEL, M. D.

Winchester, Va. August 7, 1842.

P. S. I am now in this place, and I want you to put me up 4 dozen of the cordial and 8 dozen of the pills, and I will call and take them when I return. J. N. M.

Mr. J. Campbell—Dear Sir,

I received from you as agent for Mr. Hunt, two dozen bottles of his cordial, and four dozen boxes of his Vegetable Pills. I was much surprised, for you know I cannot bear quackery, but as we had always been on the most friendly terms, I thought I would try them. I had at that time 3 patients, which had been of medical aid. I furnished them with the cordial and pills, and to my great surprise I soon found them on the recovery. Two of them are now in good health —the other is so far restored as to be comfortable— You say as agent for Mr. Hunt, you wish me to state the effects that have come under my particular notice, and this I will do cheerfully. I have tried them in all cases in the recommended in his directions, and also in cases of female weakness with astonishing effect. It helps the promotion of chyle in the stomach, and conversion and secretion of the bile—has an humoral, mild and salutary effect on the Liver, and keeps open the ducts of the gall, becomes a purifier of the blood, and thereby gives a vigorous and healthy action to the whole system. I should recommend the use of the cordial 15 minutes before eating and a pill 15 minutes after eating, for a few days, when a part of a pill will be sufficient. I think they ought always to go together, and my family be without them.

Sept. 15, 1842, D. C. JOHN McFARLEY, M. D.

P. S. Please send me 4 dozen boxes of the pills and 2 dozen bottles of the cordial. J. McFARLEY.

We the undersigned Practitioners of Physick and Surgery do hereby certify that we have made use of B. Hunt's Stomach Cordial and Vegetable pills in our practice with great success, and others of our acquaintance have made use of them with equal success. We can therefore with the greatest confidence recommend them to the public.

Timber Ridge, Va.	SILAS DORR.
Blue Ridge, Va.	JOHN FISHER,
Green Co. Va.	S. L. M. DEW.
Sept. 10, 1842.	G. R. BLACKWELL.

I do hereby certify that I have made use of B. Hunt's Stomach Cordial and Vegetable Pills in various affections of the stomach and bowels, with most admirable effect; such as Water Brash, or watery stomach, and sickness of the stomach, sick head ache, obstinate Dyspepsia, and in two or three instances of incipient dysintery. I would recommend the cordial in one particularly in that most distressing disease Sick Head Ache, and what is termed summer disease in children. Given under my hand, this 30th day of October, 1842, at Perkin's Ferry, Va.

JAMES M. LINDSEY, M. D.

This may certify that I, James H. Hill, have been without health about 4 years and unable to labor. I had a severe cough at first, and from that disease brought on extreme weakness accompanied with dyspepsia, sore throat or chronic Bronchocale, and cooperation of the bowels, so that I had to take physic daily —when I began to take B. Hunt's stomach and bowel pills, of which pills 2 or 3 were required the first one or two days to produce openness of the Bowels. I have been taking his medicines about 3 months, from Dec. and I find my health greatly improving. By taking the cordial half a pills sufficient to keep the bowels open.

JAMES H. HILL.

High Valley, Hunterdon co. N. J. Dec. 1842.

The Cordial and Pills are recommended to be taken together in most cases, but either may be taken separate, and in cases of Dyspepsia and of costiveness it is best to take of them both at one meal, and women of a relax, likewise, but in all severe cases it may be taken at any time, day or night, and repeated until the patient is relieved. To prevent imposition, diploma for B. Hunt's Stomach Cordial and Soothing Vegetable Pills. Price 25 cents per box. B. HUNT.

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

A New and Valuable Invention.

THE Subscribers have now in operation at Foot-Bridge, near Plainfield,

A Newly-constructed Water-Wheel,

called Eagles, or I have found it, which for simplicity, and durability has no equal. It is entirely different in its construction and mode of operation; and will do more work with a given quantity of water, than any other wheel, the several parts of which All who have water power and wish to use it to the best advantage, are requested to call and examine for themselves. All who wish to have this wheel can be supplied by applying to ABEL CONGER, Jr. at Williamsburg, Long-Island—or to L. M. FORCE, Plainfield, N. J.

The subscriber having one of the above Wheels in use has sawed 249 feet of boards in 45 minutes, and can saw 100 feet in 11 minutes, and as time is money, he will deduct 25 per cent. from the old prices, to all who call and see when the work is done, but the old prices will in all cases be charged where the cash is not paid down.

L. M. FORCE.

Plainfield, March 4, 1844.

Come away to the established SADDLERY WAREHOUSE

Corner of Main and Cherry Sts. Plainfield, N.J.

And encourage Home Industry.

JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,

Saddle and Harness-Maker,

INFORMS all concerned that he is at all times happy to receive and ready to execute all orders in all the branches of harness business, as well, as quick, and as cheap as can be done elsewhere. Try us, gentlemen, and judge for yourselves.

Nov. 13, 1843.—1y

R. R. Time.

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

ON and after Monday, 18th of March, 1844, The Passenger Train will leave Somerville, at 8 A. M. and at 1-4, P. M. each day.

Leave New York by N. J. Railroad, at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.; by Steamboat at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.

The Freight Train will run every day

Leave Somerville at 4 1-2 o'clock, A. M.

To Leave New York at 4 P. M. by Steamboat.

☞ Persons wishing their freight to go directly through, will have it put on board of the 1 o'clock boat, as all freight will go directly through by that line; other trains not taking freight. The Train will run as rapid as possible, so as to take all the freight that arrives at Elizabethport. Rates of Freight reduced to summer prices, on after April 1st.

COMMUTATION FARE.

From May 1st, To be paid in advance.

Between Somerville or Boundbrook and Elizabethport, $50 per year, or 30 for 6 months.

Between Plainfield, or Bonds Plains and Elizabethport, $40 a year, or 24 for six months.

Between Westfield and Elizabethport, $30 a year or 18 for six months.

Startling Facts.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exist but what are sooner or later troubled with worms, and in by far the greater part of cases are supposed fever, scarlatina, or some other alarming, carries off the flowers of the human family—while in truth they die of Worms! and these could have been saved with a few bottles of a bottle of KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How sickening thethought that these things should be allowed to run on ever forgive themselves for not trying this WORM EXTERMINATOR, when they know that even if the case was not worms, this even only could not be any possible injury, but that it operates as a purgative—and in the disease he what it may. How important then to use it, and who will dare to take the responsibility todo without it! Let every parent in the land, I ask them, ask themselves this question in truth and soberness.

Mr. J. C. RINGOLD had a child very sick for near two weeks, and continued by a physician with no relief, when KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE was given, and next day more than forty worms were passed, when the child recovered rapidly.

Mrs. CHILD of a widow residing near the Manhattan Water Works, had dwindled for a month till near a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth and itching of the nose. A humane lady who called to pray for the family, sent immediately for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, which brought away great quantities of worms for two or three days, and the child grew fat in a once and regained its full strength in less than a month.

Several Children in a highly respectable family in Broadway, had worms to a frightful extent, and were all cured rapidly with the Vermifuge.

Several of the best families in the neighbourhood of St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the circumstances of having eradicated a large quantity of worms from the system, after all other means had failed, which was very extensively known in that part of the city.

A FAMILY in New Jersey saved several children by the use of it. One, a girl of 8 years of age, had become exceedingly emaciated before this Vermifuge was given. The next day three large worms were passed, and in the course of 3 days, the child she again became worse, and again resort to the Vermifuge that finally by ought away an incredible quantity of worms, and the cure was complete, and she regained her health rapidly.

A Physician of standing had doctored a family of children some weeks, without being able to restore one to perfect health, when he had to take his family to send for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, and cured the rest with it in less than a week.

Numerous cases of other complaints were supposed to be worms, which symptoms abated for fever, &c. but finally a trial of this Vermifuge discovered the true cause of the sickness, by bringing away an almost incredible quantity of worms, and restored the child to

Plainfield Union.

Volume VIII.—No. 27. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, JULY 15, 1844. Whole number 391.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON F. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months, if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid until the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.50, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines to a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Just Received from
COMSTOCK & CO.
Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES:

21 Cortland Street near Broadway,
NEW YORK.

by M. F. Cushing,
AGENT FOR PLAINFIELD.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES, IN THEIR LINE, AS FOLLOWS:

Hay's Liniment for the Piles,
A celebrated, well-known, sure, perfect and warranted cure for this troublesome disease.
It never fails in effecting a cure.

Oil of Tannin at greatly reduced price
This article has been used to considerable extent in this section for a year past, and given great satisfaction. The shoemakers say there is nothing like it to make leather soft and pliable, water-tight and to wear well. A great saving of money will result from its use, besides the incalculable benefit of at least having dry feet. Carriage-trees and Harness by its use last much longer, and look much better, than by the use of the common preparations.

Sold in large bottles at 75 cents, and in smaller at 50 cts.

Cologne Water, an excellent article:
In bottles holding three pints, at 75 cent —in smaller at 37½ and 12 cents.

Balm of Columbia.
A highly recommended article for preserving and restoring and beautifying the Hair. 75 and 50 cts.

Macassar Oil, for the same. 12 cts

East India Hair Dye.
Colors the Hair and will not the Skin.
This Dye is in the form of a powder, which in plain matter of fact may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the light red or Gray Hair to a dark brown, and by repeating the second or third night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep his hair any shade of color he likes, and with a positive assurance that the powder, if applied in the skin will not color it. $1 per bottle, with full direct ns

Dr. O. C. Lin's Strengthening Plaster
For Weakness or Lameness, and Pains in the Back, Breast or Side. Very superior. Price 25 cts.

Lin's Balm of China.
For the cure of Rheumatism, Nettle-Rash, Erysipelas, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Nettes, and every thing that requires external application. $1 a bottle.

Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir,
A certain, speedy, perfect and sure cure of nearly and every case of Rheumatism, no matter how bad. $2 for both, one to be taken internally, and the other to be applied externally.

Dr. Lin's Chinese Blood Pills,
As good in every respect as any in the market, 25 cents per box.

Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a sure Cure for many kinds of Deafness. $1 a bottle,

French Corn Plaster.
So simple and effectual a cure for Corns as to commend itself to all. 25 cents per box.

Castor Oil, 1s. 6d.

The Magical Pain Extractor,
The best remedy and the quickest cure ever given. 50 for burns, scalds, &c. 25 and 50 cents.

Indelible Ink, very superior, 31 cts,

Writing Sand, 6d.

Paste Blacking, first rate, 6d.
And the Agent will obtain any thing else sold by the above firm.

Jan. 1st, 1844.—1y.

Just Published, and For Sale at the Printing Office,

The Lord's Day, *or The First Day of the week proved to be the Christian Sabbath,*
in a Sermon,
BY REV. DR. BLACKMORE.
Price six cents.

WOOL CARDING

DONE at the Plainfield Factory at 6 cts. per lb. Cash. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All Wool, at Alfred Berry's Store, Plainfield, will be returned there when carded.

Also, Wool carded and spun into Stocking Yarn, Chain Yarn, or for Blankets, Cloth, &c. at the following prices.

Stocking Yarn, double twisted and reeled 2s. per lb.
Yarn for Blankets or Carpets, 1s. 6d. per lb.
Yarn for Chain, 1s. per lb. if filled, 1s. 6d. per lb.
Also, HAT BODIES of all qualities made of Wool by steam or non-steamed to order.

May 20, 1844.—6m THOS. STEAD.

Song for the approaching Presidential Contest, Suitable for either Party.

We come—but not with revel sheet—
No mad'ning Bacchal song—
No wild and frenzied cry rings out
Our sorried ranks along.
But heart with heart and hand with hand
We onward press—we count the fight—
All—a true—a faithful band—
In Freedom's name—in Freedom's right.

We come—the weapons of the free
Are in each hard and brawney hand,
And falling sure and silently
They sweep corruption from the land,
Our leader we of yore have sound
First in the fight and faithful ever;
With heart and hand we rally round
One who can prove recreant never.

We come—and o'er us proudly waves
The banner that our fathers bore
To conquest or to patriot graves
When British minions thronged or shores.
Your faithful hearts now throng thee round,
Thou banner of the brave and free;
With high resolve each heart is bound
To conquer or to fall with thee.

We come—we come—a mighty throng
Full pledged to freedom's sacred cause,
Our hearts are true—our hands are strong—
To fight for equal rights and laws.
The heritage our fathers gave,
The holy prize for which they bled,
Their sons shall guard—or gory grave
Shall close above each freeman's head.

Then proudly raise our standard high,
And ev'ry mountain—ev'ry glen—
Shall echo back the rallying cry,
And Triumph crown our cause again.
Yes—boldly be our banner flung,
And firm let ev'ry freeman be,
Soon—soon shall leap from ev'ry tongue
The thrilling shout of Victory.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

Proclamation

By DANIEL HAINES, Governor of the State of New Jersey.

Whereas, by an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, entitled "An Act to provide for the election of Delegates to a Convention to prepare a Constitution for the government of this State, and for submitting the same to the people thereof for ratification or rejection;" passed the 23d day of February, A. D. 1844, it is provided, "That as soon as the said Constitution shall have been deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, it shall be the duty of the Governor of this State for the time being, to cause the same to be published in each of the newspapers printed in this State for the space of six weeks successively, at least once in each week, for the information of the people."

And whereas, the Constitution agreed upon by the said Convention has been this day delivered to me in open convention by the President thereof, and by my direction deposited and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, in the words and figures following, that is to say:—

A Constitution

Agreed upon by the Delegates of the People of New Jersey, in Convention begun at Trenton on the Fourteenth day of May, and continued to the Twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

We, the people of the State of New Jersey, grateful to Almighty God for the civil and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations, do ordain and establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I.—**Rights and Privileges.**

1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people, and they have the right at all times to alter and reform the same whenever the public good may require it.

3. No persons shall be deprived of the inestimable privilege of worshiping Almighty God in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; nor under any pretence whatever be compelled to attend any place of worship contrary to his faith and judgement; nor shall any persons be obliged to pay tithes, taxes, or other rates for building or repairing any church or churches, place or places of worship, or for the maintenance of any ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has deliberately and voluntary engaged to perform.

4. There shall be no establishment of one religious sect in preference to another; no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office of public trust and no person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles.

5. Every person may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speach or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous is true, and published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the papers and things to be seized.

7. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the legislature may authorize the trial of civil suits when the matter in dispute does not exceed fifty dollars, by a jury of six men.

8. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel in his defence.

9 No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offence, unless on the presentment and indictment of a grand Jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of War or public danger.

10. No person shall, after acquittal, be tried for the same offence. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sufeties, except for capital offences, when the proof is evident or presumptive great.

11. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

12. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

13. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except in a manner prescribed by law.

14. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

15. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted.

16. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; but land may be taken for public highways as heretofore until the Legislature shall direct compensation to be made.

17. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any action, or on any judgment founded upon contract, unless in cases of fraud; nor shall any person be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

18. The people have a right freely to assemble together, to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for redress of grievances.

19. This enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE II.—**Right of Suffrage.**

1. Every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State one year, and of the county in which he claims his vote five months, next before the election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be elective by the people: *provided* that no person in the military, naval or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident of this state, by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within the State; and no pauper, idiot, insane person, or person convicted of a crime which now excludes him from being a witness, unless pardoned or restored by law to the right of suffrage, shall enjoy the right of an elector.

2. The legislature may pass laws to deprive persons of the right of suffrage who shall be convicted of bribery at elections.

ARTICLE III.—**Distribution of the Powers of Government.**

1. The powers of the government shall be divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive and judicial; and no person or persons belonging to or constituting one of these departments, shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except as herein expressly provided.

ARTICLE IV.—**Legislative.**

SECTION I.

1. The legislative power of this state shall be vested in a Senate and General Assembly.

2. No person shall be a member of the Senate who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the state for seven years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year next before his election; *provided*, that no person shall be eligible as a member of either house of the legislature, who shall not be entitled to the right of suffrage.

3. Members of the Senate and General Assembly shall be elected yearly and every year, on the second Tuesday of October; and the two houses shall meet separately on the second Tuesday in January next after the said day of election, at which time of meeting, the Legislative year shall commence; but the time of holding such election may be altered by the legislature.

SECTION II.

1. The senate shall be composed of one senator from each county in the state, elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, for three years.

2. As soon as the Senate shall meet after the first election to be held in pursuance of this constitution, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class at the expiration of the second year; and of the third class at the expiration of the third year; so that one class may be elected every year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, the persons elected to supply such vacancies shall be elected for the unexpired terms only.

SECTION III.

1. The General Assembly shall be composed of members annually elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, who shall be apportioned among the said counties as nearly as may be according to the number of their inhabitants. The present apportionment shall continue until the next census of the United States shall have been taken, and an apportionment of members of the General Assembly shall be made by the legislature at its first session after the next and every subsequent enumeration, as aforesaid, and when made shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall have been taken; provided that each county shall at all times be entitled to one member; and the whole number of members shall never exceed sixty.

SECTION IV.

1. Each house shall direct writs of election for supplying vacancies occasioned by death, resignations, or otherwise, but if vacancies occur during the recess of the legislature, the writs may be issued by the governor, under such legislation as may be prescribed by law.

2 Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalities, as each house may provide.

3. Each house shall choose its own officers, determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, may expel a member.

4. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

5. Neither house, during the session of legislature shall without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

6. All bills and joint resolutions shall be read three times in each house; before the final passage thereof; and no bill joint resolution shall pass, unless there be a majority of all the members of each body personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of the members voting on such final passage shall be entered on the journal.

7. Members of the Senate & General Assembly shall receive a a compensation for their sevices to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the state; which compensation shall not exceed the sum of three dollars per day for the period of forty days from the commencement of the session; and shall not exceed the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per day for the remainder of the session. When convened in extra session by the governor, they shall receive such sum as shall be fixed for the first forty days of the ordinary session. They shall also receive the sum of one dollar for every ten miles they shall travel, in going to and returning from their place of meeting, on the most usual route. The president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Assembly shall in virtue of their offices, receive an additional compensation, equal to one-third of their per diem allowance as members.

8. Members of the Senate and General Assembly shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sitting of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SECTION V.

1. No member of the Senate or General Assembly shall, during the time for which he was elected, be nominated or appointed by the governor or by the legislature in joint meeting, to any civil office under the authority of the state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time.

2. If any member of the Senate or General Assembly shall be elected to represent the state in the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, and shall accept thereof, or shall accept of any office or appointment under the government of the United States, his seat in the legislature of this state shall thereby be vacated.

3 No Justice of the supreme court, nor judge of any other court, sheriff, justice of the peace, or any person or persons possessed of any office apt to fit under the government of this state shall be entitled to a seat either in the Senate or in the General Assembly; but on being elected and taking his seat his office shall be considered vacated; and no person holding any office under the government of the United States shall be entitled to a seat in either house;

SECTION VI.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Assembly; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but for appropriations made by law.

3. The credit of the state shall not be directly or indirectly loaned in any case.

4. The legislature shall not, in any manner, create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, of the state, which shall singly or in the aggregate with any previous debts or liabilities at any time exceed one hundred thousand dollars, except for purposes of war, or to repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection, unless the same shall to be authorized by a law for some single object or work to be distinctly specified therein; which law shall provide the ways and means, exclusive of loans, to pay the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within thirty-five years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be irrepealable until such debt or liability, and the interest thereon are fully paid and discharged; and no such law shall take effect until it shall at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received the sanction of a majority of all the voters cast for and against it at at such election; and all money to be raised by the authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object stated therein, and to the payment of the debt thereby created. This section shall not be construed to refer to any money that has been, or may be, deposited with this state by the government of the United States.

SECTION VII.

1. No divorce shall be granted by the legislature.

2. No lottery shall be authorized by this state; and no ticket in any lottery not authorized by a law of this state shall be bought or sold within the state.

3. The legislature shall not pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or depriving a party of any remedy for enforcing a contract which existed when the contract was made.

4. To avoid improper influences which may result from intermingling in one and the same act such things as have no proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title.

5. The laws of this state shall begin in the following style, "Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey."

6. The fund for the support of free schools, and all money, stock, and other property which may hereafter be appropriated for that purpose; or received into the treasury under the provision of any law heretofore passed to augment said fund shall be securely invested, and shall remain a perpetual fund; and the income thereof, except so much as it may be deemed expedient to apply to an increase of the capital, shall be annually appropriated to the support of public schools, for the equal benefit of all the people of the state; and it shall not be competent for the legislature to borrow, appropriate, or use the said fund or or any part thereof, for any other purpose, under any pretence whatever.

7. No private or special law shall be passed authorizing the sale of any lands belonging in whole or in part to a minor or minors or other persons who may at the time be under any legal disability to act for themselves.

8. The assent of three-fifths of the members elected to each house shall be requisite to the passage of every law for granting, continuing, altering amending, or renewing charters for banks or money corporations; and all such charters shall be limited to a term not exceeding twenty years.

9 Individuals or private corporations shall not be authorized to take private property for public use, without just compensation first made to the owners.

10 The legislature may vest in the circuit court or courts of common pleas within the several counties of this state chancery powers, so far as relates to the foreclosure of mortgages, and sale of mortgaged premises.

SECTION VIII.

1. Members of the Legislature shall before they enter on the duties of their respective offices take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of New Jersey, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of senator (or member of the General Assembly as the case may be) according to the best of my ability."

And members elect of the Senate or General Assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

ARTICLE V.—**Executive.**

SEC. 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a Governor.

2. The Governor shall be elected by the legal voters of this State. The person having the highest number of votes shall be the Governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the votes of a majority of the members of both houses in joint meeting. Contested elections for the office of Governor shall be determined in such manner as the legislature shall direct by law. When a Governor is to be elected by the

people, such election shall be held at the time, and at the places where the people shall respectively vote for members of the legislature.

3. The Governor shall hold his office for five years to commence on the third Tuesday of January next ensuing the election for Governor by the people, and to end on the Monday preceding the third Tuesday of January, three years thereafter; and he shall be incapable of holding that office for the two years next after the term of service shall have expired; and no appointments or nominations to office shall be made by the governor during the last week of his said term.

4. The Governor shall be not less than thirty years of age, and shall have been for twenty years, at least, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this state seven years next before his election, unless he shall have been absent during that time on the public business of the United States or of this state.

5. The Governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

6. He shall be commander-in-chief of all the military and naval forces of the state; he shall have power to convene the legislature whenever in his opinion public necessity requires it; he shall communicate by message to the legislature at the opening of each session, and at such other times as he may deem necessary, the condition of the state, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and grant, under the great seal of the state, commissions to all officers as shall be required to be commissioned.

7. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall cause the objections at large to be entered on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, a majority of the whole number of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent together with the objections, to the other house by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved of by a majority of the whole number of that house, it shall become a law; but, in neither house shall the vote be taken on the same day on which the bill shall be returned to it; and in all cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor, within five days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

8. No member of congress, or person holding an office under the United States, or this state, shall exercise the office of Governor; and in case the Governor, or person administering the government shall accept any office under the United States or this state, his office of Governor shall thereupon be vacant.

9. The Governor or person administering the government, shall have power to grant reprieves, to extend until the expiration of a time not exceeding ninety days after conviction; but this power shall not extend to cases of impeachment.

10. The Governor, or person administering the Government, the Chancellor, and the six Judges of the court of errors and appeals, or a major part of them, of whom the Governor, or person administering the Government, shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures, and grant pardons, after conviction, in all cases except impeachment.

11. The Governor and all other civil officers of this state shall be liable to impeachment for misdemeanor in office during their continuance in office, and for two years thereafter.

12. In case of the death, resignation, or removal from office, of the Governor, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the Senate, and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the House of Assembly, for the time being, until another governor shall be elected and qualified; but in such case another governor shall be chosen at the next election for members of the state legislature. Unless such death, resignation or removal shall occur within thirty days immediately preceding such next election, in which case a governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding election for members of the legislature. When a vacancy happens during the recess of the legislature, in any office which is to be filled by the governor and senate, or by the legislature in joint meeting, the governor shall fill such vacancy and the commission shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislature, unless a successor shall be sooner appointed; then a successor may act in the office of clerk or surrogate of any county, the governor shall fill such vacancy, and the commission shall expire when a successor is elected and qualified.

13. In case of the impeachment of the governor, his absence from the state, or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the Senate, and in case he shall die, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly for the time being, until the governor absent or impeached shall return or be acquitted, or until the disqualification or inability shall cease, or until a new governor be elected and qualified.

14. In case of a vacancy in the office of governor, from any other cause than those herein enumerated, or in case of the death of the governor elect before he is qualified into office, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the Senate or speaker of the house of Assembly, as above provided for, until a new governor be elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VI.—*Judiciary.*

SECTION I.

1. The Judicial power shall be vested in a court of errors and appeals in the last resort in all causes, as heretofore; a court for the trial of impeachments; a court of chancery; a prerogative court; a supreme court; circuit courts, and such inferior courts as now exist, and as may hereafter be established by law; which a majority of both houses of the legislature may alter or abolish as the public good shall require.

SECTION II.

1. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, and six judges, or a major part of them; which judges are to be appointed for six years.

2. Immediately after the court shall first assemble, the six judges shall arrange themselves in such manner that the seat of one of them shall be vacated every year, in order that thereafter one judge may be annually appointed.

3. Such of the six judges as shall attend the court shall receive respectively, *a per diem* compensation, to be provided by law.

4. The secretary of state shall be clerk of the court.

5. When an appeal from an order or decree shall be heard, the chancellor shall inform the court, in writing, of the reasons for his order or decree; but he shall not sit as a member, or have a voice in the hearing or final sentence.

6. When a writ of error shall be brought, no justice who has given a judicial opinion in the cause, in favor of or against any error complained of, shall sit as a member, have a voice on the hearing, or in affirmation or reversal; but the reasons for such opinion shall be assigned to the court in writing.

SECTION III.

1. The House of Assembly shall have the sole power of impeaching, by a vote of a majority of all the members; and all impeachments shall be tried by the Senate: the members when sitting for that purpose, to be on oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question according to evidence"; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of all the members of the Senate.

2. Any judicial officer impeached shall be suspended from exercising his office until his acquittal.

3. Judgment in case of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, profit, or trust under this state; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, and punishment, according to law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

SECTION IV.

1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor.

2. The chancellor shall be the ordinary, or surrogate general, and judge of the prerogative court.

3. All persons aggrieved by any order, sentence, or decree of the orphan's court, may appeal from the same, or from any part thereof, to the prerogative court; but such order, sentence or decree shall not be removed into the supreme court, or circuit court, if the subject matter be such as to be within the jurisdiction of the orphan's court.

4. The secretary of state shall be the register of the prerogative court, and shall perform the duties required of him by law in that respect.

SECTION V.

1. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices. The number of associate justices may be increased or decreased by law, but shall never be less than two.

2. The circuit courts shall be held in every county of this state, by one or more of the justices of the supreme court, or judge appointed for that purpose: and shall in all cases within the county, except in those of a criminal nature, have common law jurisdiction concurrent with the supreme court, and any final judgment of a circuit court may be docketed in the supreme court, and shall operate as a judgment obtained in the supreme court, from the time of such docketing.

3. Final judgments in any circuit court may be brought by writ of error into the supreme court, or directly into the court of errors and appeals.

SECTION VI.

1. There shall be no more than five judges of the inferior court of common pleas in each of the counties in this state after the term of the judges of said court now in office shall terminate. One judge for each county shall be appointed every year, and no more, except to fill vacancies, which shall be for the unexpired term only.

2. The commissions for the first appointments of judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April next: and all subsequent commissions for judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April in every successive year, except commissions to fill vacancies, which shall bear date and take effect when issued.

SECTION VII

1. There may be elected under this constitution two, and not more than five, justices of the peace in each of the townships of the several counties of this state, and in each of the wards, in cities that may vote in wards. When a township or ward contains two thousand inhabitants or less it may have two justices: when it contains more than two thousand inhabitants, and not more than four thousand, it may have four justices; and when it contains more than four thousand inhabitants, it may have five justices: provided, that when any townships not voting in wards, contains more than seven thousand inhabitants, such township may have an additional justice for each additional three thousand inhabitants above four thousand.

2. The population of the townships in the several counties of this state and of the several wards shall be ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States, until the legislature shall provide, by law, some other mode of ascertaining it.

ARTICLE VII.—*Appointing Power and Tenure of Office*

SECTION I.—**Militia Officers.**

1. The Legislature shall provide by law for enrolling, organizing, and arming the militia.

2. Captains, subalterns, and non-commissioned officers shall be elected by the members of their respective companies.

3. Field officers of regiments, independent battalions, and squadrons shall be elected by the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, battalions or squadrons.

4. Brigadier generals shall be elected by the field officers of their respective brigades.

5. Major generals shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

6. The Legislature shall provide, by law, the time and manner of electing militia officers, and of certifying their elections to the governor, who shall grant their commissions and determine their rank, when not determined by law; and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office but by the sentence of a court martial, pursuant to law.

7. In case the elections of subalterns, captains, or field officers shall refuse or neglect to make such elections, the governor shall have power to appoint such officers, and to fill all vacancies occasioned by such refusal or neglect.

8. Brigade inspectors shall be chosen by the field officers of the respective brigades.

9. The governor shall appoint the adjutant general, quartermaster general, and all other militia officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in this constitution.

10. Major generals, brigadier generals, and commanding officers of regiments, independent battalions, and squadrons shall appoint the staff officers of their divisions, brigades, regiments, independent battalions and squadrons, respectively.

SECTION II.—**Civil Officers.**

Justices of the supreme court, chancellor, and judges of the court of errors and appeals, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

2. The judges of the supreme court and chancellor shall hold their offices for the term of seven years: shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointment; and they shall hold no other office under the government of this state or of the United States.

3. Judges of the courts of common pleas shall be appointed by the Senate and General Assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for five years: and when appointed to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only.

3. The state treasurer and the keeper and inspectors of the state prison shall be appointed by the Senate and General Assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall their offices for one year, and until their successors shall be qualified into office.

4. The attorney general, prosecutors of the pleas, clerk of the supreme court, clerk of the court of chancery, and secretary of state, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

5. The law reporter shall be appointed by the justices of the supreme court, or a majority of them and the chancellor, and he appointed by the chancellor.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

6. Clerks and surrogates of counties shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the annual elections for members of the General Assembly.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

7. Sheriffs and Coroners shall be elected annually, by the people of their respective counties, at the annual elections for members of the General Assembly.

They may be re-elected until they shall have served three years, but no longer; after which, three years must elapse before they can be again elected to the same office.

8. Justices of the peace shall be elected by ballot, at the annual meetings of the townships in the several counties of the state, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards, in such manner as shall by law be directed.

They shall be commissioned for the term, and their powers and duties shall fear date and take effect on the first day of May next after their election:

They shall hold their offices for five years [—except when elected to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term]: provided, that the commission of any justice of the peace shall become vacant on his ceasing to reside in the township in which he was elected.

The first election for justices of the peace shall take place at the next annual town meetings of the townships in the several counties of the state and of the wards in the cities that may vote in wards.

9. All other officers whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by law, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the Senate; and shall hold their offices for the time prescribed by law.

10. All civil officers elected or appointed pursuant to the provisions of this constitution shall be commissioned by the governor.

11. The term of office of all officers elected or appointed pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, except justices of the peace otherwise directed, shall commence on the day of the date of their respective commissions; but no commission for any office shall bear date prior to the expiration of the term of the incumbent of said office.

ARTICLE VIII.—**General Provisions.**

Sec. 1. The Secretary of state shall be ex officio an auditor of the accounts of the treasurer, and, as such, it shall be his duty to assist the legislature in the annual examination and settlement of said accounts, until otherwise provided by law.

2. The seal of the state shall be kept by the governor or person administering the government and used by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the State of New Jersey.

3. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of New Jersey, sealed with the great seal, signed by the governor or person administering the government, and countersigned by the secretary of state, and shall run thus: "The State of New Jersey to ——," and bear test: All writs shall be in the name of the state; and all indictments shall conclude in the following manner, viz: "against the peace of this state, the government and dignity of the same."

4. This constitution shall take effect and go into operation on the second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

ARTICLE IX.—**Amendments.**

Any specific amendment or amendments to the constitution may be proposed in the Senate or General Assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature then next to be chosen, and shall be published for three months previous to making such choice, in at least one newspaper of each county, if any be published therein; and if in the legislature next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments, or any of them, shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments, or such of them as may have been agreed to as aforesaid by the two legislatures, to the people, in such manner and at such time, as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people, at a special election to be held for that purpose only, shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, or any of them, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the legislature voting thereon, such amendment or amendments so approved and ratified, shall become part of the constitution: *provided*, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately. And provided further, that no amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people by the legislature oftener than once in five years.

ARTICLE X.—**Schedule.**

That no inconvenience may arise from the change in the constitution of this State, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained that—

Sec. 1. The common law and the statute laws now in force, not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the legislature; and all writs, actions, causes of action, prosecutions, contracts, claims, and rights of individuals and of bodies corporate, and all courts of this state, and all other matters pending, shall continue, and all indictments which shall have been found, or which may hereafter be found, for any crime or offence committed before the adoption of the constitution, may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place. The several courts of law and equity, except as herein otherwise provided shall continue with the like powers and jurisdiction as if this constitution had not been adopted.

2. All officers now filling any office or appointment, shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless by this constitution it is otherwise directed.

3. The present governor, chancellor and ordinary or surrogate general, and treasurer, shall continue in office until the term for which they are elected and the constitution shall be sworn or affirmed into office.

4. In case of the death, resignation, or disability of the present governor, the person who by the present constitution shall at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall continue in office, and administer the government, until a governor shall have been elected and sworn or affirmed into office under this constitution.

5. The present governor, or in case of his death or disability to act, the vice president of Council together with the Legislative Council, the Clerk of Council and Secretary of state, shall constitute a board of canvassers, in the manner now provided by law, for the purpose of ascertaining and declaring the result of the general election for governor, members of the House of Representatives, and electors of President and Vice President.

6. The returns of the votes for governor, at the said next ensuing election, shall be transmitted to the secretary of State; the votes counted and the election declared, in the manner now provided by law in the case of the election of Electors of President and Vice President.

7. The election of clerks and surrogates in those counties where the term of office of the present incumbents shall expire previous to the first election of eighteen hundred and forty-five, shall be held at the general election next ensuing the adoption of this constitution; the result of which shall be declared in the manner now provided by law for the election of sheriffs.

8. The elections for the year eighteen hundred and forty-five shall take place as now provided by law.

9. It shall be the duty of the Governor to fill all vacancies in office happening between the adoption of this constitution and the first session of the Senate, and not otherwise provided for, and the commissions shall expire at the end of the first session of the Senate, or when successors shall be elected or appointed, and qualified.

10. The restriction of the pay of members of the legislature, after forty days from the commencement of the session, shall not be applied to the first legislature convened under this constitution.

11. Clerks of counties shall be clerks of the inferior courts of common pleas and quarter sessions of the several counties, and perform the duties and be subject to the regulations now required of them by law, until otherwise ordained by the legislature.

12. The legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

Done in convention, at the city of Trenton, on the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and of the Indepe ndence of the United States the sixty-eighth. ALEXANDER WURTS.

President of the Convention.

WILLIAM PATTERSON, Secretary.

Wm. S. Sutphen, Assistant Secty.

Now, therefore, I, DANIEL HAINES, Governor of the state of New Jersey, have caused, and by these presents do cause the said Constitution to be published to the end that all may take notice thereof.

Given under my hand and privy seal, at the city of Trenton, this twenty-ninth day of June, in the [L. s.] year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four. DANIEL HAINES.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield N. J. on July 1st, 1844.

B	M
David Brant,	Samuel Morrison.
Miss C. D. Baldwin,	Harriet E. Manning
William Batt	Daniel P. Martin,
Elizabeth P. Brewster	Squire Manning 2
Ann Beak	Isaac L. Manning
C	Phebe Morris
Daniel Cory	N
Caroline A. Carpenter,	Charles T. Nostrand
Ephraim Clark	P
D	Joseph Perrine
Wm. M. Drake,	R
F	Miss Eliza F. Runyon
Michael Friel	Eliza Randolph
G	S
A. Godley,	John Smalley
Wm. B. Gillette	Beol. Scott
H	Joseph Sannele
Rev. Daniel T. Hill, 3	Abm. Smalley
Joseph Holton,	Wm. Scudder
Miss Jane Hemingway,	V
Mary Ann Hoffman,	Mary A. Vermeule,
Daniel Heinds, 3	M. Vermeule,
Samuel Hays, 3	John Vermeule
David Haines	W
Clementine Hiver	Eliza R. Wooden
James Hayes	Joseph Walter
John Suydam Hillman	Gideon Wooden
J	
Elder John Jones,	Wm. M. Jennings.

When letters are called for, please say they are advertised. JOHN W. CRAIG, P. M.

Grass Cloth for Skirts!

OPENED this day

12 Pieces Grass Cloth
56 Skeins Domestic Prints,
5 " Lown.

Also a Fresh Supply of De Laines, Balsorine, &c. June 15th. *WEBSTER & MARSH.*

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his Friends and Customers that he has just received a general assortment of Spring Goods, consisting of Blue black Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets, Vesting, blue black and colored Silks, Mousquelaine de Laines in great variety, French and American Prints, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Nankins, Jeans, Carpet Warp, &c. all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce Please call and look at them.

March 25, 1844. D. SULLMAN.

Houses to Let.

One situated in Water street, possession given immediately—and one in the lower part of the village now undergoing repairs, possession given the 10th of June.

May 18. WEBSTER & MARSH.

THE UNION

Plainfield, July 25, 1844.

Death of Governor William Pennington. The venerable Isaac H. Williamson died at his residence in Elizabethtown last Wednesday morning, aged 77 years. He was a native of Elizabethtown, a distinguished lawyer, Governor and Chancellor of this State from 1817 to 1829, twelve years, and President of the late Constitutional Convention.

The New Constitution, which will be found in our paper to day, we trust will be attentively read by all, for soon we shall be called to vote on its rejection or adoption. It is of considerable length, not more so perhaps than is necessary, and is generally well approved. The fact that it was adopted by an unanimous vote save one, of the members of the convention present, including many of the greatest and best members of both parties, speaks loudly in its favor.

Shakespears.—The 12th and 13th numbers of the Illuminated and Illustrated edition of Shakespeare have been received, and fully sustain the previous character of the work. The latter number commences "The Merry Wives of Windsor." The numerous wood engravings are equal to those on copper as formerly done.

Philadelphia Riots.

More Fearful Conflicts and Death!

We have to record with deep sorrow and more than ordinary excitement another outbreak of popular passion in Philadelphia, kindred in character to the late, and more bloody. From the conflicting accounts we gather that the excitement commenced on Saturday, and grew out of some suspicious movements of the Irish Catholics in throwing arms and military force into St. Philip's Church, Southwark, although no disposition to molest the Church had been shown by any body. The Priest of the Church, Mr. Dunn, and his brother it is said, moved the militia into measure. The people of the district became alarmed that a Church without any provocation, should be turned into a fortress in their very midst, and a determination was formed to disarm and occupy it, but not to injure or burn it. The part taken by the Native Americans up to this point seems to have been moderate and orderly, many of them acting as a police force under the Aldermen. A committee of that party took the responsibility of the Church till the military arrived when they gave it into their control. During this the whole of Saturday evening the crowd on the ground was large and increasing, but not violent.

At 11 o'clock on Saturday night, Gen. Cadwallader arrived with two field pieces, and held a consultation as to disperse, or he would fire upon them. On this know o mem, the Gen. Charles Naylor (late Congressman from the 3d Dist.), stepped out to the cannon, and said, you have no right to fire upon the people, and he (Naylor) should be killed first. Naylor was immediately arrested and placed in the church. The people now demanded his release, and become uproarious, and command so for sometime afterwards.

During Sunday morning the crowd increased, and demanded the release of Naylor, who had up to that time been imprisoned in the church. About 10 o'clock a large body of full grown boys obtained a cannon from the ship yard, loading it to the muzzle, placed it in front of the door of the church, and while they were getting ready to fire into the edifice, Alderman Hortz availed himself of a momentary opportunity to put a handful of water into the touch hole.

Another set of boys got on a 6 pound cannon, and leveling it at a circular window fired it—but missed their mark by a few feet. The gun was loaded with pieces of lead, spikes, stone, &c. some of which rebounded and flew several hundred back to the south. The party with the cannon again sallied and fired a second time, but did not produce much effect.

At 12 o'clock the people got a piece of scantling and battered the panels of the Western front door of the church in, and just at the moment Charles Naylor was released from confinement, and left the church in company with Alderman Hortz. When he got into the street he was hailed with applause, which was distinctly heard about one mile below the scene, and was mistaken by a gentleman who rode up on horseback to ascertain what was the matter.

On Sunday evening, the troops were again posted for the night. In seeking to urge back the mob, Capt. Hill was struck to the earth, and an attempt was made to stab him with his own sword, when one of his Lieutenants gave the order to fire. Some 7 were shot at the first volley The streets were crowded, one man was taken up with nearly two-thirds of his head shot away—another had his abdomen ripped open, and the entrails protruded in a most shocking manner. The scalp of a third was sent from the head, and a fourth was instantly killed. This volley caused the dispersion of the crowd, but increased the exasperation.

Arms were now obtained by a portion of the crowd, and two more pieces of cannon were obtained from the shipping. These were brought up to Front and Queen streets, posted towards the military and fired upon the people having been previously warned to move away. The military returned this fire with a volley of musketry.

A pause then ensued—but every now and then a discharge occurred. The heaviest perhaps, took place at about half past 12, when two pieces of artillery were fired in quick succession against the military—and instantly followed by a rolling fire of musketry, evidently from a large body of men, and of short duration. Again a brief pause—only brief, however, for the discharges and volleys, both of artillery and musketry, now came thick and fast. The scene in the meantime re-

Military Company.

It is the wish of several of the respectable citizens of this vicinity to organise a military company, and a meeting will be held to consult upon the subject, this evening, (Monday) at half past 7 o'clock, at John Ayers' Hotel, Plainfield. A military Captain from New Brunswick is expected to be present. All persons in any way interested in such an object are respectfully invited to attend.

Fully Rotten.—The jury in this case not being able to agree have been discharged and the wretched woman was remanded for a new trial. We are informed that the jury were unanimously of opinion that she was guilty at the murder but one of them was conscientiously unwilling to return a verdict of guilty because it involved the penalty of death. The juror held out and justice was defeated.

Not to be Wondered at.—When persons indulge in all kinds of food promiscuously, and to excess, it is not at all strange that sickness should fasten upon them. The reason is obvious—the gastric juice has not the power to digest so large a quantity, and the consequence is the natural process of nature is stopped. Immediate attention is required, and purgative medicines, of a proper nature, should be administered Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills are pronounced by the most eminent medical practitioners to be the best of any compound now in existence, as they are composed entirely of vegetable ingredients, and act upon the system in a thorough manner. They are unlike and far superior, to ordinary medicines which are made of common drugs and chemicals.

Said Extract Pills are sold in Plainfield, by Webster & Marsh, and by agents published in another part of this paper.

☞ The last doubt removed!—

Elizabethtown N. J. Feb. 20 1843.

About two months ago I was seized with a violent Cold, which soon caused raising of blood. I tried various remedies, but none did any good but, on the contrary, my Cough increased, and it was feared it would result in consumption. By accident, Dr. Wistar's Family Medical Guide met my eye, which recommended Balsam of Wild Cherry. I purchased a bottle, used it, and in one week ceased raising blood—my Cough entirely disappeared, and my health was completely restored, enabling me to attend to my business as usual. JAMES W. WOODRUFF.

We, undersigned, are acquainted with Mr. J. W. Woodruff, and can assure all who do not know him that his statement is entitled to full credit. Where he is known his word needs not our endorsement.

ABOLLOS M. BLNER,
J. P. for the county of Essex. N. J.
ELIAS W.NANS,
J. P. for the Borough of Elizabeth, N. J.

Sold in Plainfield, by Dr. Lewis Craig, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

E B. Titsworth, 3,24; Rich'd Townsend 3,26; B. Ward, 1,06; S. M. Stelle, Esq. 1,00; Jacob Giddes, ,75; Peter Wooden, ,81; Alfred Berry, ,75; John Tunison, ,50; Pinkham Mosher, ,50.

MARRIED.

At Princeton, on the 3d inst. Rev. Giles Manwaring, late of the Theological Seminary, to Miss Julia Green, youngest daughter of the late Robert M. Bogge, Esq. of New Brunswick.

On the 4th inst. Richard Langl-y to Ann Marshall, both of Rahway.

On the 6th inst. Frederick S. Buckelew to Sarah Ann, daughter of John Provost, all of Georges Road.

On the 20th ult. John A. Smith of Livingston to Mary B. Pearson, of Westfield.

Mrs. Sarah Dayton and M. V. Shotwell respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that they intend to open a school at the residence of Mrs. Dayton, in the upper part of Second street, near the Rev. Lewis Bond's, on Thursday, the 1st day of August next, and solicit the patronage of the public.—Terms from two dollars to four.

Plainfield, July 15, 1844. 4tf

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N. Y. Super extral,		4 40
Ohio,		4 37
Rye Flour,		3 00
Indian Meal,		3 56
Grain.—Northen Wheat,		88
Rye,		60
Corn, 56 lbs		40
Oats,		20

S. E. ARMS, M. D.
DENTAL SURGEON,
(A Few Doors East of the Court-House,)
ELIZABETH-TOWN, N. J.

Dr. A. would apologise to his friends in Plainfield, that he has not as an earlier date, fulfilled his purpose of resuming his Professional visits to this place. Pressing engagements alone have prevented. He has now the pleasure of announcing, that he has made arrangements to be at J. W. Leing's Hotel, in Plainfield, on Thursday and Friday of each week commencing on the 11th inst. for a few weeks to come. He will be happy to receive calls from any or all his former patrons, that he may have an opportunity of seeing that all his former operations are sound and good. This will be cheerfully done without charge.

As those visits must necessarily be limited, all those who desire operations for the preservation of their teeth, or the restoration of those they have lost, are requested to apply soon.

Plainfield, July 8, 1844.

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber having just opened a Store in the basement of his dwelling, would give notice that he has a fresh and good assortment of Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Dried Peaches, Tamarinds, &c. &c. which he offers for sale cheap for cash.

Also a Stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, which he thinks have been proved to be the best of any kind with Medicines. He has preparations for the cure of the cure of the following diseases:—Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Cholic, Colds, Faintness, Sore Throat, Chills, Ague, Cramp, Mortification, Fever Swellings, Rheumatism, Bruises Sprains, and Swelled Joints. And for directions in all other complaints, Doct. Thompson's Materia Medica, or Family Physician, may be had sold at the Store. PIATT DRAKE.

Plainfield, July 8, 1844.—4w

NEW YORK STORE

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Crockery, Hard and Hollow Ware, to which a General Assortment will be kept on hand for sale at the lowest prices for Cash or Country Produce—also an assortment of Provisions consisting of Flour and meal by the cwt. Hams, Smoked Beef Cheese, Lard, Fish, &c. All those wishing to purchase goods or provisions for ready pay, will do well to call at the above-named store 1 door from the Rail Road Hotel.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

From 100 to 200 Hands for Northern Work of all kinds, viz. Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts and Drawers, to whom constant employment will be given. Customers can be accommodated with cutting, and Garments made in the latest fashion and short notice.

LAND, &c.

A Quantity of Land in Jefferson and Edwin counties, in the State of New York and Illinois, and several improved farms, which will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for property in New Jersey. Titles are perfect. Property will be sold on commission and loans of money obtained on the most reasonable terms. Orders directed to the subscriber at Plainfield, or to JOHN B. MERRITT, agent. No. 19 John street, New York city, will be punctually attended to. JOHN S. EDWARDS, Agent

Plainfield, N. J. July 8, 1844.—tf

INK.

JUST RECEIVED, Several gallons of very superior Blue and Black Writing Ink. May 27. M. F. CUSHING.

Just Received,

A New Supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of French, English and Domestic Prints, Bareges, Organ Delaines, Brooch and Domestic Ginghams, Spring Shawls of various patterns Parasols, Sun Shades, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery, &c &c.

ALSO,

A General Assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer and Satin Stocks, Silk Cravats, Gambroons, Summer Stripes, Cottonades Linens, &c. May 20. H. A. CORY.

Parasols and Sun Shades.

A Good Assortment, for sale by
May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Prime Cheese.

A FEW Boxes of very superior, just received by
May 4, 1844. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Grain Cradles.

TWO or three Grain Cradles, of Ryce's make, for Sale by H. A. CORY.
July 1.

Just Received,

A FEW Pieces of Plain and Figured Silks, also Mousseline de Laines, and Ginghams, very suitable for Ladies' Dresses at this season of the year. D. 1 ULLMAN.

Just Received!

2 PIECES Rich Light Figured Silks,
1 do do Dark Figured Silk,
4 do Balzorines,
3 do Lawns.

Also—One Case,
1600 Yards American Prints,

Embracing all the different Styles and Patterns for the season, in pieces from 30 to 12 yards, which will be sold from 8d to 14d per yd.

Now Ladies is the time for great bargains.
May 20. 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Bonnet Silks.

A Few Pieces of new and Fashionable style. Also a few more pieces of Balzorines, Satin striped Dimities, &c. &c. with a rich assortment of Sun Shades and Parasols. Opened this day by
May 18. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Look! Look at This!

THE Subscriber having just returned from New York with a new Assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, takes this opportunity of inviting all who are in want of good and handsome Goods, to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

April 22, 1844. H. A. CORY.

N. B. Good hands for all kinds of Southern Work wanted by H. A. C.

PLAINFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Summer Session will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of May ensuing, in the building lately occupied by Mr. Fairchild.

Terms per quarter, for day scholars.

Primary Course,	$2 50
Writing, Arithmetic and Elementary Geography,	3 00
E. Grammar and Geography,	3 50
Nat. Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, History, (Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Rhetoric, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c.	5 00
Extra Charges.	
Music on the Piano,	10 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	5 00

Professor D. S. Browne will give instruction on the Piano, and his son Alexander Hamlin & Browne (member of the Brooklyn Institute) will instruct small classes in Drawing.

ISAAC CORRELL, *Jr.* Principal.

Plainfield, April 29, 1844.

Dr. Steelling's Pulmonary Syrup, Vegetable Antibilious Pills, Tonic Pills; and Healing Salve, For Sale at the Printing Office.

JUST RECEIVED.

1 BALE CARPET WARP, and for sale by
May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Blanks for sale at the Printing Office.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL

MR. WOOD begs to inform his patrons and the Public that the Summer Term of this School will commence for Monday, the 22d of April.

The course of instruction will embrace all the branches of an English Education and also those preparatory to admission into College. In order to increase the efficiency of this establishment, Mr. Wood has secured the services of Mr. A. McCollum, A. M. Trinity College, Dublin, and Monsieur Jean O. Maurice, a native of France. These gentlemen are eminently qualified to give instruction in the Mr. McCollum in the higher branches of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, and Monsieur Maurice in the French and Spanish Languages.

The same attention not only to the literary but the intellectual and moral improvement of the pupils, which has given so much satisfaction will be continued.

Terms for Junior Class per Qr. $4 00
" for Senior Class, 5 00

As extra charges for modern Languages.

April 15, 1844.—8m.

More New Carpets.

THE Subscribers are just receiving a fresh assortment of Carpetings, to be sold at New York prices.
WEBSTER & MARSH.
May 13, 1844.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
WEBSTER & MARSH,

HAVING recently added largely to their stock are prepared to offer a general assortment of New and Fashionable Goods, among which may be found a variety of colored and satin striped Balzorines of the first kind, French Lawns, plain, dark and of striped and plaid muslins, figured and plain delaines French, English and Domestic Prints, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Spring Shawls of various kinds Gimps, Fringes, Parasols, Sun Shades, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery, &c. &c.

ALSO

A General Stock of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Drillings, Gambroons, Silk, Valentia and Marseilles Vestings, with a general assortment of Summer Stripes, Cottonades, &c. &c. &c.

May 6, 1844.

Tea, Tea, Tea.

THE best Young Hyson Tea that was ever sold in Plainfield for the price, which is only four shillings per pound.

ALSO,

A very superior Orange Pekoe Tea, for 6 shillings Per sale by DANIEL BULLMAN.
Plainfield, May 18, 1844.

Fresh Teas.

A Leetle better than the best that ever was sold in Plainfield, for the price, which is only 4 shillings per pound, is having been proved. Also

Superior Young Hyson Tea for 5 shillings

Also—Extra Superior Teas for 6, 7, 8, and 9 shillings Per sale by H. A. CORY.
May 20.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND EXTRAORDINARY ENTERPRISE!

Professor D. S. Browne's Celebrated Work!

VOLATILE Useful Books, now in course of publication on THE CHEAP PLAN. Each volume will contain 100 pages and upwards, and can be forwarded by mail to any part of the United States. Price in paper covers 25 cents; bound in board, 37 1-2 cents; in cloth and gilt lettered 50 cents.

JAMES MOWATT & CO., Publishers 174 Broadway, New York, have made extensive arrangements for publishing, during the present and ensuing months, several hundred volumes of New and Useful Books on the various departments of Medicine, History, Science, Belles-Lettres, Poetry and Romance by the best writers. This will unquestionably form the most interesting library of Books ever published in this country, and the very small price charged for each volume will place it within the reach of the most large and rapid sale. They would call attention to the

MODERN STANDARD DRAMA,

NOW PUBLISHED;

EDITED BY EPES SARGEANT,

Containing a selection of the best Plays of Modern Authors, with Explanatory Notes and observations, Critical and Biographical, and Stage Directions; to be completed in 50 weekly numbers, at 12 1-2 cents each.

The stage-marks and directions, including a description of the costumes of the characters, will be given in full in this edition. Every departure from or addition to the text of the author. The series will thus not only be serviceable to the actor, but satisfactory to the general reader.

The typography of the series will be new, large and uniform; and every number complete a distinct and entire work in itself.

NOW PUBLISHED;

No I.—THE DRAWING ROOM LIBRARY.
Edited by Epes Sargeant.

THE LIGHT OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE, AND THE MAID OF ORKNEY.

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Any newspaper inserting this advertisement without six months from this date, March 16th, 1844 including the notice, twelve times consecutively in the folio without subsequent, and sending their paper to the Sun office will be entitled to a copy of the "New York," shall be entitled to one copy of each work named above, which will be delivered to order.

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Every number will contain one of these dramas,

SHERIFF'S SALE.

New Jersey Supreme Court. Fi. Fa. &c.
James Wilson vs. Jonathan Osborn, Jane, and Alexander Wilson.
New Jersey Supreme Court, Essex.
William E. Johnson vs. the same.
New Jersey Supreme Court. Essex. Fi. Fa. &c.
The Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company, vs. the same.

BY Virtue of the above stated writs of fieri facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue at Sutton's Hotel, in Scotch Plains, on the 10th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the following described Land and Tenements, to wit: All that piece and parcel of land lying in the township of Westfield, county of Essex, and State of New Jersey. First all that Lot of Land described in a deed from Polly Wilcox to the defendant, Osborn, as it stake and stones in angle of Ezekiel Wilcox's Land near what is called the Cat-arract, thence running north 48 deg. west on the said Ezekiel Wilcox's line 24 chains and 16 links to a hemlock sapling, thence south 42 deg. west 12 chains and 70 links to a heap of stones, thence south 48 deg. east 24 chains and 16 links to a heap of stones in the line of Lot 2, that did belong to Daniel Heard, and now owned by said Alex. Wilson and J. Osborn, Junr., thence north 42 deg. east on the line of said Wilson & Osborn and the line of said Ezekiel Wilcox 11 chains and 70 links to the place of beginning, containing two and a half acres of Land.

The 2d Lot is the same conveyed to said defendants by Isaac Hatfield & ux. & als. and is said deed is described as follows, "said tract lies on the east Zopher Hatfield dec'd purchased of Peter Clark and wife, and conveyed by deed dated 10th of October, 1823, and lies near Fell Mill in said township of Westfield and is part of Zopher Hatfield's place where he died, he purchased of his mother-in-law, Elizabeth Ludlum, and by the said Jacob Ludlum sold and conveyed by deed to Abner Reedel now deceased, dated 9th March 1792, containing fifteen acres more or less.

The 3d Lot situate in the city of Newark is the same described in a deed to J. Osborn, Jr. by J. B. Barnet, sheriff, recorded in Book U 5 of deeds, page 259, beginning on the northerly line of Garden street at a point 250 feet distant westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said line with the westerly line of Prospect street, thence (1) north 23 deg. east 111 feet, thence (2) north 57 deg. west, 50 feet, thence (3) south 33 deg. west 111 feet to said Garden street, thence (4) along said Garden street south 60 deg. east 50 feet to the place of beginning.

The 4th Lot is the same conveyed to defendants by D. B. Coles and wife, by deed recorded in Book E. 3 of deeds, page 510, &c. situate in Westfield aforesaid, and is designated on the map of the commissioners for dividing the Real Estate of James Coles deceased, as lot No. 5, and situate on the west side of Lot No. 4 in said division, at the south corner of Lot No. 4, at a heap of stones, thence south 48 deg. east 24 chains and 84 links to a stone heap at the top of the rocks, being Recompense Stanbury's corner, thence south 60 deg. west 6 chains and 75 links to a stone heap by a pond, thence south 66 1-2 deg. west 5 chains and 45 links to a stone heap, thence south 64 1-2 deg. west 3 chains and 95 links to a heap of stones, thence south 57 deg. west 36 links a pine tree and stones, thence thence along the line of Lot No 6 north 9 deg. west 6 chains and 75 links to a stone heap being another corner of lot No. 6, thence north 57 deg. east 25 links to a corner of Stephen Crane's land, thence along the line of said Crane north 50 deg. east 14 chains and 3 links being a corner of Lot. No. 4, thence along the line of Lot No. 4 north 39 deg. east 10 and 75 links to the beginning, containing 10 acres, more or less.

The 5th Lot is the same conveyed to the defendants by Mooney Wilson and wife, by deed recorded in Book Q. 3 of deeds, page 30 &c. situate in the township of New Providence and Westfield, beginning at the most southerly corner of the same, thence (1) north 53 3-4 deg. west 11 chains and 60 links to the once north 45 deg. east, 19 chains, thence north 47 deg. east 12 chains, thence north 44 deg. east 8 chains and 50 links, thence south 42 deg. east 12 chains and 21 links, thence north 27 1-2 deg. west 4 chains and 66 links, thence south 49 1-2 deg. west 7 chains and 26 links, thence south 24 deg. west 1 chain and 40 links, thence south 50 deg. west 3 chains and 50 links, thence south 60 deg. west 19 chains and 6 links, thence south 61 1-4 deg. west 16 chains and 95 links, thence south 69 deg. west 2 chains and 34 links to the place of beginning, containing 41 acres and 35 100 and 300000 parts of a hundred of Land, more or less.

The 6th Lot is the same described in a deed from Daniel Crane and wife to Stephen Crane's land, recorded in Book S 5 of Deeds page 531 situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a stake being the east corner of J. Osborn's Lot thence Nor k 44 deg. west and northeasterly 8 chains and 50 links to a stake and stones in the side of the road leading to Plainfield thence north 44 deg. east along said road 76 links to a stake, thence south 52 deg. east 8 chains to the road leading to Scotch Plains, thence along said road south 46 deg. east 3 chains and 50 links to a stake and corner of said Osborn's land, thence along his line south 44 deg. west 75 links, to the place of beginning containing 12 1-4 hundredths of an acre more or less.

The 7th Lot situate in Westfield aforesaid is the same described in a deed from Jacob Crane and wife to J. Osborn Junr. beginning at a stake in the south east side of the road leading from Scotch Plains to Elizabethtown being S. E. Stevenson's corner, thence south 11 links west to a heap of stones and 21 links to a stake in Noah Parsee's line, thence with his line north 45 deg and 20 minutes east 21 links to a heap of stones, thence north 44 deg. east 9 chains and 50 links 40 deg. west 2 chains and 10 1-2 links to a stake by the side of the aforesaid road, thence with the road south 45 deg. 25 min. west 21 links to the beginning, containing 17 3-4 hundredths of an acre more or less.

The 8th Lot situate in Westfield, and is the same described in a deed from Frazee Coles and Rebecca Coles to defendant recorded in Book H 4 of deeds page 380 &c. beginning at a small pine bush and is a corner of a lot formerly Abner Reedel's, thence running with the line formerly said Reedel's north 43 deg. west 7 chains and 90 links to a stake being another corner formerly said Reedel's, thence still with the line of the same north 52 deg. west 1 chains and 60 links to a stake in the line formerly Henry Frazee's, thence with said binding line north 44 deg. east 2 chains and 42 links to a small oak bush being a corner of said Frazee, thence with the line formerly by said Frazee and others, south 52 deg. east 10 chains to a stake formerly Samuel Dark's corner, thence with his line south 3 deg. east 12 chains and 25 links to an old rock and stump being another corner formerly of said Dark's and is now of Coles' line, thence with it and binding thereon south 87 deg. west 10 chains and 62 links, thence north 42 deg. west 3 chains and 16 links to the beginning, containing 20 1-4 acres and 14 rods of land, more or less.

The 9th Lot is the same described in a deed from John S. Denman and wife to the defendants recorded in Book P. 3 of deeds page 110 &c. situate in West field aforesaid, beginning at a stone corner in the line of lands of Recompense Stanbury and Abraham Drake, thence south 85 deg. west 23 chains and 50 links to a stone planted in a corner, thence north 5 deg. west 5 chains and 50 links to a stone corner, thence south 87 deg. east 17 chains and 37 links to the place of beginning, containing 23 acres and 100 square rods more or less.

The 10th Lot is the same described in a deed from Lewis Webster and wife to J. Osborn, jr. recorded in Book A 3 page 186, situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a stake by the side of the road leading to Scotch Plains in Elizabethtown, being S. W. Cornelia's corner, thence with said Cornelia's line south 40 deg. east 2 chains 19 1-2 links to a stake in Enoch A. Force's line, thence with said Force's line south, thence with said Force's line north 25 deg. 30 min. east, 21 links to a stake being a corner of Wm. Marsh's Lot, thence with said Marsh's line north 45 deg. west 2 chains 10 links to the side of the road, thence with the same northerly of Marsh's premises 2 chains 10 links to the road south 45 deg. 25 min. west 21 links to the place of beginning, 17 3-4 hundredths of an acre more or less.

The 11th Lot situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at the north corner of the said Reedel's 8th lot, thence south east with their line 4 chains 50 links to a stone, thence south north east 75 links to a corner of land formerly of E. E. Frazee, thence with the line of said lot north west 2 chains and 50 links to a stone, thence south west 75 links to the place of beginning, being the same and lot where said Osborn resides.

Also a lot beginning at a stone near the blacksmith shop in the road leading to Scotch Plains and running east till it strikes the road thence south 42 1-2 deg. east along said road 307 feet, thence south 27 deg. east still along said road 511 feet to a corner of Nathaniel Potter's land, thence with the line of said Potter south 64 deg. west 776 feet to another corner of said Potter and J. D. Frazee's, thence north 44 deg. west 180 feet to a stake in Ezekiel Miller's line, thence with his line north 87 deg. west 60 feet to a stake being D. Shotwell's corner (formerly, thence with the line of said lot north 44 deg. East 160 feet to a stake by the side of the said road another corner of the lot formerly D. Shotwell's, thence with the line of the road south 37 deg. east 60 feet to the place of beginning.

Also, a lot and about 80 links square more or less, in rear of lot owned by Levi and Zopher Herfield and adjoining J. Osborn, jr.'s house lot on the south side being a part of said Osborn's premises.

WM. A. BALDWIN, Sheriff.
June 8, 1844. 26 tz.

Read and Remember,
THAT
The Black, or Allebasi's SALVE,
An Invention of the celebrated
DOCTOR KITTLEDGE, OF AMASS.

WHICH faithfully used, is ever sure to all Fever Sores of the most malignant kind; Cuts, fresh or old: Bruised Limbs, Burns, Felons, Ulcers, Tumors, Swellings of every description, Dropsy, Rheumatism, chronic or inflammatory, Sore Throat, Ague in the face, Chilblains, Scald heads, &c. &c.

F. E. Gilbut, of Ontario county, N. Y., was cared by this salve, of a fever sore which had perforated the bone through and through, above and below the knee, and which was pronounced incurable by one of the best surgeons in the State.

John Trefton, in Bristol, N. Y. was cured by this salve, of a cut in the knee, which had become highly inflamed, and had maturated above and below the knee, and which was pronounced incurable either by amputation or otherwise.

A son of Thomas and Bridget Mundy, No. 150 Chambers st. N. Y. fell and run a nail in his knee joint. It soon became alarming; Doctors Powers, Nelson and J. Kearney, M. D. pronounced the case as hopeless. This salve was then applied, and in three weaks the boy was running about the streets.

Multitudes of cases might be named, but cannot, for want of room. Let the afflicted try it for themselves.

ALEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS

Are now admitted to be one of the best remedies in the world for all diseases which have their seat internally. The opinion that most diseases have their origin in a disordered state of the bowels, has become almost universal, except among the half educated, and consequently self-conceited and strongly prejudiced. It would be well for the world if our physicians had a better knowledge of Pathology and Therapeutics; the treatment of disease would then be more simple, and much of the suffering now endured, would be avoided. These Pills act directly on the stomach and bowels, collecting every impurity and discharging it from the body. As a cathartic, anti-bilious and alterative medicine, they cannot be surpassed. For costiveness, liver complaint, fevers of every kind, dyspepsia, &c. they should be used in connection with Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster.

Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster,
Only 12½ *cents.*

This Plaster is rapidly taking the place of all others, for pain and weakness in the back, side, chest, bowels, loins, muscles, joints, &c. &c. for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervous affections, &c. &c. One certificate only, out of multitudes that might be given, will be inserted here.

Dear Sir:—I was troubled a long time with a chronic affection in my breast, which rendered me unfit for work. I had tried various remedies and applications without effect. At length I obtained Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster, applied it, and in a very short time I was entirely well. I am satisfied it is the best Plaster in use, and hope it will be generally circulated.
THOMAS BIGGS.—New York, July 22d, 1843.

Allebasi's Tooth-Ache Drops,

Effect astonishing cures in from 5 to 10 minutes, when used according to directions. One local agent in Pennsylvania, who has sold a large amount within the last few months, has offered $100 to any one who will furnish a case of ordinary toothache which will not yield to the efficacy of these drops in from 5 to 10 minutes, and he has found no one yet to claim the premium.

All the above For Sale by
Osborn & Wilson, Scotch Plains,
Amos C. Watson, Rahway,
Henry Kilgore, Elizabethtown,
And by MILTON F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.
Dec. 4, 1843.—1y*

Come away to the established
SADDLERY WAREHOUSE
Corner of Main and Cherry Sts. Plainfield, N. J.
And encourage Home Industry.

JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,
Saddle and Harness-Maker,

INFORMS all concerned that he is at all times happy to receive and ready to execute all orders in all the branches of the above business, as well as Horse Clothing, and as cheap as can be done elsewhere. Try us, gentlemen, and judge for yourselves.
Nov. 13, 1843.—1y

The Only Sure Means
BY WHICH DISEASE
CAN BE THOROUGHLY ERADICATED FROM THE BODY,
is to
Purify
from the
System those
Accursed Humors
which are the real cause of every
Ill that Flesh is Heir to.

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS being composed of the finer, purer, and more essential parts of those roots and plants which rank high in the Materia Medica for their purifying and strengthening qualities, (the grosser particles being separated by newly invented machinery,) are therefore the natural prescription, suited to all constitutions, for purifying from the system the *Humors, the Bloods, and all other complaints originating therefrom, that effect the human System.*

ARE YOU AFFLICTED
With
Colds, Cough,
Consumption,
Sore or Inflamed Eyes, Inflammation, Inflammation of Lungs, or Lowness of Spirits?
THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,
are positively adapted, by their purgative qualities, to remove the morbid matter which causes the complaint, and to immediately relieve you from suffering.

HAVE YOU
Gout,
Rheumatism,
Pains in Your Head,
Ear, Slip or Knee Joints,
attended with swelling or inflamation,
or Stitches in the Side,
THE EXTRACT PILLS
will afford immediate relief, and by their persistent action, remove pain, and drive from the system every vestige of disease.

DO YOU SUFFER
from
Nervous Diseases,
Insanity, Fits,
Palsy, Palpitation of the Heart?
Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills
will effect a thorough and radical cure and restore you to the enjoyment of sound health.

SHOULD YOU BE ATTACKED
With
Quinsy,
Croup, Hooping Cough,
Pleurisy, Jaundice, Piles,
THE EXTRACT PILLS,
should be resorted to without loss of time, as they exert a direct influence upon the system, and by their energetic powers promptly remove the Disease.

STAINBURN'S PILLS

will prevent an accumulation of bile, which, if suffered to collect in undue quantities, is sure to produce the most direful effects, such as cholera, yellow, and others, that generally terminate in death.

IF YOU HAVE
the
Scrofula, Salt Rheum,
Measles, King's Evil,
Scrofula, St. Anthony's Fire,
Salt Rheum, Ulcers,
or any
Eruption of the Skin,
the alterative and purifying principle of Sarsaparilla, as now powerfully yet so minutely contained in Stainburn's Pills, will gradually yet most surely drive out all disease from the system.

WHEN YOU ARE TAKEN
with
Chills,
Cholera Morbus,
Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels,
Rising in the Throat,
Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Piles,
Costiveness,
or obstructions or Relaxations of any kind, make immediate use of the

VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,
and you will experience instant relief, as their purgative qualities are always sure to expel the humors which lay the foundation for disease. Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills are also peculiarly adapted to the cure of *Apoplexy, Croup, Vomiting and Spitting Blood, Liver Complaint, Inflammation of the Lungs, Fits, Swelled Feet, Legs, &c. White Swellings, Cancers or Tumors,* as the ingredients of which they are composed enter directly into the system, remove all secretions, open the pores, and eradicate every thing noxious from the system.

TO FEMALES.

For the complaints incident to females, these pills may be taken with the most perfect safety. Being the extract of Vegetables, they do not cramp or rack the delicate frame, or weaken the constitution, as is the case with ancient and impure remedies.

TO CHILDREN.
Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills,
are allowed to be the best medicine extant, for children, and being composed entirely of roots, may be administered in any form. If the directions are faithfully followed, the most salutary results will ensue.

STAINBURN'S PILLS
are now extensively used in hospitals, both in this country and in Europe. From the fact of their being formed entirely of extracts, they are not unpleasant to take, are particularly mild in their operation, producing no nausea, and are mild

ALL POWERFUL
to eradicate disease and purify the blood and fluids.

For sale, price 25 cents per box (containing 30 pills) at the following offices—
New York—338 Broadway.
Philadelphia—3 Ledger Buildings,
Boston—9 Court st.
And by the several agents throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

Agents in this Vicinity.
Plainfield—Webster & Marsh,
Scotch Plains,—Osborn & Wilson,
Brooklyn—Nelson Webster,
New Market—Israel R. Cornell,
New Durham—Ard Tappen,
Metuchin—E. R. Freeman,
Westfield—Charles Clark,
Rahway—John Pearson.
Bonnelstown—S. Corbett
Middlebrook—E. V. Shotwell,
Stone Mills—Noah Drake,
Washington Valley—Wm. M. Drake,
Union Village—Peter Terhune.
STAINBURN & CLICKENER, 338 Broadway—
Next door to the Tabernacle—New York.
Jan. 9, 1843.—1y

INSURANCE.
The Rahway Mutual Insurance Fire Company,

ARE prepared to effect Insurances on Buildings, Wares, and Merchandize, either Mutually or Annually, on as favorable terms as any similar Institution. JOSEPH D. LUFBERY, President.
ROBT. B. LEE, Secretary.
☞ Their Office is at the Store at Jackson Freeman & Co.
Rahway, Aug. 31, 1843. (34-1y)

☞ ROBT. ANDERSON is the Agent for Plainfield. Aug. 31, 1843.

DAISY SUSPENDERS, and LADIES' FANCY GARTERS, of a new and elegant pat ern received Nov. 6, 1843. by WEBSTER & MARSH.

A Lady's Silk Cravats,
Most Beautiful Assortment just opened at
D. BULLMAN.

FOR
CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS
Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, Chronic coughs, Pleurisy, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and all affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A compound Balsamic preparation of the "Prunus Virginiana" or Wild Cherry Bark, combined with the Extract of Tar, prepared by a new chemical process, approved and recommended by the most distinguished physicians, and universally acknowledged the most valuable medicine ever discovered.

No QUACKERY!!! No DECEPTION.

In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, nor do we wish to eulogize it more than it justly deserves. Yet when we look around and see the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases to which this medicine has proved so fully successful; we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favor.

Various remedies have true have been offered and pulled before the notice for the cure of diseases of the lungs, and some have no doubt been found very useful, but of all that have yet been discovered, it is acknowledged by all who have used it to have produced effects, that none have proved as successful. Such has indeed are the

SURPRISING VIRTUES

Of this Balsam, that even in the advanced Stages of Consumption, after all the most esteemed remedies of Physicians have failed to effect any change, the use of this medicine has been productive of the most astonishing relief, and actually effected cures after every hope of recovery had been despaired of.

In the first stages of the disease, termed "Catarrhal Consumption," originating from NEGLECTED COLDS, it has been found with unbounded success, and hundreds acknowledge they owe the restoration of their health to this invaluable medicine alone. In the form of Consumption so prevalent amongst delicate young females, originating from debility, or

"GOING INTO A DECLINE,"

A complaint with which thousands are lingering, it has also proved highly successful, and not only possesses the power of checking the progress of this alarming complaint, but also strengthens and invigorates the system more effectually than any medicine we have ever possessed.

Besides the surprising efficacy in Consumption, it is highly efficacious in Liver Complaints, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Lungs, and has cured many of the most obstinate cases, after every other remedy had failed.

As we have already published numerous certificates from the highest authority, which prove its virtues beyond all doubt, we consider it unnecessary to exhibit a long list of them in this place, and will only mention a few cases, to show what it has done.

WHILE LIFE REMAINS
WE HAVE STILL SOME HOPE.

A SURPRISING CURE.—Among the many singular cases which this medicine has effected, there is perhaps none in which its powers are so fully shown as in the case of Mrs. Eliza Thompson.

This Lady had been consumptive for several years and during the greater part of this time had received the best medical attention, and tried all the most valuable remedies, but found no relief, for the disease arrest is progress. She became subject to violent fits of coughing, expectorated large quantities of matter and blood, and finally was reduced so low by this fearful disease continued its course, that almost all hopes of a recovery was entirely despaired of.—While in this distressing situation, lingering upon the confines of the grave, she commenced the use of this Balsam, which, to use her own expression operated almost like a charm. In a few days she expectorated freely, the cough was gradually assuaged, the night sweats ceased, her appetite began to her loose, and now in place of that associated form withering to decay, she is seen mingling in society, in better health than she has enjoyed for years.

DISINTERESTED TESTIMONY.—Having witnessed the surprising efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in the case of Mrs. Austin, I cheerfully acknowledge the above statement to be founded in fact.
J. C. WALTERS, M. D.
Chester county, Ninth Month 5th, 1841.

Friend Wistar!—It gives me much pleasure to inform you that my wife's health has improved very much since she has been using thy Balsam of Wild Cherry, and we think there is no doubt but it will cure her. She has taken the two bottles I purchased from thee, and one more is now using, and though it need better, she also sleeps well at night, and says she has found nothing to give her so much relief. Thee will please give the bearer two bottles more for
Thy Friend, EDWARD HOLME.
Lancaster county, July 18, 1841.

Dear Sir:—Please send me two bottles of your genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been afflicted with consumption for the last two years, and suffered very much with a severe cough, pains in my breast, difficulty of breathing, night sweats, &c. &c. and although I have used various remedies, and been under several doctors, yet I could not find any thing to relieve me until I used some of your Balsam. I got one bottle from a neighbor of mine who is using it, and have found such wonderful relief from it that I have no doubt it will cure me effectually.
Very respectfully yours, &c.
ROBERT HOBMAN.

LATER COMPLAINT.—Mrs. ELIZA THOMPSON was afflicted with this complaint for nearly five years, during which time she was under the most skilful physicians—had tried mercury, Botanic and Homœopathic remedies, and every thing that offered her any hopes of relief. She had a distressing pain in the side, sometimes in the shoulder and small of the back, a hacking cough, frequent pains in the breast, and had become unable to sleep on the right side for three years. By the use of this Balsam she was restored in a few weeks, and remains well to this day.
ELIZA THOMPSON.

Dear Sir—Your Balsam of Wild Cherry has effected some astonishing cures here. One of which is an old lady, Mrs. Linsell, who had been confined for a long time with shortness of breathing, and general weakness, until she was finally obliged to keep her bed. She had taken various remedies, and been recommended to me, she commenced using your Balsam, and after taking two bottles, was so far recovered as to be able to attend to all the duties of her house, and on taking two bottles more was entirely cured.
Respectfully, &c.
JOHN B. C. MARTIN.
Pattsville, Pa.

CAUTION.—As there is a spurious mixture called Syrup of Wild Cherry, purchasers should be very particular to ask for Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM, and observe whether genuine on the bottle.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail at Dr. WISTAR'S Balsam Depot, No. 21 Minor street, Philadelphia.

Also for wholesale by Isaac Butts, No. 126 Fulton street, New York.

Sold by J. M. King, in Morristown.

Prepared only by Dr. LEWIS CRAIG.
Jan. 2, 1844.—1y.

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

ON and after Monday, 15th of March, 1841, the Passenger Trains will leave Somerville, at 8 A. M., and at 1 P. M., and
Leave New York by R. R. Railroad, at 8 A. M. and at 3 P. M. Passengers to be at the Depot 15 minutes before starting.

The Freight Train will run as usual.
Leave Somerville at 4 1-2 o'clock, A. M.
To Leave New York at 1, P. M. by Steamboat.

☞ Persons wishing their freight to go directly through, will please to put on boxes, &c. with the boat, as all freight will go directly through by that line: other trains not taking freight. Freight will wait after the arrival of this boat to take all the freight that arrives at Elizabethport. Rate of Freight reduced to the lowest prices, enquire of

COMMUTATION FARE.

From May 1st. *To be paid in advance.*
Between Somerville or Boundbrook and Elizabethport, $50 per annum.
Between Plainfield, or Scotch Plains and Elizabethport, $40 a year, or $4 for six months.
Between Westfield and Elizabethport, $30 a year or $3 for six months.

Startling Facts.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that a cause of pain, wrongly attributed to disease, when the stomach is troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases said to be a supposed fever, scarlatina, or some other ailing, carried off the poor victims of the unsuspecting families, while truth they died of Worms! Cases like these have been eradicated in 3 day by the use of a bottle of KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!!

How sickening the thought that these things should be—and who can ever forgive themselves for not trying this WORM EXTERMINATOR, when they know that in most of the cases we mention, recovery could not by any possibility do hurt—but always good as a purgative—let the disease be what it may. How important then it is for it, and who will dare to take the responsibility of withholding it, for every parent that is not a brute, ask themselves this question in truth and soberness.

Mrs. C. Hatfield, Newark had a child very sick for near two weeks, and attended by a physician, with out relief, when KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE was given, and next day more than forty worms were passed, when the child recovered in a few days.

A CHILD of a widow woman, living near the Manhattan Water Works, had dwindled for a month till next a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth and itching of the nose, when the mother was recalled to provide for the family sent immediately for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, which brought away great quantities of worms for two or three days, and the child grew better at once and regained its full strength in less than a month.

Several Children in a highly respectable family, in Broadway, had worms to a frightful extent, and were all cured rapidly with this Vermifuge.

In some of the best families in the neighborhood of St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the circumstance of its having in the first instance, baffled the sagacity of worms, after all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that part of the city.

A FAMILY IN NEW JERSEY saved several children by the use of it. One, a girl of 8 years of age, had become exceedingly emaciated before this Vermifuge was given to her, and during the night worms were dislodged, and she left off the Vermifuge, when she again became worse, and had recourse to the Vermifuge that finally brought away an incredible quantity of worms, and she gained her health rapidly.

A Physician of standing had doctored a family of children for some time, and could not check the step, by any of this fearful disease continued its course, when all hopes of a recovery was entirely despaired of.—While in this distressing situation, lingering upon the confines of the grave, he commenced the use of this Balsam, which, to use her own expression operated almost like a charm. In a few days she expectorated freely, the cough was gradually assuaged, the night sweats ceased, her appetite began to her loose, and now in place of that associated form withering to decay, she is seen mingling in society, in better health than she has enjoyed for years.

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Sold by J. M. King, in Morristown.

Prepared only by Dr. LEWIS CRAIG.
Jan. 2, 1844.—1y.

The long established
Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary,
JACKSON POUND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he continues the above business at his old stand—where he keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Large Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Soda Crackers, Butter Crackers, Sugar Crackers, Candies of all kinds, &c. &c. at Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere, and many thanks for all customs.

☞ All persons having any claims or demands against he subscriber, for blacksmithing, painting, sleighs, harness, wagon-making, horse, cow, hay, oats, or feed, rake or tedder, corn or rye, flour or meal, and all other demands whatsoever, are requested to present them for settlement without delay.

Those indebted to him he hopes will not put themselves out of the way to pay up their accounts, but when convenient he would like to have it, and will take it in potatoes, corn, oats, wood or cash, or any thing else which they have to spare. He hopes before any one will ask him for trust, as he intends to do a cash business, and nothing else in any way.

☞ J. P. forbids any one to trust him without his written order.
Dec. 25, 1843.—1y*

Great Advancement in Medical Science.

Who after reading the following will wonder that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the greatest Medicine in the World?

New York, Jan. 20, 1843.

I have been afflicted with the Asthma for 24 years sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks, and though attended by various medical advisers of the highest reputation and ability, I found no relief, and for the last year have been entirely unfit for business.

About four months ago I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry which gave instant relief, and by a single bottle was produced what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

For Asthmatic colds, coughs, shortness of breath, wheezing and soreness of the lungs I believe it to be the most valuable remedy ever discovered in the world.

I make this certificate to the agent whom I do not know only as a duty which I owe in sympathy to the afflicted.

A. B. SMITH,
in William's Law Office, 56 Williams st.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public.
JAMES MCCREDY, Mayor of the City of New York.
JOHN POWER, Vice Governor of New York.
Dr. L. CRAIG, Agent for Plainfield.

SILKS. Blue Black and Fancy Colored Figured and Plain Silks for dresses, for sale only, the sale by
D. BULLMAN.

Plainfield Union.

Volume VIII.—No. 28. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, JULY 28, 1844. Whole number 392.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON P. CUMMING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months; if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged.

To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office the first of the year, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nonbirth notices and deaths, gratis. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. All communications sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL

MR. WOOD begs to inform his patrons and the Public that the Summer Term of this School will commence on Monday, the 22d of April.

The course of instruction will embrace all the branches of an English Education and also those preparatory to admission into College. In order to increase the efficiency of this establishment, Mr. Wood has secured the services of Mr. A. McCollom, A. M., Trinity College, Dublin, and Monsieur Jean O. Maurice, a native of France. These gentlemen are eminently qualified to give instruction, Mr. McCollom in the Classics and higher branches of Mathematics and Natural Science and Monsieur Maurice in the French and Spanish Languages.

The most attention not only to the literary but the intellectual and moral improvement of the pupils, which has given us much satisfaction will be continued.

Terms for Junior Class per Qr. $4 00
" Senior Class, 6 00

An extra charge for modern Languages.

April 15, 1844.—6m.

Just Published, and For Sale at the Printing Office,

The Lord's Day, or *The First Day of the week proved to be the Christian Sabbath.*

in a Sermon,

BY REV DR. BLACKBURNE.

Price SIX CENTS.

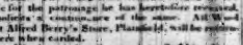
WOOL CARDING

DONE at the Plainfield Factory at 6 cts. per lb. Cash. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage he has received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All Wool left at Alfred Berry's Store, Plainfield, will be returned there when carded.

Also, Wool carded and spun into Stocking Yarn, Carpet Yarn, or for Blankets, Cloth, &c. at the following prices.

Stocking Yarn, double twisted and re-reled, 2s. per lb.
Yarn for Blankets or Carpets, 1s. 3d. per lb.
Yarn for Cloth, Warp and Filling, 1s. 6d. per lb.
Also, BAT-BONNETS of all qualities made of Wool for sale, or made to order.

May 20, 1844.—6m THOS. STEAD.



Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

ON and after Monday, 18th of March, 1844.

The Passenger Train will leave Somerville, at 8 A. M., and at 1 1-4, P. M., and

Leave New-York by N. J. Railroad, at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M. by Steamboat at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.

The Freight Train will run every day

Leave Somerville at 4 1-2 o'clock, A. M.

" New York at 1, P. M. by Steamboat.

☞ Persons wishing their freight to go directly through, will have to put on board, by the 1 o'clock boat, as all freight will go directly through by that line; other trains not taking freight. The Train will wait after the arrival of the boat to take all the freight put on here, at Elizabethport. No risk of Freight ordered to amount given, on after April 1st.

COMMUTATION FARE.

From May 1st, To be paid in advance

Between Somerville or Scotch Plains and Elizabethport, $50 per year, or $30 for 6 months.

Between Plainfield, or Scotch Plains and Elizabethport, $40 a year, or $24 for six months.

Between Westfield and Elizabethport, $20 a year or $12 for six months.

The long established
Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary.
JACKSON POUND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he continues the Above business at his old stand—where he keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Large Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Soda Crackers, Milk, Butter, Pound Bread, Sugar Crackers, Candies of all kinds, &c. &c. at Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere, and many thanks for all custom.

Any person wishing to become a regular agent for subscriber, for blacksmithing, printing, shoemaking, tailoring, wagon-making, flour, corn, hay, oats, or feed, rake and hoe handles, or any article he deals in, all other demands to the contrary, are requested to present them for settlement without delay.

Those indebted to him he hopes will not put them to the trouble of this way to pay up their accounts, as it is inconvenient he would like to have it, and will take it in potatoes, corn, oats, wood or cash, or any thing else which they have to spare. He hopes hereafter will call and see him for what he intends to do a cash business, and nothing else in any way.

☞ J. P. forbids any one to trust him without his written order.

Dec. 25, 1843.—tf.*

DAISY BUTTONS, and LADIES' FANCY CRAVATS, also A assortment just received Nov. 6, 1843. by WEBSTER & MARSH.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

New Jersey Supreme Court.—Fi. Fa. &c.
Jamin Wilkin vs. Jonathan Osborn, Junr. and Abraham Wilkin.

New Jersey Supreme Court, Essex.
William E. Johnson vs. the same.

New Jersey Supreme Court, Essex. Fi. Fa. &c.
The Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company, vs. the same.

BY Virtue of the above named writs of fieri facias to me directed, I shall expose to public Vendue or Sale at Sumner's Hotel, in Scotch Plains, on the 10th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the following described Lots of Land and Premises, situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield, county of Essex, and State of New Jersey. First all the Lot of Land described in a deed from Polly Wilkin to the defendants, Begins at a stake in an angle in Westfield School House lot, and runs thence by said School House, (Magie's) land west 45 deg. east 2 chains and 16 links to a bend of stones in the line of land that did belong to Aaron Reed, dec'd, and now owned by the said Jacob Lauhon and J. Osborn, thence by said Lauhon's land north 87 deg. east on the line of said Wilkin & Osborn and the line of said Ebenezer Wilkin 11 chains and 7 links to the place of beginning. Containing two acres of land.

The 2d Lot in the same conveyed to said defendants by Isaac Hetfield & ux. & al. and in said deed is described as follows, "and next is the same that Zophar Hetfield died possessed of, lying on the north side of Westfield road, conveyed by deed dated 10th of October, 1826, and lies near Full Mill in said township of Westfield and in part of Jacob Lauhon's meadow, the whole to be purchased by the said Jacob Lauhon, Elizabeth Lauhon and Spencer Lauhon, Elizabeth Lauhon and Spencer Lauhon, and conveyed by deed to Abner Reeder now deceased, dated the March 1792, containing 3 acres more or less.

The 3d Lot in the same conveyed to said defendants by deed recorded in deed to J. Osborn, Jr. by J. B. Barnet, sheriff, recorded in Book U Book deeds, page 288, beginning at the northerly line of Gordon street and the easterly line of Lot No. 4, and runs thence by said line north 27 deg. west 1 chain and 75 links to a stone, thence north 63 deg. east 1 chain and 75 links to a stone, thence south 27 deg. east 1 chain and 75 links to a stone in Gordon street, thence by said street south 63 deg. west 1 chain to the place of beginning. Containing 1-4 of an acre more or less.

The 4th Lot in the same conveyed to said defendants by Isaac Hetfield & ux. & al. and in said deed is described as follows, "and next is a piece of meadow on the west side of Lot No. 4, and in said division, at the south corner of Lot No. 4, at a heap of stones, thence south 45 deg. west 1 chain and 75 links to a stone, thence north 27 deg. west 1 chain and 75 links to a stone, thence north 63 deg. east 1 chain and 75 links to a stone, thence south 27 deg. east 1 chain and 75 links to the place of beginning. Containing 1-4 of an acre more or less.

The 5th Lot in the same conveyed to said defendants by Rodney Wilkin and wife by deed recorded in Book 44, p. 21 of deeds, page 21 &c. and in the aforesaid deed is described as follows, "and next to the new Presbyterian Church on said Westfield, at the head southerly corner of the same, thence running North 53 1-4 deg. east 11 chains and 60 links, thence north 36 3-4 deg. west 1 chain and 50 links, thence north 53 1-4 deg. west 11 chains and 60 links, thence south 36 3-4 deg. east 1 chain and 50 links to the place of beginning, containing 1-2 of an acre more or less.

The 6th Lot in the same described in a deed from Daniel Hetfield, jr. and wife to J. Osborn, jr. recorded in Book 3 5 of deeds page 533 situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a stake being the east end of J. Osborn's Lot, thence North 45 deg. east 2 chains and 20 links to a stone by the side of the road leading to Plainfield, thence north 44 deg. west 3 chains and 75 links to a stone near the House by the side of the road leading to Railway, thence along said road south 44 deg. east 2 chains and 20 links to a stone and thence 3 chains and 75 links to the place of beginning, containing 1-2 an acre more or less.

The 7th Lot in the same described in a deed from Daniel Hetfield, jr. and wife to J. Osborn, jr. recorded in Book 3 5 of deeds page 533 situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a stake being the east end of J. Osborn's Lot, thence North 45 deg. east 2 chains and 20 links to a stone by the side of the road leading to Plainfield, thence north 44 deg. west 3 chains and 75 links to a stone near the House by the side of the road leading to Railway, thence along said road south 44 deg. east 2 chains and 20 links to a stone and thence 3 chains and 75 links to the place of beginning, containing 1-2 an acre more or less.

The 8th Lot in the same described in a deed from Daniel Hetfield, jr. and wife to J. Osborn, jr. recorded in Book 3 5 of deeds page 533 situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a stake being the east end of J. Osborn's Lot, thence North 45 deg. east 2 chains and 20 links to a stone by the side of the road leading to Plainfield, thence north 44 deg. west 3 chains and 75 links to a stone near the House by the side of the road leading to Railway, thence along said road south 44 deg. east 2 chains and 20 links to a stone and thence 3 chains and 75 links to the place of beginning, containing 1-2 an acre more or less.

The 9th Lot in the same described in a deed from Daniel Hetfield, jr. and wife to J. Osborn, jr. recorded in Book 3 5 of deeds page 533 situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a stake being the east end of J. Osborn's Lot, thence North 45 deg. east 2 chains and 20 links to a stone by the side of the road leading to Plainfield, thence north 44 deg. west 3 chains and 75 links to a stone near the House by the side of the road leading to Railway, thence along said road south 44 deg. east 2 chains and 20 links to a stone and thence 3 chains and 75 links to the place of beginning, containing 1-2 an acre more or less.

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The 11th Lot situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at the north corner of Daniel Hetfield's, jr. and Zophar Hetfield's, dec'd, lot, and runs thence by said Hetfield's lot south 45 deg. west 2 chains and 16 links, thence south 87 deg. west 11 chains and 7 links to a stone, thence north 2 deg. east 2 chains and 16 links to a stone, thence north 87 deg. east 11 chains and 7 links to the place of beginning, being 2 acres more or less.

The 12th Lot situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at the north corner of Daniel Hetfield's, jr. and Zophar Hetfield's, dec'd, lot, and runs thence by said Hetfield's lot south 45 deg. west 2 chains and 16 links to a stone, thence south 87 deg. west 11 chains and 7 links to a stone, thence north 2 deg. east 2 chains and 16 links to a stone, thence north 87 deg. east 11 chains and 7 links to the place of beginning, being 2 acres more or less.

The 13th Lot situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at the north corner of Daniel Hetfield's, jr. and Zophar Hetfield's, dec'd, lot, and runs thence by said Hetfield's lot south 45 deg. west 2 chains and 16 links to a stone, thence south 87 deg. west 11 chains and 7 links to a stone, thence north 2 deg. east 2 chains and 16 links to a stone, thence north 87 deg. east 11 chains and 7 links to the place of beginning, being 2 acres more or less.

The 14th Lot situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at the north corner of Daniel Hetfield's, jr. and Zophar Hetfield's, dec'd, lot, and runs thence by said Hetfield's lot south 45 deg. west 2 chains and 16 links to a stone, thence south 87 deg. west 11 chains and 7 links to a stone, thence north 2 deg. east 2 chains and 16 links to a stone, thence north 87 deg. east 11 chains and 7 links to the place of beginning, being 2 acres more or less.

The 15th Lot situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at the north corner of Daniel Hetfield's, jr. and Zophar Hetfield's, dec'd, lot, and runs thence by said Hetfield's lot south 45 deg. west 2 chains and 16 links to a stone, thence south 87 deg. west 11 chains and 7 links to a stone, thence north 2 deg. east 2 chains and 16 links to a stone, thence north 87 deg. east 11 chains and 7 links to the place of beginning, being 2 acres more or less.

The 16th Lot situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at the north corner of Daniel Hetfield's, jr. and Zophar Hetfield's, dec'd, lot, and runs thence by said Hetfield's lot south 45 deg. west 2 chains and 16 links to a stone, thence south 87 deg. west 11 chains and 7 links to a stone, thence north 2 deg. east 2 chains and 16 links to a stone, thence north 87 deg. east 11 chains and 7 links to the place of beginning, being 2 acres more or less.

The 17th Lot situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at the north corner of Daniel Hetfield's, jr. and Zophar Hetfield's, dec'd, lot, and runs thence by said Hetfield's lot south 45 deg. west 2 chains and 16 links to a stone, thence south 87 deg. west 11 chains and 7 links to a stone, thence north 2 deg. east 2 chains and 16 links to a stone, thence north 87 deg. east 11 chains and 7 links to the place of beginning, being 2 acres more or less.

The 18th Lot situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at the north corner of Daniel Hetfield's, jr. and Zophar Hetfield's, dec'd, lot, and runs thence by said Hetfield's lot south 45 deg. west 2 chains and 16 links to a stone, thence south 87 deg. west 11 chains and 7 links to a stone, thence north 2 deg. east 2 chains and 16 links to a stone, thence north 87 deg. east 11 chains and 7 links to the place of beginning, being 2 acres more or less.

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THE UNION.

Important Letters.

The following recent letters from the candidates for the Presidency of both parties, on the Tariff Question, will be read with interest:

Columbia, Tenn. June 19, 1844.

Dear Sir:—I have received recently several letters in reference to my opinions on the Tariff, and among others your favor of the 10th inst. My opinions on this subject have been often given to the public. They are to be found in my public acts, and in the public discussions in which I have participated.

I am in favor of a tariff for revenue, such a one as will yield a sufficient amount in the Treasury to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered. In adjusting the details of a revenue tariff, I have heretofore exercised such moderate discriminating duties as will produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry. I am opposed to a tariff for protection merely, and not for revenue.

Acting on these general principles, it is well known that I gave my support to the policy of General Jackson's administration on this subject. I voted against the tariff act of 1828. I voted for the act of 1832, which contained modifications of some of the objectionable provisions of the act of 1828. As a member of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, I gave my assent to a bill reported by that Committee in December, 1832, making further modifications of the act of 1828, and making also discriminations in the imposition of the duties which it proposed. That bill did not pass, but was superseded by the bill commonly called the Compromise bill for which I voted.

In my judgment, it is the duty of the government to extend as far as it may be practicable to do it, by its revenue laws, to all the great interests within its power, a fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce and navigation. I heartily approve the resolutions upon this subject, passed by the Democratic Convention, lately assembled at Baltimore. I am, with great respect &c.

JAMES K. POLK

J. K. Kane, Esq. Philadelphia.

Ashland, 29th June, 1844.

Dear Sir:—I have received your favor, stating that our political opponents represent me as being a friend of protection at the North, and for free trade at the South; and you desire an expression of my opinion, under my own hand, for the purpose of correcting this misrepresentation. I am afraid that you will find the effort vain to correct misrepresentation of me. Those who choose to read and retard my opinions can have no difficulty in clearly comprehending them. I have often repeatedly expressed them as late as this spring, and several times in answer to letters from Pennsylvania. My opinions, such as they are, have been recently quite as freely expressed at the south, as I ever uttered them at the north. I have every where maintained, that in adjusting a Tariff for revenue, discriminations ought to be made for Protection; that the Tariff of 1842 has operated most beneficially, and that I am utterly opposed to its repeal. These opinions were announced by me at public meetings in Alabama, Georgia, Charleston in South Carolina, North Carolina, and in Virginia.

Your friend and ob't serv't, H. CLAY.

Mr. Fred. J. Cope, Pittsburg, Pa.

An Abolition Argument.

For the Plainfield Union.

Last Wednesday I heard an abolitionist of our place say that he did not wish to see Mr. Clay succeed in the coming contest. I would here propose a few questions and he may ponder on them, as for answering them to the justification of his vote I am satisfied he cannot. In the first place, Mr. Abolitionist, Do you expect to succeed in the coming campaign, in electing your candidate, Mr. Birney? Do you not know that the banner of James K. Polk and George M. Dallas is Free Trade and Texas? Do you not, know that the motto of Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen is a Protective Tariff and opposition to annexation of Texas? Have not the two great political parties already fought a battle under these banners in Louisiana? Can you deny the fact that the Locos are in favor of annexation, thereby increasing the slave power, —increasing that curse,—and that the Whigs are opposed to increasing slavery by annexing Texas? Can you be blind to the fact, that James K. Polk now owns slaves and actually threatens to sell them out like so many cattle? Has not Mr. Clay openly said (in Ohio) that he would do as much toward giving his negroes their liberty as any other man—and has he not done more, sufficient to give them up if they wished to go, upon being satisfied that they would be taken care of? Can a real, sincere, devoted abolitionist, upon answering these questions according to the truth of the case, cast his vote for any other man than Mr. Clay? Can an abolitionist do any act which would tend to promote the election of a Polk, and still be doing his duty? I ask you one and all for your sake—for the sake of your honor—and for the sake of your country, to reflect. I am an *Abolitionist.*

Plainfield, July 19, 1844.

The six Sabbath Schools of Westfield celebrated the 4th of July. The Declaration was read by Isaac H. Pierson, and Wm. Scudder, of New York, delivered an oration. An address and a hymn made by Rev. Mr. Looke, of Scotch Plains.

The Rockingham of as many Militia Companies as can be collected, and the Princeton Battle Monument, on the 26th inst. is mentioned as the place of rendezvous. The Trenton City Cavalry will be a guard of honor to the Governor, and after partaking of a dinner there will be a grand review of the troops by the Governor and other distinguished individuals, immediately after which a National salute will be fired with a brass field piece taken from the British at the ever memorable battle of Princeton, Jan. 3d, 1777. This piece is in an excellent state of preservation in the armoral in New York, and will be brought here under the charge of Lieut. Col. Ketchum, the New York Horse Artillery, who with several other officers of that corps will be here, each accompanied by a brilliant Staff.

Among other objects of interest, not the least will be Capt. Craig's splendid corps of "Scotch Highlanders," whose whole dress and appointments are modeled after the celebrated Highlanders which was cut to pieces in the battle of Waterloo.

From present appearances, we have no doubt that this will be the most splendid military display that has ever been witnessed in this State and if the weather be favorable, people in every town who claims the honor of being a Jersey Blue is determined to participate in celebrating that Battle, which turned back the tide of War that was desolating our fair country upon a devastating and merciless enemy, with overwhelming power."

The Committee appointed by the citizens of Princeton to make arrangements to form an escort, have provided ample and comfortable quarters. The Railroad and steamboat companies have generously reduced the fare for all the military who may visit the encampment, to half price, and rations will be furnished for 37½ cents a day for each soldier.

The editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle is of the opinion that the Wheat crop of Ohio this year will be nearly 20 millions of bushels, which is an increase of 25 per cent. on the crop of 1839. About half of this immense yield is ten millions of bushels—will be in excess over the annual consumption of the state, which surplus, supposing it to average the low price of 60 cents per bushel, will sell for six millions of dollars.

The rapid increase of the production of wheat in the West, threatens serious injury to the Eastern farmers. Nothing can save them, it seems to us, from the ruinous consequences to be feared from this cause, but the fostering in the country of all other kinds of industry by means of the present Tariff, and in that way, providing a large number of consumers of farmer's produce.

Coocke, the Rioter.—During the late outbreak in Southwark, the most conspicuous and daring among the insurgents was an oysterman named Cooke, who for years had been one of the leaders in the various riots. On the famous Sunday morning, Cooke, assisted by some well grown boys and young men, repaired to Robert Shaw's Delaware Railway, and got out a pair of car wheels. They then elevated an iron cannon on one of the wharves, which they loaded to the wheels. A piece of scantling was attached, with which to direct the piece, instead of the handspikes. As soon as the piece was made ready, a rope was attached, and it was drawn through the streets on the rear of the church in Queen street, and was fired into the building.—In the evening another piece was taken from the wharf and stationed as before. It is said that Cooke was the moving spirit in loading and firing this piece. Being a ship's gun, and stationed on the slope of the street, the balls fired from it fortunately passed over the heads of the military and their traces can still be seen in all directions about the eaves of the houses. Many lives were then saved. Stratagems were also resorted to. Cooke had a piece of board which he placed on the top of the cannon, and on it he poured the powder and had a hole made on the side behind the gun and touched it off. The flash conveyed to the military the impression that the piece had burst prime. They fired instantly, when he sprang to his feet and fired, while their men were loading. The ruse was repeated several times, but the Lieutenant in charge of the gun of the mob soon discovered it, and when the flash took place, carefully sighted his six pounder, and when Cooke came for his powder, the gun at Rowland street was discharged with such precision as to take his life.—*Philadelphia Gen.*

Mr. Benton, in speaking of Silas Wright, of New York State says that "he is running away from the Presidency, but it will overtake him some day." It is stated that Mr. Wright abandoned the profession of a lawyer about ten years since, which brought him in a princely income, and retired to a small farm near Ogdensburg, N. Y. where he continues to reside and derives from his personal cultivation of his land about $300 a year. Mr. Van Buren drove up to his house a few years since, on political business, and found the Senator in a linsey-woosey dress, piling up stone to get them out of the way in mowing. Mr. Wright is without ambition, and of a plain and homely character. Such men are rare, and like rare and valuable jewels are highly appreciated. While the men of current of power and office sacrifice reputation, love of country, the good opinion of the world, and great public interests, it is refreshing to see a pure man and a rife statesman seeking profession and avoiding power. Such men cannot long remain in retirement—they are wanted and must obey the call of their country.

Loss of Cotton by the Flood.—The Vicksburg Whig, in summing up the accounts of the loss by the recent flood, estimates it at 225,000 bales of cotton. The editor adds—"It is impossible to form anything like an accurate estimate of the loss of stock and other property; but we have no doubt that the loss sustained by high water in Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana, will amount to at least $12,000,000, while the damage in Missouri and Illinois must be immense.

The result of the election in Louisiana shows that a large portion of the people of that State are not friendly to the immediate annexation of Texas.—*New York Evening Post.*

FOREIGN.

Thirteen Days Later from Europe.

The steam ship Hibernia arrived at Boston last Wednesday morning, 13½ days from Liverpool.

Trade in the manufacturing districts continues brisk for the season, and money is plenty.

The cotton market is still excellent, and a further advance of 1-16d per lb. had taken place.

The news from England and the Continent does not present any interesting features of importance.

In Ireland every thing remained quiet. O'Connell continues the subject of agitation. The Dublin Corporation issued a writ that Lord Lord Mayor for the ensuing year; the term of the present official expires in November.

The amount of coin consumed by the Royal Association for the week ending last sat. was £2,152 0s. One week it consumed as £3,200.

Sunday, the 23d inst. has been set apart by the Catholics of Ireland as a day of Fasting and Prayer, in consequence of the suppression of O'Connell. Great meetings have been held in England in behalf of the Irish people.

The Gideon excitement in Ireland was on the decline at the last accounts, the hundreds of orders negotiated. Gideonism was on the to the very top, and the Clergy of the Establishment had made to stop the progress of the fanatics by digging up another, in which other thousands of people were employed.

The weather throughout England has been generally speaking, favorable to vegetation.

The exports of the Texas Annexation Treaty by the Caledonia on the 8th inst. had excited the utmost indignation of the people in the English peninsula, and the sentiment has been manifested with general and unqualified approbation.

Queen Victoria has conferred the Grand Cross of Charles III. on Santa Anna, President of the Republic of Mexico.

Tom Thumb continues to attract in London. The torch of the abolitionary still blazes in the agricultural counties of Norfolk and Suffolk.—The Lord Mayor has had a correspondence during the past week with Lord Aberdeen, relative to the propriety of putting it in practice, at the outset of a crime which stains at once the most tainted depravity and the most appalling desperation on the part of the perpetrator.

The Cyclorama Indians, while in London, made a purchase of some 15,000 Lucifer Matches, for the purposes of conquest and barter when they got home.

The Manchester, 200 tons burthen, was lost off the mouth of the Elbe, on the 16th and 17th ult. with all on board, consisting of the crew and 6 passengers. She left Hull on the morning of the 13th. Only partly insured to the amount of about £4,000.

France is chiefly occupied with the Mexican war. The Prince de Joinville has left Toulon, with a fleet, for the seats of operations.

Mexico.—The Mexican Congress have authorized the granting of Texas Annexation 50,000 men and $4,000,000 which he required for the invasion of Texas. Mexico, it is stated, has now a force of 30,000 men. Congress has intimated to the President that he can take from this body the number asked for, provided he calls into active service a corresponding number of the "national militia," and that it will allow him one million of dollars if he can raise that amount of money without resorting a loan. This proposition does not suit the views of Santa Anna, and he has accordingly left the seat of Congress, the invasion of Texas it is thought will be abandoned—at least for the present.

The Mexican government had not paid the May instalment due the United States. It amounts to $140,000.

Horrible Murder at Hoboken.—A. G. A. Martin, a merchant, who arrived in New York, from Demerara, about three weeks ago, and took lodgings at 421 Hudson street, was found murdered in the vicinity of Hoboken, on the 13th inst. His body was found in a secluded spot, at the foot of the Cliff, beneath a pile of stones, under which it had been buried but a short time. The deceased was known to have had considerable money with him. The body was found by an individual whose curiosity had been excited by the report of a pistol, and the singular conduct of two men, noticed on Friday evening, while the discovery was not made till Sunday. The body was shockingly mangled, and perforated with a pistol ball that passed through his heart.

The supposed murderers, a German named Meaghler, an acquaintance of the deceased, who came into the country about the same time, has been arrested.

Another Warren Tragedy.—Mathew Ayers, living at Allentown, in Warren county, shot his son Walter on the night of the 9th inst. The man is thus stated:

The father has been living for some time with a woman of doubtful character, in his own house, having on more than one occasion turned his wife out of the house. Several attempts have heretofore been made by his own family and friends to break off the illicit intercourse, and on the part of the woman, but without success.

On the night of the 9th, about 12 o'clock, a drunken procession in the neighborhood, consisting of were two men and a son in-law of the old woman denounced to make another effort to get the woman out of the house, and close put an end to their unlawful and wicked conduct. They threatened much noise and disturbance, and finally broke open the door. The unexpected the old man, and he coming down stairs, got in hand discharged to reject the invaders. The old man says he went to the door and locked it, and saw two persons coming a short distance from the house. Unfortunately, and fatally for one son, while the old man yet stood in the door one of the two men crawl out to the house exclaiming "Come on, boys, don't be afraid."

At this, the old man levelled his gun, fired, and shot his son Walter Ayers dead upon the spot. He died in a very few minutes, the contents of the gun having passed through his lungs. He was 23 years old, and left a wife and three children.

☞ The Oysters and Clambers in these bays are very fine at present. Their plantations in the Gowanus Creek were all submerged from 8 to 12 feet deep; these, during the several storms, have not been destroyed, and the oysters exposed to recreation. A letter from the Boat at anchor in the Indian Superintendent at St. Louis places the sick, and says they number about 200.

The town of Gainesville (Missouri) on the Missouri, was entirely inundated from 10 to 20 feet deep, leaving some of the houses at the mercy of the current. The people were taken off in boats, carrying off many of the household goods, and destroying all the corn, wheat and garden sass in the whole lowland region, and destroying an immense number of cattle, horses, &c. The inhabitants were driven to the hills to preserve their lives, many of whom have recently disposed of their farming privileges for a small sum. About 2000 are encamped. The Cotton at Rodney has been abandoned by the Baron of Chester, who fled to St. Louis.

Mr. Riley has been sent to the southeast to settle all, and is now at Baltimore.

Philadelphia.—We learn that the Common Council have passed an ordinance for the purchase of a permanent military parade ground, consisting of one full square of ordinary, in the Southern part of the city and extending from Broad to Seventh, which shall in all cases be, in regard to its use within the city and county of Philadelphia, in every respect as though the premises were the property of the Master and Guard of the Watch, appointed by the Mayor and Guard of the Watch, appointed by the Mayor and Guard of the Watch, appointed by the Mayor

Anti-Slavery Lecture.

A Lecture on American Slavery will be delivered, by Mr. W. C. Kenyon, of New York on Tuesday evening, the 23d inst. at the Seventh Day Baptist Church, in Plainfield, commencing at 8 o'clock. The people are respectfully invited to attend.

Later from Louisiana.—The Saturday noon mail from the South brings the intelligence that the Whig majority in the House is certainly eight—and may be ten or twelve. The election of two Whig members of Congress is also probable, but not certain.

Later from Texas.—Texas dates to the 8th inst. have been received. But little is said on Annexation in Texas, the rejection of the Treaty exciting but little interest there. The crops were never better.

The Texas papers give accounts of a desperate action recently fought near the Pinto Trace, in which Col. Anys, with only 14 men, defeated a body of Indians and Mexicans, mostly Indians, numbering over 75—who, being mounted, made a desperate assault. Back to back the Texans received them, and the close and deadly fire of their pistols and yaugers emptied many a saddle. Hand to hand the fight last'd for 15 minutes, the Indians using their spears and arrows, the Texans their repeating pistols. The Indians, having lost their chief and 22 men, fled in every direction. The Texans lost three.

The suffering vegetation was refreshed again last night by generous showers. If the Indian sign be true the figure presented last night by the new moon indicates an abundance of rain during the coming four weeks.—*Newark Adv. of Saturday.*

Destruction of Bottom Lands.—The St. Clair (Missouri) Advertiser says, incalculable injury has been done to the bottom lands in that vicinity, by the heavy deposit of sand, during the recent high rise of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. We learn that most of the richest bottoms in Missouri have been ruined in that way; the sand being in some instances 5 feet deep.

A Rioter Shot by Rioters.—A singular fact has been discovered in Philadelphia. It appears that a rioter, Elijah Jewer, who died in the hospital a day or two since, received his death wound from the rioters with whom he was acting. He stated on his death-bed, that at the time he was wounded the rioters were fighting among themselves, and that he was shot by them! This fact was not made public until after the confessions of the murdered man had inflicted his body with distinguished honors, as a martyr of the law.

A horrible affair happened in the watch house in Cincinnati, on the 18th. A drunken fellow was put in for bad conduct. While there he went mad and tore one of his eyes out.

Striking Coincidence.—The battle of Waterloo was fought on the Sabbath, and Napoleon who began it was defeated. The battle of New Orleans was also fought on the Sabbath, in which the British army who began the battle were, defeated, although composed of veteran soldiers—and were defeated with terrible slaughter. The naval battle fought by Commodore McDonough with the British fleet on Lake Champlain took place on the Sabbath. The British began the attack and were defeated, although their force was greatly superior to that of the Americans.—The difference was so great, that it was a matter of wonder that a small American force should have been able to capture A force so greatly superior. Here then are three battles, not to name more which were fought on the Sabbath, and in each case the forces which began the attack were defeated. The coincidence is striking however it be accounted for.—*Evangelist.*

Means of Contentment.

1. Consider you have what God allots you; what his providence allows you. Your crosses and comforts are mixed by his hands. It is the will of god that you should be thus and thus. Labor then to have that dearer to thee than any thing in the world.

2. Consider that if you had fewer comforts and more crosses, you ought to be thankful; for do you what you have deserved? 'Tis of the Lord's mercy that you are not consumed.

3. Whatever comes, take it as from the hands of God. Assure yourself, that without his permission and direction it could not come.

4. Prepare to receive the will of God and look for changes and alterations in the world.

5. Faith is another means to quiet, satisfy and content the mind. That assures us that that which is consistent with the love of God, may well be borne. Outward losses and afflictions are consistent with the love of God. "Whom the Lordloveth He chasteneth."

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

W. W. Davison, $5,50; John Simpson, 1,17; Jos. M. Osborn, 1,00; J. I. Compton, ,50; E. P. Stelle, ,50.

MARRIED.

On the 13th inst. Benjamin Littell, of Boundbrook, to Martha Millsten, of Washington Valley.

On the 10th inst. William W. Parkhurst to Anne Maria Sturgis, both of Springfield.

On the 17th inst. Sinata Clark to Sarah, daughter of Josiah Ford, both of New Brunswick.

DIED

In New Brunswick, July 4th, after a long illness, John Nevius, a volunteer of the Revolution, aged 80 years.

Bathing.—Weather, an able writer on the duties of the mind and body, is a great advocate of bathing. The state of the mind, says he, is greatly dependent upon the condition of the cutaneous secretions. I would advise those who are subject to mental depression, hypochondriacal vapors, ennui, or by whatever term it be designated, to try the effects of bathing. I feel assured that by a careful attention to the duties of the skin many be warded off by the use of tepid or cold bath. In nervous irritation, evidently the result of vascular excitement, bathing the head every morning with cold water, or vinegar and water, will be found highly advisable.

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N. Y. superfine, 4 37
Ohio, 4 25
Rye Flour, 3 50
Indian Meal, 2 25
Grain.—Southern Wheat, 1 10
Rye, 65
Corn, 56 lbs. 50
Oats, 30

Sarah L. Dakin and M. V. Shotwell respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that they intend to open a school at the residence of the former, in the upper part of Second street, near the Rev. Lewis Bonill's, on Thursday, the 1st day of August next, and solicit the patronage of the public.—Terms four two dollars to four.

Plainfield, July 15, 1844. 4tf

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber having just opened a Store in the Basement of his dwelling, would give notice that he has a fresh and good assortment of Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Dried Peaches, Tamarinds, &c. &c. which he offers for sale cheap for cash.

Also a Stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES which he thinks have been proved to be the best and most of all Medicines, and has purchased them for the cure of the cure of the following:—Dysentery Summer Complaint, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Chills, Colds, Faint ness, Sore Throat, Chills, Ague, Croup, Mortification, Fever Swellings, Rheumatism, Bruises Sprains, and Swelled Joints. And for directions in all other complaints, Dott. Thompson's Materia Medica, or Family Physician, must be consulted at the Store.

PIATT DRAKE.

Plainfield, July 8, 1844.—4w

School Books.

AT a meeting of the Society of Teachers and Friends of Education in this State, held in Trenton, June 7th, 1844, the following books were recommended and adopted to be used uniformly in the Schools of this State: viz:

Cobb's New Spelling Book.
Cobb's New Juvenile Reader, No. 1.
Do do No. 2.
Do do No. 3.
Cobb's New Sequel or Reader No. 4.
Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic,
Davies' Arithmetic,
Smith's New Arithmetic,
Davies' Algebra,
Gould Brown's First Lines in Grammar,
Do. Grammar,
Smith's Geography and Atlas,
Davenport's Money of the United States,
Wilson's do do
A. ACKERMAN, Secty.

A complete assortment of the above books for sale by
M. F. CUSHING.

1 BALE CARPET WARP, and for sale by
JUST RECEIVED,
DANIEL BULLMAN.

INK. JUST RECEIVED, Several gallons of very superior Black and Red Writing Ink. May 27. M. F. CUSHING.

Just Received,

A New Supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of French, English and Domestic Prints, Balzarines, Crape Delaines, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Spring Shawls of various patterns Parasols, Sun Shades, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery, &c. &c.

A General Assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer and Satin Stocks, Silk Cravats, Cambricettes, Summer Stripes, Cottonades Linens, &c.
May 20. H. A. CORY.

Parasols and Sun Shades.

A Good Assortment, for sale by
May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Prime Cheese.

A FEW Boxes of very superior, just received by
May 4, 1844. WEBSTER & MARSH.

More New Carpets.

THE Subscribers are just receiving a fresh assortment of Carpetings, to be sold at New York prices. WEBSTER & MARSH.
May 13, 1844.

Grain Cradles.

TWO or three Grain Cradles, of Ryner's make, for Sale by
H. A. CORY.
July 1.

Just Received,

A FEW Pieces of Plain and Figured Silks, also Mousselaine de Laines, and Ginghams, very suitable for Ladies' Dresses at the store of the
D. BULLMAN.

Just Received!

2 PIECES Rich Light Figured Silks,
1 do Blue black Figured Silk,
1 do Robenienne,
2 do Lawns.

Also—One Case,

1600 Yards American Prints,

Embracing all the different Styles and Patterns for the season, in pieces from 30 to 32 yards, which will be sold from 9d to 14d per yd.

Now Ladies is the time for great bargains.
May 20, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Bonnet Silks.

A Few Pieces of new and Fashionable style. Also a few more pieces of Balzarines. Satin striped Delaines, &c. &c. with a rich assortment of Sun Shades and Parasols. Opened this day by
May 20. WEBSTER & MARSH.

NEW YORK STORE!

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Crockery, Hard ware and Boots and Shoes, of which a fresh supply will be kept on hand for sale at the lowest possible cash prices. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices. Also, Flour, Meal, Pork, Lard, Fish, &c. &c. Hotels, Steamboat Boat Houses, Lard, Fish, &c. &c. supplied at the lowest prices.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

From 500 to 700 Bushels for Summer Wheat, of which the highest Cash Price will be given. Also, 1000 Bushels Corn, for which 50 cts per bushel will be given. Country produce will be taken in exchange for Goods, and the highest market price will be given. Customers can rest assured that they will be accommodated at the lowest prices on the most favorable terms.

LAIRD, &c.

A Quantity of Lumber, Joists and Scantling, constantly on hand, at the Yard of Laird, Bonnell & Co. Also, Lime, Hair, Plaster of Paris, Cement, Bricks, Shingles, Clapboards, Pickets, &c. which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Orders left at the Store of Laird, Bonnell & Co. Front street, New York, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN S. LEVERING, Agent.
Plainfield, N. J. June 8, 1844.—tf

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield N. J. July 1st, 1844.

B
David Brant, Samuel Herrison,
Mrs C. D. Baldwin, Horace E. Manning
William Bell, Daniel P. Marsh,
Elizabeth F. Bowyer Squire Manning 2
Ann Book 2 Isaac I. Manning
C Phebe Moore
Daniel Cory N
Caroline A. Carpenter, Charles T. Norrand
Ephraim Clark 2 P
H Joseph Perrine
Wm. St. Dubois, R
F Miss Eliza P. Sawyer
Michael Friel Eliza Randolph
G S
A. Godley, John Shirley
Wm. S. Gillette Revd. Stanley
H Joseph Symonds
Rev. Daniel T. Hill, 2 Asa. Smalley
Joseph Holden, Wm. Scudder
Miss Jane Hemingway, V
Mary Ann Hoffman, Mary A. Vermeule,
Daniel Hoxsie, 2 M. Vermeule,
Samuel Hays, 2 John Vermeule
David Hoxsie W
Clemention Hoxe Elsie R. Woolen
James Hayes Joseph Walter
John Seydam Hilliam Gideon Wooden
J
Elder John Jones, Wm. M. Jennings.

When letters are called for, please say they are advertised.
JOHN W. CRAIG, P. M.

Grass Cloth for Shirts!

OPENED this day
12 Pieces Grass Cloth,
20 " Brunelle Prints,
5 " Ginghams,
Also a Fresh Supply of De Laines, Balzarines, &c.
June 10th. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Look! Look at This!

THE Subscriber having just returned from New York with a new Assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, and a supply of Groceries, all of which are of good and excellent Goods, is now prepared to accommodate Indian purchasing customers.

April 22, 1844. H. A. CORY.

N. B. Good bonds for all kinds of Southern Wood wanted by H. A. C.

PLAINFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Summer Session will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of May ensuing, in the building lately occupied by Mr. Fairchild.

Terms per quarter, for day scholars.

Primary Course	$2 50
Writing, Arithmetic and Elementary Geography,	3 00
E. Grammar and Geography,	3 50
Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, History, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c	4 00

Extra Charges.

Music on the Piano,	12 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
Drawing and Modern Languages, each	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	5 00

Professor D. S. Bowne will give instruction on the Piano, and his son Alexander Hamilton Bowne (member of the Brooklyn Institute) will instruct small classes in Drawing.

ISAAC CORIELL, *Jr.* Principal.
Plainfield, April 29, 1844.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

WEBSTER & MARSH.

HAVING recently added largely to their stock are prepared to offer a general assortment of New and Fashionable Goods, which they feel confident to find a variety of tastes and calls for. Their assortment of Prints Low on, chose a fresh supply of assorted and choice muslins, figured and plain de laines, French, English and Domestic Prints, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Spring Shawls of various patterns Parasols, Sun Shades, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery, &c. &c.

ALSO

A General Stock of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Buildings, Cambricettes, Silk, Valentia and Marseilles Vestings, with a general assortment of Summer Stripes, Cottonades, &c. &c. &c.

May 6, 1844.

Tea, Tea, Tea.

THE best Young Hyson Tea that was ever sold in Plainfield for the price, which is only four shillings per pound.

ALSO,

A very superior Orange Pekoe Tea, for 6 shillings Per sale by,
DANIEL BULLMAN.
Plainfield, May 13, 1844.

Fresh Teas.

A Little better than the last that were sold in Plainfield, for the price which is only 4 shillings per pound, is now being taken ground. Also,

Superior Young Hyson Tea for 5 shillings.
Also—Extra Superior Tea for 6, 7 & 8 shillings.
May 20. H. A. CORY.

Blanks for sale at the Printing Office

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

FOR White-Washing, use and Bleaching to put it on with tool, for sale by
D. BULLMAN.
March 25, 1844.

S. E. ARMS, M. D.

DENTAL SURGEON.

(A Few Days Visit of the Coast Home.)

Plainfield, July 1.

Dr. A. would respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield, that he has rent up at the house of Mr. Hall, for the purpose of remaining two Professional days, and no more, viz: Tuesday, and Wednesday of each week, during which time he will be in readiness to wait on all those who may favor him with their patronage. He will be prepared to insert mineral teeth on gold plates, and all his operations will be performed in the most skilful manner. He will be constantly found at the above place.

Dr. Arms' visits must necessarily be limited, all those who desire operations performed on their natural teeth, or the substitution of those they have lost, are requested to apply soon.

Plainfield, July 8, 1844.

Dr. Stelle's Pulmonary Syrup, Vegetable Sanitarium Pills, Tonic Pills; and Healing Salve,

For Sale at the Printing Office.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY

Proclamation

By DANIEL HAINES, *Governor of the State of New Jersey.*

Whereas, by an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, entitled "An Act to provide for the election of Delegates to a Convention to prepare a Constitution for the government of the State, and for submitting the same to the people thereof for ratification or rejection," passed the 23d day of February, A. D. 1844, it is provided, "That as soon as the said Constitution shall be finished and delivered to the Secretary of State, it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State to cause the same to be published in each of the newspapers, now printed in the State for the space of six weeks successively, at least once in each week, for the information of the people."

And whereas, the Convention agreed upon by the said Convention has been this day delivered to me in open convention by the President thereof, and by my direction deposited and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, in the words and figures following, that is to say:—

A Constitution

Agreed upon by the Delegates of the People of New Jersey, in Convention begun at Trenton on the Fourteenth day of May, and continued to the Twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

We, the people of the State of New Jersey, grateful to Almighty God for the civil and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations, do ordain and establish the following Constitution.

ARTICLE I.—Rights and Privileges.

1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people, and they have the right at all times to alter or reform the same whenever the public good may require it.

3. No person shall be deprived of the inestimable privilege of worshiping Almighty God in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; nor under any pretence whatever be compelled to attend any place of worship contrary to his faith and judgement; nor shall any person be obliged to pay tithes, taxes, or other rates for building or repairing any church or churches, place or places of worship, or for the maintenance of any ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has deliberately and voluntarily engaged to perform.

4. There shall be no establishment of one religious sect in preference to another; no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust and no person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles.

5. Every person may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all prosecutions for libelous matter, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and the person or thing to be seized.

7. The right of the trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the legislature may authorize the trial of civil suits when the matter in dispute does not exceed fifty dollars, by a jury of six men.

8. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel in his defence.

9. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offence, unless on the presentment and indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

10. No person shall, after acquittal, be tried for the same offence. All persons shall, before conviction, have the right to bail, except for murder and treason, where the proof is evident or the presumption great. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

11. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power.

12. No person shall be imprisoned for debt, unless upon refusal to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, or unless there is strong presumption of fraud.

13. No person shall be transported out of the State for any offence committed within the same.

14. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

15. Elections by the people shall be free and equal.

16. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; but such compensation shall not be awarded by jurors, unless they or some of them reside in the neighborhood of the property to be taken.

17. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any action, or on any judgment founded upon contract, unless in cases of fraud; nor shall any person be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

18. The people have a right to assemble together, to consult for the common good, to instruct their representatives, and to petition the legislature for the redress of grievances in a peaceable manner.

19. The equality of rights of the male citizens shall not be restrained or enlarged by reason of any distinction of race or color.

ARTICLE II.—Right to Suffrage.

1. Every white male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year, and of the county in which he claims the right to vote five months immediately before the election at which he offers to vote, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be elected by the people; provided nevertheless, that no person in the military service of the United States, or of this State, shall be entitled to vote, unless he shall have resided in this State one year next before the time he shall offer to vote; and provided also, that no person in the actual service of the United States, or of this State, shall be entitled to vote by reason of any right conferred by this article.

2. The legislature may pass laws to deprive persons of the right of suffrage who shall be convicted of bribery, forgery, perjury, or other infamous crime.

ARTICLE III.—Distribution of the Powers of Government.

1. The powers of the government shall be divided into three distinct departments; and the legislative, executive and judicial; and no person or collection of persons belonging to or constituting one of those departments, shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except as herein expressly provided.

ARTICLE IV.—Legislative.

1. The Legislative power of this State shall be vested in a Senate and General Assembly.

2. No person shall be a member of the Senate, nor who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the state for four years, and of the county for which he shall be elected one year next before his election, unless he shall have been absent during that time on the public business of the United States, or of this State, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the county for one year next before his election; and if the county or district for which he shall be elected shall have been taken from any county, he shall have been a citizen and inhabitant of the county from which the same was taken, one year next before his election; and unless he shall also be a citizen of the United States, and have been one month next before his election a member of either house of the legislature, and be entitled to the right of suffrage.

3. Members of the Senate and General Assembly shall be elected yearly and every year, on the second Tuesday in October, and their successors shall meet on the day next after the second Tuesday in January next after the said day of election, at which time of meeting, the Governor, for the year shall commence; but the term of both shall commence on the day of their election.

SECTION II.

1. The senate shall be composed of one senator for each county to be elected by the legal voters of the counties respectively, for three years.

2. As soon as the Senate shall meet after the first election to be held in pursuance of this constitution, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class at the expiration of the second year; and of the third class at the expiration of the third year; so that one third may be chosen annually forever thereafter. And if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, the persons elected to supply such vacancies shall be elected for the unexpired term only.

SECTION III.

1. The General Assembly shall be composed of members annually elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, who shall be apportioned among the several counties according to the number of inhabitants in each, to be ascertained by adding to the whole number of free citizens, including those bound to service for a term of years, and three fifths of all other persons except Indians not paying taxes, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and every subsequent term of five years. The apportionment shall be made by the legislature at the first session after the return of every enumeration, and whenever made shall remain unaltered until after the return of another enumeration shall have been taken; but the whole number of representatives shall never exceed sixty, nor be less than fifty-four, and each county shall have at least one representative.

SECTION IV.

1. Each house shall be the judge of the qualifications, returns, and elections of its own members, and shall choose its own officers, and the senate shall also choose a president, and a speaker for the general assembly, except when the president of the senate shall act as governor, and shall determine its own rules of proceeding, but a majority of each house shall be necessary to form a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as may be prescribed by law.

2. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of any three of them present, be entered on the journal.

ber, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

3. Each house shall choose its own officers, determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, may expel a member.

4. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

5. Neither house, during the session of legislature shall without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

6. All bills and joint resolutions shall be read three times in each house, before the final passage thereof; and no bill or joint resolution shall pass, unless there be a majority of all the members of each body personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of the members voting on such final passage shall be entered on the journal.

7. Members of the Senate & General Assembly shall receive as a compensation for their services to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the state; which compensation shall not exceed the sum of three dollars per day for the period of forty days from the commencement of the session; and shall not exceed the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per day for the remainder of the session. When convened in extra session by the governor, they shall receive such sum as shall be fixed for the first forty days of the ordinary session. They shall also receive the sum of one dollar for every ten miles they shall travel, in going to and returning from their place of meeting, on the most usual route. The president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Assembly shall in virtue of their offices, receive an additional compensation, equal to one-third of their per diem allowance as members.

8. Members of the Senate and General Assembly shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sitting of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SECTION V.

1. No member of the Senate or General Assembly shall, during the time for which he was elected, be nominated or appointed by the governor or by the legislature in joint meeting, to any civil office under the authority of this state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time.

2. If any member of the Senate or General Assembly shall be elected to represent this state in the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, and shall accept thereof, or shall accept of any office or appointment under the government of the United States, his seat in the legislature of this state shall thereby be vacated.

3. No Justice of the supreme court, nor judge of any other court, sheriff, justice of the peace, or any person or persons possessed of any office of profit under the government of this state shall be entitled to a seat either in the Senate or in the General Assembly; but on being elected and taking his seat his office shall be considered vacant: and no person holding any office under the government of the United States shall be entitled to a seat in either house.

SECTION VI.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Assembly; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but for appropriations made by law.

3. The credit of the state shall not be directly or indirectly loaned in any case.

4. The legislature shall not, in any manner, create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, of the state, which shall singly or in the aggregate with any previous debts or liabilities at any time exceed one hundred thousand dollars, except for purposes of war, or to repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by a law for some single object or work to be distinctly specified therein; which law shall provide the ways and means, exclusive of loans, to pay the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within thirty-five years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be irrepealable until such debt or liability, and the interest thereon, are fully paid and discharged; and no such law shall take effect until it shall at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received the sanction of a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money to be raised by the authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object stated therein, and to the payment of the debt thereby created. This section shall not be construed to refer to any money that has been, or may be, deposited with this state by the government of the United States.

SECTION VII.

1. No divorce shall be granted by the legislature.

2. No lottery shall be authorized by this state; and no ticket in any lottery not authorized by a law of this state shall be bought or sold within the state.

3. The legislature shall not pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or depriving a party of any remedy for enforcing a contract which existed when the contract was made.

4. To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same act such things as have no proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title.

5. The laws of this state shall begin in the following manner, viz.: "Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey."

6. All money for the support of free schools, and all money, stock, and other property which may hereafter be appropriated for that purpose, or received into the treasury under the provisions of any law heretofore passed to augment the said fund shall be securely invested, and remain a perpetual fund; and the money thereof, except so much as it may be deemed expedient to apply to an increase of the capital, shall be annually appropriated to the support of public schools, for the equal benefit of all the people of the state; and it shall not be competent for the legislature to borrow, appropriate, or use the said fund or any part thereof, for any other purpose, under any pretence whatever.

7. No private or special law shall be passed authorizing the sale of any lands belonging in whole or in part to a minor or minors, or any person who may at the time be under any legal disability to act for themselves.

8. The assent of three-fifths of the members elected to each house shall be requisite to the passage of every law for granting, continuing, altering amending, or renewing charters for banks or money corporations; and all such charters shall be limited to a term not exceeding twenty years.

9. Individuals or private corporations shall not be authorized to take private property for public use, without just compensation first made to the owners.

10. The legislature may vest in the circuit court or courts of common pleas within the several counties of this state chancery powers, so far as relates to the foreclosure of mortgages, and sale of mortgaged premises.

SECTION VIII.

1. Members of the Legislature shall before they enter on the duties of their respective offices take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of New Jersey, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of senator (or member of the General Assembly as the case may be) according to the best of my ability."

And members elect of the Senate or General Assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

ARTICLE V.—*Executive.*

Sec. 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a Governor.

2. The Governor shall be elected by the legal voters of this State. The person having the highest number of votes shall be the Governor: but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the votes of a majority of the members of both houses in joint meeting. Contested elections for the office of Governor shall be determined in such manner as the legislature shall direct by law. When a Governor is to be elected by the people, such election shall be held at the time, and at the places where the people shall respectively vote for members of the legislature.

3. The Governor shall hold his office for three years to commence on the third Tuesday of January next ensuing the election for Governor by the people, and to end on the Monday preceding the third Tuesday of January, three years thereafter; and he shall be incapable of holding that office for the three years next after the term of service shall have expired; and no appointments or nominations to office shall be made by the governor during the last week of his said term.

4. The Governor shall be not less than thirty years of age, and shall have been for twenty years, at least, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this state seven years next before his election, unless he shall have been absent during that time on the public business of the United States or of this state.

5. The Governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

6. He shall be commander-in-chief of all the military and naval forces of the state; he shall have power to convene the legislature whenever in his opinion public necessity requires it; he shall communicate by message to the legislature at the opening of each session, and at such other times as he may deem necessary, the condition of the state, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and grant, under the great seal of the state, commissions to all officers as shall be required to be commissioned. He shall transact all business with the officers of government, civil and military, which shall be directed by the legislature, and he shall take care that the public peace be preserved.

7. The Governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

8. He shall be commander-in-chief of all the military and naval forces of the state; he shall have power to convene the legislature whenever in his opinion public necessity requires it; he shall communicate by message to the legislature at the opening of each session, and at such other times as he may deem necessary, the condition of the state, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and grant, under the great seal of the state, commissions to all officers as shall be required to be commissioned. He shall transact all business with the officers of government, civil and military, which shall be directed by the legislature, and he shall take care that the public peace be preserved.

9. The power of granting reprieves, except in cases of impeachment, is hereby vested in the Governor, who may grant reprieves in all cases of forfeiture, except where the prosecution shall be ordered by the Legislature, or one of the houses thereof, and may grant pardons, after conviction, in all cases except impeachment.

10. The Governor and all other civil officers of this state shall be liable to impeachment for misdemeanor in office during their continuance in office, and for two years thereafter.

11. The Governor and all other civil officers of this state shall be liable to impeachment for misdemeanor in office during their continuance in office, and for two years thereafter.

12. In case of the death, resignation, or removal from office of the Governor, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the Senate, and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the House of Assembly, for the time being, until another governor shall be elected and qualified; but in such case another governor shall be chosen at the next election for members of the state legislature, unless such death, resignation or removal shall occur within thirty days immediately preceding such next election, in which case a governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding election for members of the legislature. When a vacancy happens during the recess of the legislature, in any office which is to be filled by the governor and senate, or by the legislature in joint meeting, the governor shall fill such vacancy and the commission shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislature, unless a successor shall be sooner appointed; when a vacancy happens in the office of clerk or surrogate of any county, the governor shall fill such vacancy, and the commission shall expire when a successor is elected and qualified.

13. In case of the impeachment of the governor, his absence from this state, or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate; and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly for the time being, until the governor absent or impeached shall return or be acquitted, or until the disqualification or inability shall cease, or until a new governor be elected and qualified.

14. In case of a vacancy in the office of governor, from any other cause than those herein enumerated, or in case of the death of the governor elect before he is qualified into office, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the Senate or speaker of the house of Assembly, as above provided for, until a new governor be elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VI.—*Judiciary.*

SECTION I.

1. The Judicial power shall be vested in a court of errors and appeals in the last resort in all causes, as heretofore; a court for the trial of impeachments; a court of chancery; a prerogative court; a supreme court; circuit courts, and such inferior courts as now exist, and as may hereafter be established by law; which inferior courts the legislature may alter or abolish as the public good shall require.

SECTION II.

1. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, and six judges, or a major part of them; which judges are to be appointed for six years.

Immediately after the court shall first assemble, the six judges shall arrange themselves in such manner that the seat of one of them shall be vacated every year; in order that thereafter one judge may be annually appointed.

3. Such of the six judges as shall attend the court shall receive respectively, *a per diem* compensation, to be provided by law.

4. The secretary of state shall be clerk of this court.

5. When an appeal from an order or decree shall be heard, the chancellor shall inform the court, in writing, of the reasons for his order or decree; but he shall not sit as a member, or have a voice in the hearing or final sentence.

6. When a writ of error shall be brought, no justice who has given a judicial opinion in the cause, in favor of or against any error complained of, shall sit as a member, or have a voice on the hearing, or in its affirmance or reversal; but the reasons for such opinion shall be assigned to the court in writing.

SECTION III.

1. The House of Assembly shall have the sole power of impeaching, by a vote of a majority of all the members; and all impeachments shall be tried by the Senate: the members when sitting for that purpose, to be on oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question according to evidence.

2. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, profit, or trust under this state; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, and punishment, according to law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

SECTION IV.

1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor.

2. The chancellor shall be the ordinary, or surrogate general, and judge of the prerogative court.

3. All persons aggrieved by any order, sentence, or decree of the orphan's court, may appeal from the same, or from any part thereof, to the prerogative court; but such order, sentence or decree, shall not be removed into the supreme court, or circuit court, if the subject matter thereof be within the jurisdiction of the orphan's court.

4. The secretary of state shall be the register of the prerogative court, and shall perform the duties required of him by law in that respect.

SECTION V

1. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices. The number of associate justices may be increased or decreased by law, but shall never be less than two.

2. The circuit courts shall be held in every county of this state, by one or more of the justices of the supreme court, or judges appointed for that purpose: and shall in all cases within the county, except in those of a criminal nature, have common law jurisdiction concurrent with the supreme court, and any final judgment of a circuit court may be docketed in the supreme court, and shall operate as a judgment obtained in the supreme court, from the time of such docketing.

3. Final judgments in any circuit court may be brought by writ of error into the supreme court, or directly into the court of errors and appeals.

SECTION VI.

1. There shall be no more than five judges of the inferior court of common pleas in each of the counties in this state after the term of the judges of said court now in office shall terminate. One judge for each county shall be appointed every year, and no more, except to fill vacancies, which shall be for the unexpired term only.

2. The commissions for the first appointment of judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April next: and all subsequent commissions for judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April in every successive year, except commissions to fill vacancies, which shall bear date and take effect when issued.

SECTION VII

1. There may be elected under this constitution two, and not more than five, justices of the peace in each of the townships of the several counties of this state, and in each of the wards, in cities that may vote in wards. When a township or ward contains two thousand inhabitants or less it may have two justices: when it contains more than two thousand inhabitants, and not more than four thousand, it may have four justices: and when it contains more than four thousand inhabitants, it may have five justices: provided, that when any townships not voting in wards, contains more than seven thousand inhabitants, such township may have an additional justice for each additional three thousand inhabitants above four thousand.

2. The population of the townships in the several counties of the state and of the several wards shall be ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States, until the legislature shall provide, by law, some other mode of ascertaining it.

ARTICLE VII.—*Appointing Power and Tenure of Office*

SECTION I.—*Militia Officers.*

1. The Legislature shall provide by law for enrolling, organizing, and arming the militia.

2. Captains, subalterns, and non-commissioned officers shall be elected by the members of their respective companies.

3. Field officers of regiments, independent battalions, and squadrons shall be elected by the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, battalions or squadrons.

4. Brigadier generals shall be elected by the field officers of their respective brigades.

5. Major generals shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

6. The Legislature shall provide, by law, the time and manner of electing militia officers, and of certifying their elections to the governor, who shall grant their commissions and determine their rank, when not determined by law: and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office but by the sentence of a court martial, pursuant to law.

7. In case the electors of subalterns, captains, or field officers shall refuse or neglect to make such elections, the governor shall have power to appoint such officers, and so fill all vacancies caused by such refusal or neglect.

8. The adjutant inspectors shall be chosen by the field officers of the respective brigades.

9. The governor shall appoint the adjutant general, quarter-master general, and all other militia officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in this constitution.

10. Major generals, brigadier generals, and commanding officers of regiments, independent battalions, and squadrons shall appoint the staff officers of their divisions, brigades, regiments, independent battalions and squadrons, respectively.

SECTION II.—*Civil Officers.*

Justices of the supreme court, chancellor, and judges of the court of errors and appeals, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The justices of the supreme court and chancellor shall hold their offices for the term of seven years; shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointments; and they shall hold no other office under the government of this state or of the United States.

2. Judges of the courts of common pleas shall be appointed by the Senate and General Assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for five years:—but when appointed to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only.

3. The state treasurer and the keeper and inspectors of the state prison shall be appointed by the Senate and General Assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall their offices for one year, and until their successors shall be qualified into office.

4. The attorney general, prosecutors of the pleas, clerk of the supreme court, clerk of the court of chancery, and secretary of state, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

5. The law reporter shall be appointed by the justices of the supreme court, or a majority of them and the attorney general: he shall be appointed by the chancellor.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

6. Clerks and surrogates of counties shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the annual meetings of the townships in the several counties of the state, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards, in manner to be directed by law.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

7. Sheriffs and Coroners shall be elected annually, by the people of their respective counties, at the annual elections for members of the General Assembly.

They may be re-elected until they shall have served three years, but no longer; after which, three years must intervene before they can be again capable of serving.

8. Justices of the peace shall be elected by ballot, at the annual meetings of the townships in the several counties of the state, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards, in such manner, and under such regulations, as may be hereafter provided by law.

They shall be commissioned for the county, and their commissions shall bear date and take effect on the first day of May next after their election.

They shall hold their offices for five years:—except when elected to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the residue of the term for which the person in whose place any justice of the peace shall become vacant on his ceasing to reside in the township in which he was elected.

The first election for justices of the peace shall take place at the next annual town meeting of the townships in the several counties of the state and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards.

9. All other officers, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by law, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the Senate; and shall hold their offices for the time prescribed by law.

10. All civil officers elected or appointed pursuant to the provisions of this constitution shall be commissioned by the governor.

11. The term of office of all officers elected or appointed pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, except when herein otherwise directed, shall commence on the first day of January next after their commissions; but no commission for any office shall bear date prior to the expiration of the term of the incumbent in said office.

ARTICLE VIII.—*General Provisions.*

Sec. 1. The Secretary of state shall be ex officio an auditor of the accounts of the treasurer, and as such shall be his duty to assist the legislature in the annual examination and settlement of said accounts, and keep the same charged by law.

2. The seal of the state shall be kept by the governor or person administering the government, and used when officially, and shall be called the great seal of the State of New Jersey.

3. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of New Jersey, sealed with the great seal, signed by the governor or person administering the government, and countersigned by the secretary of state, and shall run thus: "The State of New Jersey to A. B. greeting." All writs shall be in the name of the state; and all indictments shall conclude in the following manner, viz.: "against the peace of this state, the government and dignity of the same."

4. This constitution shall take effect and go into operation on the second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

ARTICLE IX.—*Amendments.*

Any specific amendment or amendments to the constitution may be proposed in the Senate or General Assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the secretary of state shall cause the same to be published three months previous to the next election for members of the legislature, in at least one newspaper of each county, if any such there be, and if in the legislature next chosen as aforesaid such proposed amendment or amendments, or any of them, shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of the two houses, it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments, or such of them as may have been agreed to as aforesaid, by the last legislature, to the people, in such manner, and at such time, at least four months after the adjournment of the legislature as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people, by a majority of those voting, shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, or any of them, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the legislature voting thereon, such amendment or amendments so approved and ratified, shall become part of the constitution: *provided*, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be voted upon separately. It shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments, or such of them as may have been agreed to as aforesaid, by the first legislature to be chosen, and shall be published, for three months previous to making such choice, in at least one newspaper of each county, if any such there be therein; and if in the legislature next chosen as aforesaid such proposed amendment or amendments, or any of them, shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of the two houses, it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments, or such of them as may have been agreed to as aforesaid, by the last legislature, to the people, in such manner, and at such time, at least four months after the adjournment of the legislature as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people, by a majority of those voting, shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, or any of them, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the legislature voting thereon, such amendment or amendments so approved and ratified, shall become part of the constitution: *provided*, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be voted upon separately. No amendment shall be submitted to the people by the legislature oftener than once in five years.

ARTICLE X.—*Schedule.*

That no inconvenience may arise from the change in the constitution of this State, and in order to carry the same into complete operation it is hereby declared and ordained that—

Sec. 1. The ordinances and the statute laws now in force, not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the Legislature; and all writs, actions, causes of action, prosecutions, contracts, claims, and rights of individuals and of bodies corporate, and of the state, and all charters to the several corporations now existing, and all the jurisdiction which shall have been found, or which may hereafter be found, for any crime or offence committed before the adoption of the constitution, may be prosecuted upon as if no change had taken place; and all process which is or may be issued in pursuance of the same, shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, according to their respective commissions or appointments unless by this constitution it is otherwise directed.

3. The present governor, chancellor, and ordinary or surrogate general, and treasurer, shall continue in office until successors shall be appointed in the manner this constitution shall be ordered or affirmed in to office.

4. In case of the death, resignation, or inability of the present governor, the person who may be vice president of Council at the time of the first sitting of this Constitution shall continue in office, and administer the government, until a governor shall have been elected and sworn or affirmed into office under this constitution.

5. The present governor, or in case of his death or inability to act, the vice president of Council together with the present members of the Legislative Council and Secretary of State, shall meet at the seat of government, in the manner now provided by law, for the purpose of ascertaining and declaring the result of the running of the governor, members of the House of Representatives, and electors of President and Vice President.

6. The returns of the votes for governor, at the said meeting of Council, shall be transmitted to the secretary of State: the votes counted and the election declared, in the manner now provided by law in the case of the election of Electors of President and Vice President.

7. The election of clerks and surrogates in three counts in which the term of office of the present incumbent shall not expire previous to the general election of eighteen hundred and forty-five, shall be held at the general election next ensuing the adoption of this constitution: the result of which election shall be ascertained in the manner now provided by law for the election of sheriffs.

8. The elections for the year eighteen hundred and forty-four shall take place as now provided by law.

9. It shall be the duty of the Governor to fill all vacancies in office happening after the adoption of this constitution and the first session of the Senate, and not otherwise provided for, and the commissions issued shall expire at the end of the first session of the Senate, or when successors shall be elected or appointed, and qualified.

10. The restrictions of the pay of members of the legislature, after forty days from the commencement of the session, shall not be applied to the first legislature convened under this constitution.

11. Clerks of counties shall be clerks of the inferior courts of common pleas in their respective counties of the several counties, and perform the duties and be subject to the regulations now required of them by law, until otherwise ordained by the legislature.

12. The legislature shall make such laws as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the constitution.

Done in Convention, at the State House in Trenton, on the twenty-sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and of the Indepe ndence of the United States of America the sixty-eighth. ALEXANDER WILSON,

President.

WILLIAM PATERSON, Secretary.

Wm. J. SAWDERS, Assistant Sec'y.

Now, therefore, I, DANIEL HAINES, Governor of the state of New Jersey, have caused the said articles of these presents to cause the said Constitution to be published pursuant to the direction of the said act.

Given under my hand and privy seal of the state of New Jersey, at the city of Trenton, this twenty-sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four. DANIEL HAINES.

Plainfield Union.

Volume VIII.—No. 29. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, JULY 29, 1844. Whole number 393.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MINOR T. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the 6 ensuing months, if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid within the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL

MR. WOOD begs to inform his patrons and the Public that the Summer Term of this School will commence on Monday, the 22d of April.

The course of Instruction will embrace all the branches of an English Education and also those preparatory to admission into College. In order to increase the efficiency of this establishment, Mr. Wood has secured the services of Mr. A. McCollum, A. M. Trinity College, Dublin, and Monsieur Jean O. Maurice, a native of France. These gentlemen are eminently qualified to give instruction, Mr. McCollum in the Classics and higher branches of Mathematics and Natural Science, and Monsieur Maurice in the French and Spanish Languages.

The undivided attention not only to the literary but the intellectual and moral improvement of the pupils, which has given so much satisfaction will be continued.

Terms for Junior Class per Qr.	$4 00
" Senior Class,	6 00

An extra charge for modern Languages.

April 15, 1844.—6m.

Just Published, and For Sale at the Printing Office,

The Lord's Day, *or*
The First Day of the week proved to be the Christian Sabbath;
in a Sermon,
BY REV. DR. BLACKMORE.
Price six cents.

WOOL CARDING

DONE at the Plainfield Factory at 6 cts. per lb. Cash. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage he has heretofore received and solicits a continuance of the same. All Wool left at Alfred Berry's Store, Plainfield, will be returned there when carded.

Also, Wool carded and spun into Stocking Yarn, Carpet Yarn, or for Blanket Cloth, &c. at the following prices.

Stocking Yarn, double twisted and reeled, 2c. per lb.
Varnier Blankets or Carpets, 1c. 3d per lb.
Yarn for Cloth, Warp and Filling, 1c. 6d. per lb.
Also, HAT BODIES of all qualities made of Wool for sale, or run into cord to order.

May 20, 1844.—6m THOS. STEAD.

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

ON and after Monday, 18th of March, 1844, The Passenger Train will leave Somerville, at 8 A. M., and at 1 1-4. P. M., and Leave New York by N. J. Railroad, at 9 A. M. and at 6 P. M., by Steamboat at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.

The Freight Train will run every day.

Leave Somerville at 4 1-2 o'clock, A. M.

To Leave New York at 1, P. M. by Steamboat.

☞ Persons wishing their freight to go directly through, will take notice that the 4 o'clock P. M. boat, as all freight will go directly through by that line; other trains not taking freight. The Train will start after the arrival of this boat to take all the freight that may be in readiness for it. Rate of Freight reduced to summer prices, on after April 1st.

COMMUTATION FARE.

From May 1st, *To be paid in advance.*

Between Somerville or Bonnellstown and Elizabethport, $50 per year, or 30 for 6 months.

Between Plainfield, or South Plains and Elizabethport, $30 a year, or 18 for six months.

Between Westfield and Elizabethport, $30 a year or 18 for six months.

The long established Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary.
JACKSON POUND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he continues the above business at his old stand—where he keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Large Bread Cakes, Crackers, Soda Crackers, Milk Biscuit, Pilot Bread, Sugar Crackers, Candies of all kinds, &c. &c. at Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere, and many thanks for all custom.

Any person having any claims or demands against the subscriber, for blacksmithing, printing, shoeing, bailroeing, wagon-making, flour, corn, hay, oats, horse, livery, doctor's and lawyer's bills, and all other demands whatever, are requested to present them for settlement without delay.

Those indebted to him he hopes will not put them before out of the way to pay their accounts, but when convenient he would like to have it, and will take it in potatoes, corn, oats, wood or cash, or any thing else which they have to spare. He hopes here after none will ask him for credit, as he intends to do a cash business, and nothing else in any way.

☞ J. P. forbids any one to trust him on his own written order.

Dec. 25, 1843.—1y*

DAISY BUTTONS, and LADIES' FANCY ASSORTMENTS, a Good Assortment just received by WEBSTER & MARSH.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

New Jersey Supreme Court. Fi. Fa. &c.
James Wilson vs. Jonathan Osborn, Junr. and Alexander Wilson.

New Jersey Supreme Court, Essex.
William E. Johnson vs. the same.

New Jersey Supreme Court, Essex. Fi. Fa. &c.
The Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company, vs. the same.

BY Virtue of the above stated writs of fieri facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue at Sutton's Hotel, in Scotch Plains, on the 10th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the following described Lots of Land and Premises, situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield, county of Essex, and State of New Jersey. First all that Lot of Land described in a deed for said Wilson to the defendants. Begins at a stake in an angle of Ezekiel Wilcox's Land near what is called the Cattnract, thence running north 48 deg. west on the said Ezekiel Wilcox's line 2 chains and 16 links to a hemlock sapling, thence south 42 deg. west 11 chains and 70 links to a heap of stones, thence south 48 deg. east 24 chains and 16 links to a heap of stones in the line of Land that did belong to John Ross, dec'd, and now owned by said Alex. Wilson and J. Osbord, Junr.—thence north 42 deg. east on the line of said Wilson & Osborn and the line of said Ezekiel Wilcox 11 chains and 7 links to the place of beginning, containing two and a half acres of Land!

The 2d Lot is the same conveyed to said defendants by Mahlon Dickerson, by deed dated 16th of October, 1823, described as follows, "said tract is the same that Zopher Hetfield died purchased of Peter Clark and wife, and conveyed by deed dated 16th of October, 1823, and lies near Fall Brook in said township of Westfield, and is part of Jacob Ludlum's mountain place which he purchased of his mother-in-law, Elizabeth Ludlum, and by the said Jacob Ludlum sold and conveyed by deed to Abner Reeder, and deceased, dated 9th March 1792, containing 3 acres more or less.

The 3d Lot situate in the city of Newark in the county of Essex, by deed to me from Isaac Burnet, by B. Burnet, sheriff, recorded in Book U of deeds, page 380, beginning on the northerly line of Garden street at a point 356 feet distant westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said lines with the westerly line of Prospect street, thence running (1) north 33 deg. east 111 feet, thence (2) north 57 deg. west, 50 feet, thence (3) south 33 deg. west 111 feet to said Garden street, thence (4) along said Garden street south 59 deg. east 50 feet to the place of beginning.

The 4th Lot is the same conveyed to defendants by D. B. Coles and wife, by deed recorded in Book E. 3 of deeds, page 510, &c. situate in Westfield aforesaid, being as designated on the map of the commissioners for dividing the Real Estate of James Coles deceased, as lot No. 5, and situate on the west side of Lot No. 4 as said division, and is bounded from Lot No. 1, by a beap of stones, thence south 88 deg. west 1 chain and 81 links to a stone, I cap at the top of the rocks, being Rosencrans Stanbury's corner, thence south 40 deg. west 4 chains to a black oak with stone grounded it, thence south 66 1-2 deg. west 5 chains and 45 links, to a stone heap, thence south 64 1-2 deg. west 3 chains and 95 links to a heap of stones, thence south 57 deg. west 35 links to a stone heap being a corner, thence thence along the line of Lot No. 6 north 9 deg. west 3 chains and 75 links to a stone heap being another corner of lot No. 6, thence north 57 1-2 deg. east 75 links to a corner of Stephen Crane's land, thence along the line of said Crane north 50 deg. east 14 chains and 3 links being a corner of Lot No. 4, thence along the line of Lot No. 4 south 12 deg. east 7 chains and 75 links to the beginning, containing 10 acres, more or less.

The 5th Lot is the same conveyed to the defendants by Rodney Wilbur and wife by deed recorded in Book Q. 3 of deeds, page 30 &c. situate in the township of New Providence and Westfield, beginning at the most southerly corner of said premises, thence running North 33 1-4 deg. east 11 chains and 65 links thence north 43 deg. east, 19 chains, thence north 47 deg. west 12 chains, thence north 64 deg. east 5 chains thence running north 50 deg. west 2 chains and 50 links, thence north 27 1-2 deg. west 4 chains and 68 links, thence south 40 1-2 deg. west 7 chains and 20 links, thence south 34 deg. west 4 chains and 50 links, thence south 52 deg. west 14 chains and 65 links, thence south 60 deg. west 10 chains and 6 links, thence south 52 deg. west 13 chains and 95 links, thence south 52 deg. 15 chains and 50 links to the place of beginning, containing 41 acres and 25 100 and 36/0000 parts of a hundred of Land, more or less.

The 6th Lot is the same described in a deed from Daniel Hetfield, jr. and wife to J. Osborn jr. recorded in Book S 5 of Deeds page 531 situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a stake being the east corner of J. Osborn's Lot, thence south 43 deg. west and binding on said Osborn's line 2 chains and 50 links to a stone by the side of the road leading to Plainfield thence north 44 deg. east along said road 75 links to a stone near the House by the side of the road leading to Kalway, thence along said road south 44 deg. east 2 chains and 30 links to a stone and corner of said Osborn's land, thence along his line south 44 deg west 75 links, to the place of beginning containing 17 1-4 hundredths of an acre more or less.

The 7th Lot situate in Westfield aforesaid is the same described in a deed from L. M. Cornwall and wife to J. Osborn Junr. beginning at a stake in the south east side of the road leading from Scotch Plains to Elizabethtown being S. K. Stevenson's corner, thence with his line south 45 deg. east 45 deg. west 21 links to a stake in Noah Parse's line, thence with his line north 45 deg. west 2 chains and 30 links to a stake by the side of the aforesaid road, thence with the road south 45deg. 25 mnk. west 81 links to the beginning containing 17 3-4 hundredths of an acre more or less.

The 8th Lot situate in Westfield, and is the same described in a deed from Frazee Coles and Rebecca Runyon to defendants recorded in Book H 4 of deeds page 290 &c. beginning at a stake in the line of a corner of a lot formerly Abner Reeder's, thence running with the line formerly said Reeder's north 43 deg. east 7 chains and 90 links to a stake being another corner formerly said Reeder's, thence with the line of the same north 56 deg. e est 16 chains and 60 links to a stake in the line formerly Henry Frazee's, thence with said Henry Frazee's line south 45 deg. east 4 chains and 42 links to a small oak bush being a corner of said Frazee, thence with the line formerly by said Frazee and others, south 63 deg. east 19 chains and 50 links to a stone and stake, thence south 45 deg. west with his line south 3 deg. east 12 chains and 35 links to an old rock oak stump being another corner formerly of said Darby and in now Dennis Coles' line, thence with said line south 45 deg. west intended to do a cash business, and nothing else in any way.

and 50 links to a stone planted as a corner, thence north 43 deg. east 23 chains and 50 links to a heap of stones, thence south 47 deg. east 17 chains and 37 links to the place of beginning, containing 23 acres and 9 one quarter more or less.

The 10th Lot is the same described in a deed from Laing Webster and wife to J. Osborn, jr. recorded in Book A 6 page 186, situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a stake by the side of the road leading from Scotch Plains to Elizabethtown, being L. M. Vermule's corner, thence with said Vermule's line south 45 deg. east 2 chains 19 1-2 links to a stake in Noah Parse's line being another corner of Vermule's Lot, thence with said Parse's line north 45 deg. 20 min. east, 81 links to a stake being a corner of Wm. Marsh's Lot, thence with said Marsh's line north 45 deg. west 2 chains 16 links to the side of the road a foresaid being another of Marsh's corners, thence with the road south 45 deg. 25 min. west 81 links to the place of beginning, 17 3-4 hundredths of an acre, more or less.

The 11th Lot situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at the north corner of Levi and Zopher Hetfield's lot, thence south east with their line and J. Osborn's jun. 2 chains and 25 links, thence south east 75 links to a corner of land so merly of R. R. Frazee, thence with the line of said lot north west 2 chains and 25 links to the road, thence southwest with the road 75 links to the place of beginning, being the house and lot where said Osborn resides.

Also one lot beginning at a stone near the blacksmith shop, a corner of the lot mentioned lot by the side of the road thence south 42 1-2 deg. east along said road 267 feet, thence south 27 deg. east still with said road 513 feet to a corner of Noah Parse's lot, thence south 42 1-2 deg. west with said Parse's line 350 feet to a corner of said Parse, thence north 46 deg. west 775 feet to another corner of said Parse and D. D. Frazee, thence south 42 deg. east and binding on said Frazee, G. Allen and J. Osborn jr. 447 feet to the place of beginning—excepting and reserving therefrom a lot belonging to William Hand 57 feet front on the road 180 feet deep.

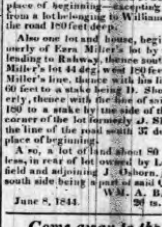
Also one lot and house, beginning at a corner formerly of Ezra Miller's lot by the side of the road leading to Kalway, thence south with the line of said Miller's lot 44 deg. west 198 feet to a stake in said Miller's line, thence with his line north 37 deg. west 60 feet to a stake being D. Shotwell's corner, thence with said Shotwell's line north lot north 44 deg. E. 189 to a stake by the side of the said road, thence with the line of the road south 37 deg. east 60 feet to the place of beginning.

Also, a lot of land about 80 links square more or less, in rear of lot owned by Levi and Zopher Hetfield and adjoining J. Osborn, jr.'s house lot on the south side being a part of said Osborn's lot.

WM. A. BALDWIN, Sheriff.

June 8, 1844. 2m

Come away to the established
SADDLERY WAREHOUSE
Corner of Main and Cherry Sts. Plainfield, N. J.
And encourage Home Industry.



JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,
Saddle and Harness-Maker,

INFORMS all concerned that he is at all times happy to receive a call ready to exert all his skill in *all* the branches of the above business, as well, as quick, and as cheap as can be done elsewhere. Try us, gentlemen, and judge for yourselves.

Nov. 13, 1843.—1y

INSURANCE.
The Rahway Mutual Insurance Fire Company,

ARE prepared to effect Insurance on Buildings, Wares, and Merchandize, either Mutually or Annually, on as favorable terms as any similar Institution.

JOSEPH D. LUFBERY, President.
ROBT B. LEE, Secretary.

☞ Their Office is at the Store of Jackson Freeman & Co

(344-1y)

☞ ROBT. ANDERSON is the Surveyor for Plainfield. Aug. 21, 1843.

A New and Valuable Invention.

THE Subscribers have now in operation at Forces Mill, near Plainfield,

A Newly-constructed Water-Wheel,

called Ewarks, or I have found it,—which for simplicity, and durability has no equal. It is entirely different in its construction and mode of operation; and will do more work with a given quantity of water, than any other wheel, the overshot not excepted. All who have water power and wish to do the best advantage, are requested to call and examine for themselves. Rights for sale or town rights to manufacture can be supplied by applying to ABEL GREENLEAF at Williamsburg, Long Island—or to L. M. FORCE, Plainfield, N. J.

The Subscriber having one of the above Wheels in use has sawed 249 feet of boards in 45 minutes, and can saw 100 feet in 11 minutes, and as time is money, he will deduct 25 per cent. from the old prices for sawing, where the wheel is used, but the old prices will in all cases be charged when the cash is not paid down.

L. M. FORCE.

Plainfield, March 4, 1844.

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has just received a general assortment of Spring Goods, consisting of Blue black Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, Blue, black and colored Cloths, Merseilles all sizes, Brown Linen, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Sackings, Ingrs, Carpet Warps &c. all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce

Please call and look at them.

March 25, 1844. D. BULLMAN

Niagara.

I think in every quiet season now,
Still do those waters roll, and leap, and roar,
And tumble all day long;
Still are the rainbows spanning them
A hundred feet below.
Still when the sun is on them, do they shine
And glow like molten gold.
Still when the day is gloomy, do they fall
Like snow, or seem to crumble away
Like the front of a great chalk cliff,
Or roll adown the rock like dense white smoke.

But always does the mighty stream appear
To die as it comes down
And always from the unfathomable grave
Arises that tremendous ghost of spray
And mist, which is never laid;
Which has haunted this place
With the same dread solemnity
Since darkness brooded on the deep,
And that first flood before the deluge—light
Came rushing on creation at the word of God.

From the Christian Parlor Magazine.

A Wife's Welcome.

"The world well tried—the sweetest thing in life
Is she unclouded welcome of a wife."

I believe that with all my heart. I have tasted some of the sweets of life, and with an keen a relish for them as any one, but I sign to this above declaration, and do not care to know the man who calls it in question.

That welcome has reclaimed many a wanderer on the verge of ruin; has preserved many, who, but for it, would have gone astray; given life and peace to the heart of many a son of toil and care, and made the cot of the poor an Eden.

The want of it has driven many a man to the bowl, the gaming table, the company of the dissolute, to hell. It has made many a home a prison, many a husband an enemy, many a father a tyrant; many children fatherless, and many wives widows, whose fathers or husbands yet live; And when I see a man, neglecting a lovely looking wife, and seeking his pleasure in the haunts of sin, to know whether mo-t to pity or to blame him, I wish to know if the wife of his bosom always gave him the unclouded welcome of a smile when he entered his own door.

If she did, but he cared not for it—if she spread the wiles of her pure love to twine his heart, while he broke away from the pure enchainment—if she made it sunshine always in the house, and was cheerful in adversity as well as gay in hours of joy—if she strove to be an angel at the gate to keep him within the Eden that she loved, while he would yield to the song of the siren and wander from the arms that embraced him, to seek the embraces of others even the abandoned, then he is a villain hated of God and justly despised of men. And such are many of those whom we see in the road to ruin—The love of a fond wife would have saved them, but they rejected it and deserve to perish.

But if—and it is serious if—if she meets him returning from his day's care and toil, in the field or the shop, or the study, or the forum, or the senate (it matters not where or when his labors, he flies from them with joy to find repose and peace in the paradise of his own home); but if she whom he loves meets him without the joyous welcome of a glad heart and a sunlit eye, or with a frown, or with a look of cold indifference, or with the mere absence of delight; if she meets him not with the living, speaking, shining evidence that her heart leaps with gladness when his foot has come, it is not strange to me that his heart sinks, and he seeks for pleasure where he looks not for love. He can be happy without love abroad, but home, though a heaven full of angels, without love is hell.

"Love is a thing of frail and delicate growth; Soon checked, soon fostered feeble and yet strong; It will endure much, suffer long and bear
What would weigh down an angel's wing to earth,
And yet mount heavenward; but not the less
It doth of a word, a look, a thought;
And when it dies, it dies without a sign
To tell how fair it was in happier hours;
It leaves behind reproaches and regrets,
And bitterness which is not to be well;
For which there is no healing."

There is truth as well as poetry in this, and all the domestic circle where poetry never has a worshipper, has felt the sad power of the truth. "A word, a look," has been the death blow of love that shed blist in that circle, and has driven a fond husband forth to seek relief for a wounded spirit in scenes that allure to destroy. Mrs. Ellis, in her "Wives of England," has most happily drawn the portrait of a wife as she should be. *A thing to cause sighing.* It is not wit, nor beauty, nor wealth, nor religion, that makes a wife a crown of rejoicing to her husband.—Nor all these combined. A wife may have all these and love her husband not; give him an unclouded welcome never; make his home no paradise.

"Oh! man may bear with suffering; his heart
Is a strong thing and godlike in the grasp
Of pain that wrings mortality; but tear
One chord affection clings to, part one tie
That binds him unto woman's delicate love,
And his great spirit yieldeth like a reed."

When such a thought as this is put into print the most of readers laugh at it, as the soft sentiments alien of a young poet, but every family knows full and proved its truth. If Love dwell not there, joy is often a stranger; and if love have no home in that house, "a word or look" may drive it far away.

Thompson, the poet of nature, draws the picture of a happy family,

"Where friendship full exerts her widest power,
Perfect esteem, enlivened by desire
Ineffable, and sympathy of soul,
Thought meeting thought, and will preventing will
With boundless confidence; for naught but love
Can answer love, and render bliss secure."

Another and a gentler bard has warbled in sweeter, but not more truthful numbers—

"When kindred hearts in rapture meet,
When e'en their plaintive sighs are sweet,
Then dwells celestial bliss below,
Then flies all thought of care or woe!
Then trip the hours o'er summer flowers;
Then life glides like a gentle stream;
Earth yields no bliss so sweet as this,
Though it fades sometimes as an earthly dream."

A dream! O how the memory of the loved and of the lost comes up when the broken circle is thus brought back to the soul! And how sweet the thought that in that circle "no word, no look," o'er sent a pang to any heart—that every hour was a summer hour, and every face the reflection of a bright spirit! How sweet,

"When sorrowing o'er some stone we bend,
Which covers all that was a friend,"

how sweet to know that the memory of an unkind word can never mar the joy we feel when the years of our intercourse with the departed recur to the mind! So let us live; so let us die; so let us remember those whom we loved and who have gone before us.

But whither have I wandered? It was of "the wife's welcome" that I began to write, and following the free current of thought, led by the poet and poetess, I have run on until the reader has probably left me to run alone. Once more, as the preacher saith, and I have done.

"There is a love that o'er the war
Of jarring passion pours its light,
And sheds an influence like a star
That brightest burns in darkest night.

It is so true, so fixed, so strong,
It parts not with the parting breath
Is the soul's flight 'tis borne along
And holds the heart-strings e'en in death.

'Tis never quenched in by sorrow's tide—
No, 'tis a flame caught from above,
A tie that death cannot divide;—
'Tis the bright torch of Wedded Love.

But there is one lot's, not of earth
Though sullied by the streaming tear
It is a star of heav'nly birth,
And only shone in such a sphere.

'Tis when the day resigns its brem,
And the soul pure ex frail abode
That rising from the bed of death,
This love is pure—the L.ve of God."

Riots in Canada.—The battle of the Boyne was celebrated by the Orangemen of this Province (taste) at Toronto on the 12 h inst. The next occasioned by these exhibitions of strength over the Catholics heretofore led the authorities to prohibit. The Orangemen the car. therefore left town in steamboats, but unfortunately made their display in the neighborhood the Catholics employed on the Welland Canal. A collision was prevented by the arrival of the Orangemen when their opponents shewed themselves. There was a good deal of disturbance, however, at night in Toronto, but after much hard the police succeeded in dispersing the mob.

Mr. Ellsworth, of the Patent office, says the sun flower in perhaps deemed s become one of our most valuable agricul ural products. 100 lbs. of the seed affords forty pouds of oil. The refuse of the seed after compression, furnishes an excellent food for cattle. From e leaves of the plant sugare are manufactured; its cingular particular qualities; the stalk affords superior shell, and the comb of the seeds is choice dainty for swine.

It is said the Catholics expended for Heathen Missions in the United States in year, $132,176 and the American Home Missionary Society expended in the same time, dy $92,669.

The American Home Missionary Society employs 907 Home Missionaries which are scattered all over the United States

Be very conv.nient to 62 one's self married not only to your wife but call her relations as lives within 50 miles round

We think if people were to take less medicine, less liquor, and less pork in health of the poor would be much improved.

Man's greatest blessing is an amiable and devoted wife; and woman's greatest curse is an ugly drunken husband.

A number of sheaks have been seen in Boston barber within a few days past—one sheak at New York barber.

On the 27th ult. in Cincinnati, two little brothers were at play; one said to the other in fun I'll kill you with this knife," making a stab with the instrument. It unhappily took effect in the jugular vein, causing death before a physician arrived.

The splendid tea dome of S. Druce, Esq. of Islington, was lately consumed by fire. Loss $30,000. Insurance for $11,000.

Plainfield Union.

Volume VIII.—No. 29. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, JULY 29, 1844. Whole number 393.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON P. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum; if paid during the 6 winter months, if paid in six months $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers $2.50, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL.

MR. WOOD begs to inform his patrons and the Public that the Summer Term of this School will commence on Monday, the 22d of April.

The course of Instruction will embrace all the branches of an English Education and also a close preparatory to admission into College. In order to increase the efficiency of this establishment, Mr. Wood has secured the services of Mr. A. McCollum, A. M. Trinity College, Dublin, and Monsieur Jean O. Maurice, a native of France. These gentlemen are eminently qualified to give instructions, Mr. McCollum in the Classics and higher branches of Mathematics and Natural Science, and Monsieur Maurice in the French and Spanish Languages.

The same attention not only to the literary but the intellectual and moral improvement of the pupils, which has given so much satisfaction will be continued.

Terms for Junior Class per Qr.	$4.00
" Senior Class,	4.50

An extra charge for modern Languages.

April 15, 1844.—6m.

Just Published, and For Sale at the Printing Office,

The Lord's Day, *or*
The First Day of the week proved to be the Christian Sabbath,

in a Sermon,

BY REV. DR. BLACKMORE.

Price six cents.

WOOL CARDING

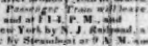
DONE at the Plainfield Factory at 6 cts. per lb. Cash. The Subscriber returns his thanks to the public for the patronage he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All Wool left at Milton Berry's Store, Plainfield, will be returned if there when carded.

Also, Wool carded and spun into Stocking Yarn, Carpet Yarn, or for Blankets, Cloth, &c. at the following prices.

Stocking Yarn, double twisted and reeled, 5c. per lb.
Yarn for Blankets or Carpets, 3c. 3d. per lb.
Yarn for Cloth, 10 cents per lb. Cash.

Also, HAT BODIES of all qualities made of Wool for sale, or manufactured to order.

May 20, 1844.—6m THOS STEAD.



Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

ON and after Monday, 18th of March, 1844, The Passenger Train will leave Somerville at 8 A. M. and at 1 P. M. and

Leave New York by N. J. Railroad at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M. by Steamboat at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.

The Freight Train will run every day

Leave Somerville at 4 1-2 o'clock, A. M.

To Leave New York at 4 P. M. by Steamboat.

17 Persons wishing their freight to go directly through, will have it put on board of the 1 o'clock boat, as all freight will go directly through by that line; other goods will be forwarded. The Train will wait after the arrival of the boat to take all the freight that is at or in Elizabethport. Rates of Freight reduced to suit the times.

COMMUTATION RATES.

From May 1st, To be paid in advance.

Between Somerville or Bonnellstown and Elizabethport, $50 per year, or 30 for 6 months.

Between Plainfield, or Scotch Plains and Elizabethport, $30 a year, or 21 for six months.

Between Westfield and Elizabethport, $20 a year or 14 for six months.

The long established Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary.

JACKSON POUND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he continues the above business at his old stand where he keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Large Round Cakes, Crackers, Soda Crackers, Milk Biscuit, Pilot Bread, Sugar Crackers, Candies of all kinds, &c. &c. as Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere, and most thankful for all favors.

Any person having any claims or demands against the subscriber, for blacksmithing printing, shoemaking, baking, washing, flour, coffee, beef, pork, to feed, also taverns, doctor's and lawyer's bills, and all other demands whatsoever, are requested to present them for settlement without delay.

Those indebted to him he hopes will not put themselves out of the way to pay up their accounts, but when convenient he would like to have it, and will take it in provisions, corn, oats, or for cash, or any thing else which he may have to spare. Those who owe him will ask him for trust, as he intends to do a cash business, and nothing else in any way.

☞ J. P. forbids any one to trust him without his written order.

Dec. 25, 1843.—1y*

DAISY BUTTONS and LADIES' FANCY GOODS, of the A assortment just received by WEBSTER & MAESH.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

New Jersey Supreme Court.—Fi. Fa. &c.
James Wilson vs. Jonathan Osborn, Junr. and Alexander Wilson.

New Jersey Supreme Court, Essex.
William L. Johnson vs. the same.

New Jersey Supreme Court, Essex. Fi. Fa. &c.
The Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company, vs. the same.

BY Virtue of the above styled writs of fieri facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue at Sutton's Hotel, in Scotch Plains, on the 30th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the following described Lots of Land and Premises, situate, lying and being in the townships of Westfield, county of Essex, and State of New Jersey. First all that Lot of Land described in a deed from Polly Wilson to the said defendants. Begins at a stake in an angle of Ezekiel Wilson's land and runs as called in the Contract, thence running north 48 deg. west on the said Ezekiel Wilson's line 2 chains and 16 links to stones and an angle, thence south 42 deg. west 11 chains and 70 links to a heap of stones, thence south 48 deg. east 2 chains and 16 links to a heap of stones in the line of land thereby belong to John Rose, dec'd. and now owned by Abner Brasher, thence by the same north 42 deg. east 11 chains and 70 links to the place of beginning, containing 2 acres and a half more or less.

The 2d Lot is the same conveyed to said defendants by Isaac Herbert & al. & also and in said deed is described as follows, "said tract is the same that Zephaniah Hedges died seized of, part of which he sold and conveyed by deed dated 2nd of October, 1802, and is the same Full Mill in said township of Westfield and is part of the Landless's mansion place which he purchased of the executors of the last will of Benjamin Lum, and by the said Jacob Lambert sold and conveyed by deed to Abner Brasher now deceased, dated March 17th, 1797, reference to which may be had."

The 3d lot situate in the late of Newark in the same described as it is deed to J. Osborn, Jr. by J. B. Barnet, sheriff, recorded in Book 41 Sur. deeds, page 169 &c. bounded as follows, viz. Beginning at a stone in the middle of the road leading from Newark to Elizabethtown at a point 250 feet distant westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said line with the northerly line of the road aforesaid, thence running (1) south 42 deg. west 11 chains and 111 feet, thence (2) south 50 feet thence (3) south 33 deg. west 111 feet to said Gardens street, thence (4) along said Gardens street north 17 deg. east 2 chains and 50 feet to the place of beginning.

The 4th Lot is the same conveyed to said defendants by Rodney Wilson and wife by deed recorded in Book 41 Sur. deeds, page 313 &c. bounded as follows, viz. Beginning at a stone in the middle of the road leading from Newark to Elizabethtown at a point 250 feet distant westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said line with the northerly line of the road aforesaid, thence running (1) south 42 deg. west 11 chains and 111 feet, thence (2) south 50 feet, thence (3) south 33 deg. west 111 feet to said Gardens street, thence (4) along said Gardens street north 17 deg. east 2 chains and 50 feet to the place of beginning.

The 5th Lot is the same conveyed to the defendants by Rodney Wilson and wife by deed recorded in Book 41 Sur. deeds, page 313 &c. bounded as follows, viz. Beginning at a stone in the middle of the road leading from Newark to Elizabethtown at a point 250 feet distant westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said line with the northerly line of the road aforesaid, thence running (1) south 42 deg. west 11 chains and 111 feet, thence (2) south 50 feet, thence (3) south 33 deg. west 111 feet to said Gardens street, thence (4) along said Gardens street north 17 deg. east 2 chains and 50 feet to the place of beginning.

The 6th Lot is the same conveyed to the defendants by Rodney Wilson and wife by deed recorded in Book 41 Sur. deeds, page 313 &c. bounded as follows, viz. Beginning at a stone in the middle of the road leading from Newark to Elizabethtown at a point 250 feet distant westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said line with the northerly line of the road aforesaid, thence running (1) south 42 deg. west 11 chains and 111 feet, thence (2) south 50 feet, thence (3) south 33 deg. west 111 feet to said Gardens street, thence (4) along said Gardens street north 17 deg. east 2 chains and 50 feet to the place of beginning.

The 7th Lot is the same conveyed to the defendants by Daniel Herbert, jr. and wife by Osborn jr. recorded in Book 2 Sur. deeds page 329 &c. as in Westfield adjoining Ezekiel Wilson's land and others, and bounded as follows, viz. Beginning at a stone in the line of J. Osborn's Lot thence North 44 deg. west 1 chain and 50 links to a stake and Osborn's line 2 chains and 16 links to a stake and stones in the line of Peter Price's land, thence north 44 deg. east along said Price's line 11 chains and 70 links to a stone near the house by one foot of the road leading to Rahway, thence along said road south 44 deg. east 2 chains and 50 links to a stake and Schenck's line 2 chains and 16 links to a stake and stones in the line of Osborn's land, thence along the same south 44 deg. west 75 links, to the place of beginning ——— 17 1-4 acres of land be the same more or less.

The 8th Lot situate in Westfield, and is the same described in a deed from T. M. Vanwagenen and wife & J. Osborn Jun'r. beginning at a stake in the north line of the road leading from Newark to Elizabethtown being S. E. Stevenson's corner thence with his line north 45 deg. east 2 chains and 21 links to a stake in Noah Force's line, thence with his line north 45 deg. west 2 chains and 21 links to a stake under Long Hollow corner, thence with the same south 45 deg. west 2 chains and 19 1-2 links to a stake and stones in the line formerly Samuel Hedges's corner, thence with the said south 45 deg. S. west 2 chains and 21 links to a stake formerly Samuel Hedges's corner, thence with his line north 3 deg. east 2 chains and 25 links to the place of beginning containing 17 3-4 hundredths of an acre or less.

The 9th Lot situate in Westfield, and is the same described in a deed from Cornelius Conger and Ann Runyon to defendants recorded in Book 41 of deeds page 309 &c. beginning at a small pine bush and a corner of a lot formerly Abner Brasher's, thence running with the line of the same north 42 deg. west 11 chains and 42 links to a small oak bush being a corner of a lot formerly Abner Brasher's, thence running by the same north 48 deg. east 2 chains and 16 links to stones and stakes, south 42 deg. east 11 chains and 70 links to a stake formerly Samuel Hedge's corner, thence with his line south 3 deg. east 2 chains and 25 links to a stake and stones in the line of Osborn's land, thence by the same south 87 deg. west 40 chains and 62 links, thence south 42 deg. west 2 chains and 16 links to the first bounds containing 20 1-4 acres and 14 rods of land, more or less.

The 9th Lot is the same described in a deed from John S. Dickerson and wife to the defendants recorded in Book 41 Sur. deeds page 126 &c. bounded as follows, viz. Beginning at a heap of stones in the line of lands of Remington Stagg and Reuben Osborn, thence south 48 deg. west 27 chains and 50 links to a stone planted in a corner, thence north 42 deg. east 22 chains and 50 links to a heap of stones, thence north 48 deg. east 27 chains and 50 links to a heap of stones, thence south 42 deg. west 22 chains and 50 links to the place of beginning, containing 60 acres and one quarter more or less.

The 10th Lot to the same described in a deed from Lewis W. Force and wife to J. B. Barnet, sheriff, dated South A. C. page 106, situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a stake by the side of the road leading from Scotch Plains to Elizabethtown, being L. W. Vermeule's corner, and runs with said L. W. Vermeule's line north 45 deg. east 2 chains 19 1-2 links to a stake in Noah Force's line being another corner of Vermeule's land, thence with said Force's line south 45 deg. east 2 chains 19 1-2 links to a stake, thence south 45 deg. west 2 chains 19 1-2 links to a stake and stones in the line of Matthias Marsh's land, thence with said Marsh's line north 45 deg. west 2 chains 19 1-2 links to the side of the road leading from Scotch Plains to Elizabethtown, thence with the line of said lot north west 2 chains and 19 1-2 links to the road, thence north west with the road 75 links to the place of beginning, being the same conveyed to Isaac and Thomas Herbert.

The 11th Lot situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at the north corner of Levi and Zephar Herbert's lot, thence south east with their line and J. Osborn's line 2 chains and 25 links, thence north east 2 chains and 25 links to a stake in Noah Force's land, thence north 42 1-2 deg. west with said Force's land 2 chains and 25 links to a stake in Noah Force's land, thence south 42 1-2 deg. west with said Force's land 2 chains and 25 links to the place of beginning, containing 27 7-8 rods of land more or less.

Also one other lot and house, beginning at a corner formerly of Enos Shotwell by the side of the road leading to Rahway, thence south with the line of said Miller's lot 44 deg. west 4 chains 75 links to Rosella Osborn's corner, thence by the line of said Osborn's lot south 42 deg. east 2 chains and 25 links to a stake standing in Shotwell's line, thence northerly, thence with the line of said lot north 42 deg. west 2 chains and 25 links to the place of beginning, thence with the line of the road south 42 deg. west 60 links to the place of beginning containing 1 acre and 1-2

For the Plainfield Union.

Plainfield, July 25th, 1844.

Mr. Editor:

Dear Sir,—I believe the Whigs claim to themselves not only the honor of the present Tariff Law, but that they are the exclusive Tariff party, and their opponents opposed to a Tariff. For the information of the readers of your paper will you be so good as to publish the following few facts, compiled by the editor of the Pennsylvanian, that they may have an opportunity of judging for themselves. Hesitating they will conclude that when the present I house and Congress, the two Houses had Whig majorities.

Yours, &c.

On the passage of the present Tariff Bill in the House of Representatives, August 23d, 1842—the vote stood,

For the Bill,	105
Against the Bill,	101

The Speaker announced the vote as above, and voted himself in the negative.

So the bill was rejected by that vote

The Whigs who voted against the Bill were the following:

John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts.
Messrs. Andrews, Green, Sharley Thomson, Triplett, Underwood, White, (Speaker,) of Kentucky.
Messrs. Arnold, Brown, W. B. Campbell, T. J. Campbell, Caruthers, Gentry, Williams, of Tennessee.
Messrs. Byrte, Goggin, Mallory, Summers, Wise, of Virginia.
Mr. Casey, of Illinois.
Messrs. Craven, Lane, Thomas, of Indiana.
Messrs. Deberry, Graham, Mitchell, Rayner, Sheppard, Washington, of North Carolina.
Mr. Foster, of South Carolina.
Messrs. Foster, Linn, of New York.
Messrs. Gamble, Habersham, King, Warren, of Georgia.
Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson, of Maryland.
Mr. Mathiot, of Ohio.

Besides these Whigs who voted against the Bill there sixteen Whig dodgers who did not vote—making in all fifty-five Whigs who did not vote for the Bill.

After the above vote a reconsideration was carried, and a second trial had, when it appeared the vote stood,

Ayes,	103
Nays,	102

Whereupon Mr. Clay's Kentucky Whig Speaker, (Mr. White) again voted NO, making a tie vote, and thus defeating the Bill a second time. At this juncture, two whig members who had dodged the vote, now voted for the Bill, and thus it was carried.

During all this time, *Twenty-one Democratic Members voted steadily for the Bill*, though several of its details not agreeable to them

On the last vote another of Mr Clay's Kentucky Whigs, Mr. Speed, voted against the Bill, making out of the eleven whig members from that State, eight who voted against the Bill. The remaining three who voted for it, two of them, Gen. Pope and Thomas F. Marshall, are now in office at the election of Polk and Dallas.

This Bill after it had escaped from the House by the vote of 23 to 22, came up for a final vote for the final vote on the 27th of August, 1842, and the vote stood,

Yeas,	24
Nays,	23

The Whigs who voted against it were:

Messrs. Archer, Bayard, Clayton, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, (President) Merrick, Preston, Rives, Sturgeon. One absent.

Before the vote was taken, Mr. White, a whig Senator from Louisiana, said:

"Without the votes of the opposition, Congress would have to go home without giving any revenue to the government. For this and he thanked them."

The Democratic party has always advocated and supported just and equitable discriminating duties, sufficiently high to raise revenue, and protect the home industry pursuits of the country.—Often for the last twenty years or more, has this whole subject been entrusted to the democratic party, and the country has prospered under their administration. It will be equally safe in their hands again, and far safer than it will be in the hands of the whig party, who will deny to the beneficial effects of all Tariffs by the establishment of a National Bank.

The Testimony of Daniel Webster as to the passage of the Tariff Bill of 1842:

Sept. 30 1843. Shortly after the adjournment of Congress, Daniel Webster was invited to address a whig meeting, to be held on that day in Faneuil Hall, Boston. On that occasion, he defined his position on the great National Question of that day:—He at such was extensively published in the whig papers, as all will recollect.—On the subject of the Tariff of that year Mr. Webster used the following emphatic language, giving a positive and unequivocal contradiction to the oft repeated declaration of the Whig papers, that their party procured its passage.

"His next subject was the revenue. The country was deficient in revenue; *for it is a notorious fact* that the late administration had in their expenditures exceeded their receipts; and were actually running into debt. The provisions of the Compromise act were in the mean time diminishing the revenue. I hope and believe, that to a certain reasonable extent, the second great object has already been accomplished. (Loud cheers) Then there was the great interest of protection, as incidental to the revenue, and consequent upon it, and to be obtained by laying duties. Now, as to that, gentlemen, much has also been done. (Cheers) I hope it may be found that enough has been done; and also the whigs who concurred in that measure, received, as I am sure they have a right to, your commendation. But let us be just. The French statesmen have a maxim, which affirms that there is nothing beautiful which is not true. And I am well assured that a one of our political creatures would not well stand the test of this canon of criticism. (Cheers and laughters.) *it is not true that the Tariff System was passed by the Whigs alone.*

We all know that more than thirty—some of them leading and influential Whigs, Voted against the Tariff out and out, in all questions direct and indirect. After all it passed the House of Representatives by a single vote. And there is a good deal of the credit supposed to attend, and on the parade, to those who came boldly came forward to record their votes, & it is called the question with a single vote. But had not every other gentleman that single vote? Your neighbor who represents the Middlesex district, (Mr. Parmenter,) the best friend) voted for the Tariff—not coming to the rescue—but steadily out and out supporting it from the beginning to the end. (Cheers.) He had not that single vote was so efficient in his hand and if it had been, the Principal vote, your neighbor and Cheers! In the Senate it passed by a single vote again. Now we all know that without the votes of the two Senators from Pennsylvania, Mr. Williams from Maine, and Mr. Wright of New York, it could not have passed. It is a truth that is more favorable to the cause:—*that a large portion of the other Party came in to help the Tariff through, and to rescue it from the instability of mere party support.*

England adheres to the Protective Tariff System with increasing tenacity. The debate in the House of Commons last month on the motion of a Free Trade member (Mr. Villiers,) to abolish the Corn Law, so as to admit foreign grain duty free, conclusively showed this. The Ministry contended in the debate that though the Free Trade theory might possibly be practicable if the world were to begin anew and all nations should adopt it, it was wholly impracticable now, that public opinion in Europe could not be changed from them, and that Protection was indissolubly incorporated with the English commercial system, and so must be considered and treated. Sir Robert Peel concluded a long speech with this emphatic declaration:

"I repeat that declaration which I made at the commencement of the session on the part of her Majesty's government, that we do not intend, nor have we intended, to diminish the protection which the existing corn law has given." He might have honestly resumed his seat amidst loud cheers.)

When the vote was taken there were for—

Mr. Villiers's motion	124
Against it,	330
Majority for Protection,	206

This decisive majority, after the open declaration of the Ministry, that the protective principle is the settled, irrevocable policy of England, conclusively refutes the oft repeated argument of our American free trade advocates that low duties on our part would lead her to treat us with liberality and open her ports to our agricultural produce.

The average of the British Tariff on our products is stated to be 280 per cent; whereas the average of our Tariff on British products is only 32 per cent. Great Britain admits nothing from us free, and she gets more annual revenue by duties on our products, than we get from all the world! The [illegible] amount of our revenue from customs for [illegible] years ending 1839, 1840, was \$47,927,227, which is the amount of English collected duties on the two articles of Cotton and Tobacco from the United States to the amount of \$237,227,414!—as proved by the official tables.—*Newark Advertiser.*

More Treason.—We find the following among the regular toasts at the celebration of the 4th of July in Colleton District, South Carolina.

Annexation—The great measure of deliverance and liberty to the South; wish it we are Unionists—without it we are Dissolutionists, though the fate of traitors be our doom. Nine times Nine cheers.

The Tariff of 1842—An odious act—Ingratiful to the United States Congress, and ruinous to Southern interests; if not soon repealed, South Carolina will again be ready to apply the rightful remedy. Nine times.

Southern Rights—Our Northern and Eastern brethren (we call them so under his Constitution, but in no other relation) we say too in plain phrase: Texas shall be annexed to the Union—the Tariff shall be reduced to the revenue standard, and they shall cease to annoy us on the subject of slavery, or we will hold them as we hold the rest of the world, "enemies in war, in peace friends." Nine times nine cheers.

A Dreadful Tornado at Chambersburg, Pa.—*A Paper Mill Destroyed.*—The Philadelphia Inquirer is indebted to an intelligent friend, for the following extract of a letter, dated

Chambersburg, Pa. July 19, 1844.

Dear Sir—I write in haste, to inform you of the destruction of the large paper mill on the bank of the Conecocheague creek in this town. A tornado passed over this place about 2 o'clock this afternoon. It lasted but a few minutes, but when it had passed, this extensive building lay a mass of ruins. There were 17 or 18 persons in the mill at the time of the occurrence, all of whom were got out after considerable exertions. Among them were Dr. Culbertson, Sen. the proprietor, who escaped with some severe bruises and scratches—his two sons, Dr. Edmund and Mr. John Culbertson, both of whom are severely injured; a little boy, grandson of Dr. C. who is very badly hurt; 7 or 8 females, some of whom are badly injured, and 5 or 6 men, some of whom are also badly hurt.

The mill was erected several years since, at a cost of \$30,000. It was employed entirely in the manufacture of straw paper and pasteboards; large quantities of which were in it at the time of the accident. The tornado proceed from N. W. to S. E. and was very violent; we seemed to be just on the edge of it, for the sun shone brightly while the rain poured down in torrents. I understand that it has done much injury to crops, buildings, trees, &c. in the country. The wind seemed to go with a whirling motion, twisting off trees, &c. in its course.

The weather has been very warm and dry for some days past.

Capt. Cooke, of the U. S. Dragoons stationed at Fort Leavenworth, in a recent letter to the National Intelligencer, says:

The Buffalo is becoming dissatisfied as to new hunting grounds; they may be seen rushing in large droves across the prairie. And they are with flocks of the wild horse and antelope. The appearance of a number of the hostile Sioux will soon be complete; its supposed advantages named; but I am inclined to think that the pure buffalo will become a highly valued domestic animal; and it appears these advantages—for Superior transportation—[illegible]—A great superiority, already proved, in the endurance of severe winter weather.—Of the wool.

Generous and fashionable dissension is raising houses suffering should meet with such appreciation among all men; and it is said there given us great pleasure to record instances of it, of sacrifice for the benefit of others. On Sunday of course last which some boys were playing on one of the piers in Jersey City in front of the ferry road depot, an accident occurred which would have proved fatal to human life, but for the prompt assistance which was rendered. The mile of the road ran to the end of the pier, and several boys were playing on the road. One of the boys in the height there which it up would make along by hand. The rails forming a distance between the rivers, the one when in motion end'd out to support, and was thrown with a boy above nine years old into the water. The boy had risen and sank under the water the second time when Mr. J. O'Meara, of Van View, hearing the cry of distress, and though an accidental swimmer, instantly plunged in, seized the drowning child, and succeeded in bringing it to the shore, and restored him to life. Such incidents of generous devotion will always be appreciated.—*Jersey City Advertiser.*

The *Mercury, Encampment* on the battle ground at Princeton will be formed on Tuesday next, and be continued four days. A parade and review will take place on Thursday the 1st day of August at 2 P. M. of the whole command, at which the Governor of the State, the officers of the army, and other military gentlemen of our own and other states, will be present. After the review a National Salute will be fired by Col. Stanton at New York, from whose cannon taken from the English and Hessians at Princeton.—Gen. Godwin, of Paterson, is the commanding officer, and Col. Tompkins, of New York, and Capt. Murphy, of Princeton, have been appointed aids.

We learn that Mr. Samuel Colt will increase the encampment with 1000 of his patent six fold cartridges for the purpose of firing a *feu de joie*.

More of the Dimmock Spirit.—The following resolution, similar to those of the South Carolina meetings, was adopted at a meeting recently convened in Lawrence county, North Alabama:—

The Treaty-power to be repealed.

Resolved, That the poor state of Texas is infinitely more important to us, at this season of the year, than the Tariff, or any other question that can be agitated, and that we are willing to pay 50 per cent with the North Eastern States, and if we have to pay it ourselves, we cannot and shall not be Texas—because the people of Texas are more nearly allied to us in blood and consanguinity of race, and their territory more convenient to locality and infinitely more valuable in fertility of soil and every material advantage, than the North Eastern States themselves, from whence now proceeds the present unfriendly opposition of our states.

An Immense Stone.—The Quincy Granite Railroad Company quarried yesterday one of the largest stones ever moved at Quincy, or probably at any other quarry. Average dimensions 50 feet long, 20 feet wide, 25 deep, containing 25,000 cubic feet. Weight of the stone 2182 tons. The huge mass was moved on its bed by gunpowder. The blast hole was 20 feet deep, and 4½ inches in diameter. Two tons of powder were used in the operation. For the blast the same rock was used, which did not crack the stone. The moment one and a half inches cracked the rock the whole length, opening it seven eighths of an inch wide. The third blast one and a half inches was put in, which opened the stone a full half inch, sufficient to cut the stone into three pieces. This operation was conducted under the superintendence of Mr. S. R. Jackson, and it is unquestionably the first and most valuable stone ever quarried, or moved by gunpowder.—*Boston Times.*

Fire in Brooklyn.—26 *Houses Burnt.*—A fire broke out about 3 o'clock Thursday morning in the carpet factory of Messrs. A. & E. S. Higgins, corner of Bridge and Tillary streets, Brooklyn, which destroyed the factory with the valuable machinery and stock, and also twenty-six dwellings on Tillary, York and Bridge streets. Many of the buildings were occupied by mechanics, and the confusion and distress consequent upon the removal of furniture, men, women and children, suddenly aroused from their beds flying about in quest of each other, or in hope to secure some articles of domestic furniture, may be readily conceived.

The Brooklyn Eagle says that the Carpet Factory owned by Mr. J. Colbertson, was insured for \$60,000 in New York. The companies in which A. & E. S. Higgins, whose loss is estimated at from 40 to 50,000, were insured in New York for \$20,500.

Had it not been, says the Eagle, for the presence of several New York companies the damage would have been much greater than it was. About 50 families were rendered homeless by the disaster. They were fortunate enough in most instances, to save their furniture from the flames.

The whole loss about \$100,000.

The New Orleans Picayune speaks of a water melon brought to that city from Woodville, Miss. which weighed 77 pounds.

Fire.—A barn and its contents belonging to Mr. Elias Brown, on the Woodbridge road, was burned to the ground on the 19th inst. Loss about \$300. The fire was caused by children who were playing in the vicinity of the barn.—*Elizabethtown Journal.*

The first and most valuable one of seventeen contracts in Brooklyn, for the building of those massive structures, contracted for at \$6,750, each, is Weyman's 1,000,000 [illegible] Brooklyn \$64,750; N. Bridgewater \$64,000; E. Bridge \$77,000, &c. &c.

Wall Street Church, New York, has been purchased by a Presbyterian Society at Jersey City for \$100,000, and is to be removed there. The ground, including the cemetery, on which the church stood in Wall street, has been divided into five ordinary sized lots, and sold for \$225,000 each, or \$125,000. A new building has been put up on the upper part of the city for Dr. Phillips.

The magnificent new hotel of the Tontine Society is nearly completed. The people will be able from high—from the cupola of the dome. The building stands on the highest ground in the city.

Physicians seem to have taken a decided lead here in Philadelphia in favor of Polk and Dallas. The public opinion has overtaken all other in every way have commenced themselves with the election. Cadwallader, the wonder the week ended, a gallows in Whitby, another a new slaughter and the marks of pistol balls found. A murder was committed in Kensington, and another in Spring Garden. Gas explosions, or what is generally attributed to him; and of the people of the county on Friday, he was crowned by the people to be made along.

Silas Wright Asylum the construction of the Governor of New York.

West Jersey is suffering from drought. The Salem Standard of Wednesday last says: The greatest prayer of our people is for rain. The drought is severe on fields is being destroyed; there is no grass, where pastured and drought. If we are not much mistaken by whatever we are advised that thousands of dollars will be lost to our agriculturists—in fact many fields of our—already look as if they were past remedying.

Washington Hall, New York, which was recently opened by Sun, July 4th, has been sold by the Corner family for $60,000, and the rent is to be annual newly elected and unchanged—those who serve and a magnificent suite of rooms at and a monthly rooms, put up this season.

Two dozen ale, one worth $25, were recently found in the gold mines of Habersham county, Georgia.

The Missionary Ship.—A ship has recently been built in England, by the name of Camden, named the "John Williams," after the able martyr missionary of that name, who fell in Erromanga, not on the 20 of June it was received to the South Sea Islands with a missionary establishment. It will also be employed as a missionary vessel, carrying the gospel from island to island, and bring whatever intelligence or commerce requires for the advancement of the mission.

It is said there are 15,000 [illegible] in Boston at the time existence of the public treasury.

The Great Mississippi Flood has done incalculable mischief down the Arkansas River. Nearly the entire portion of the new Arkansas Territory has been flooded and this in but a repetition of the other floods which have been destroyed.

An Improvement on the Revolution.—A few weeks a farmer of Bristol, in this State, sold, apparently, three a load of hay over a year ago he had it again in a farm chamber. The hay was near the road and accordingly warm. In the same wagon the farmer who engaged in the load, heard a clinging, and on removing the hay, found a fine brood of chickens, hatched out by the heat. This little fellow was still living and though their "maternal parent was not aware of their existence."

A line of Iron Steamers has been established to ply between Philadelphia and New York, by way of the sea; and the first trip was made on Thursday, by the "Ariadne," with a freight of [illegible] barrels, and [illegible].

The spot of ground on which Fort Lee stood, Richmond, Va. Vegetation is suffering every month, the grass is perishing, and the leaves of the trees, in many instances, turn and fall.

A Pioneer Gone.—The Cincinnati Gazette says, "the early settlers have lost a pioneer friend. Joseph Williams, brother of the late John Williams, died on his farm, aged 82, on Sunday last. He had the first house in Cincinnati. For the last 36 years he has resided on his farm on Mill Creek, where he died, as he had lived, at peace with man and God."

Mr. Tunis Vanderveer, of Shrewsbury township, raised on one acre of his farm the present quantity of two hundred and [illegible] bushels of potatoes.—a beautiful return truly.—*Monmouth Inquirer.*

Lewis Cerano, R. Cerano, and two children arrived yesterday morning from Genoa, by the long Commerce; the two former are supercargoes who belonged to Napoleon's army, under Gen. Bonaparte, and were engaged in many of the battles of Austerlitz. Lewis Cerano is nearly 100 years old.—*Jour. of Com.*

A New Plan.—A preacher of the Friends, who is a learned man and makes a study of the Bible, started in his sermons last Sunday, that he found by going to the original, that wine was not intoxicating. He said he would prove it by the Bible, and would show that the Saviour and his disciples drank wine. He then proceeded to prove it, and after he had finished, he said the most ready way to understand the Bible was by "drinking preachers," for the women would no doubt be willing to preach without pay.

An exchange paper says: "The girls in some parts of Pennsylvania are so hard to do housework that they sometimes take up with knives and potatoes."

THE UNION.

Plainfield, July 25, 1844.

Lexington Election.—Full returns have not been received of last Tuesday's election in this county, but enough is known to warrant the belief that the Democratic majority will be increased. The Democrats appear to have a majority of the Board of Freeholders, a majority in the Board of Chosen Freeholders, a majority in the Board of Assessors, and a majority in the Board of Collectors. The Democrats have also elected a majority of the Township Committee, and the Township Clerk. The Whigs have elected a majority of the Township Committee, and the Township Clerk

Late from Mexico.—The N. Y. Sun of Saturday publishes a letter, dated Mexico, June 30, —from which we learn that the Mexican Congress has passed the law required by Santa Anna, granting an appropriation of $4,000,000 and the enlistment of a large force to re-conquer Texas,—and that Santa Anna is very busy preparing for the campaign. It is thought, however, by some, that the campaign would not be undertaken after all. The instalment of money due the United States was ready, but was detained to see what would be done in the United States with the Texas question.

The two Mexican gun boats built in New York, having been found to answer all expectations, have been nationalized, under the names of Victoria and Guerrero.

The French Royal Engineers have arrived at Panama, to survey the line of a canal across the Isthmus.

Bridgeport Bond Case.—We learn from the Bridgeport Farmer, that the Supreme Court of Connecticut has decided that the private property of the citizens of Bridgeport are liable for the payment of the city bonds. A meeting of the inhabitants was called to have been held on Friday, to devise means for paying the amount due. Repudiation cannot flourish on the soil of old Connecticut.

We learn from the same source, that the Housatonic Railroad, for the benefit of which the bonds were given, pays a good interest on its stock, over the expenses.

The election for the adoption of our New State Constitution, is to be held on the 21st Tuesday, the 13th, of August next, in the several counties of this State. The election is to be conducted in the same way as the election for members of the Legislature. Those who are in favor of adopting the Constitution, will make a ballot with the word "Constitution," thereon—those opposed to its adoption, one with the words—"No Constitution."

Gov. Haines, of this State, has offered a reward of $300 for apprehending and securing the murderer of A. G. A. Martens, at Hoboken, on the 13th inst. an account of which we gave last week

The St. Louis Republicam of the 17th inst. announces the arrival there of the steamer John Hull, from St. Joseph's, having on board 200 passengers, many of whom were driven from their homes by the flood, and were returning to the old States, from which they originally emigrated; several of them have lost their all, and were almost destitute, others were carrying with them the scanty remains of their property.

Foreign Items.

According to the recent census, the population of St. Petersburg is 453,000, and that of Moscow 357,000. This, however, includes immense garrisons of soldiers, there being only 285,000 females in the two places, in the two places, in a total population of upwards of 800,000 souls.

The American packet ship Dorchester recently arrived at Liverpool with a cargo of ice. An ice-house has been prepared for its reception.

There are at present, in the town prison of Cardiff, England, four men, for debts, which united, exclusive of costs, do not amount to £2.

The abundance of green fruit should make parents attentive to the health of their children. Plenty of good boiled rice and molasses is the healthiest food in the world for children in this hot weather, and in the early stages of summer complaint, draughts of rice water will seldom fail to restore sound health and a good appetite. Dried figs are an excellent medicine for children at this season, as a preventive of summer complaint. Flannel will be found a safe protection against sudden changes from heat to cold.

The Great Western beaten by a Yankee Cut, ter.—The U. S. Cutter, Legare, one of the new Revenue Cutters recently built at New York, with Ericson's propellers, left port for Norfolk on Saturday, and had a race with the Great Western to Sandy Hook. At 3h. 38m. the Legare started from the Battery under bare poles; the Great Western being full three-quarters of a mile ahead, running before a fair wind, with five of her principal sails set. At 4h. 40m the Legare passed the Great Western, and at 8h. 5m. 1 hour 27 minutes after leaving the battery, was almast Sandy Hook Light House, leaving the Great Western half a mile astern, the Legare not carrying an inch of canvass during the whole run.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

W. W. Davison, $3,12; H. A. Cory, 3,00; P. Mayhew, 2,50; R. Anderson, 2 25; Dr. H. Dayton, 1,00; Squier Runyon, 1,00; Mrs. J. John, 1,00; Rev. Mr. Kelley, 1,00; Abm. Laing, 75; Eli Pound, 75.

DIED

In Rahway, suddenly, on the 19th inst. John Wilson, formerly of Elizabethtown, aged 29 yrs.

In Somerville on the 17th inst. the wife of Wm. Rockafellow, aged about 80 years.

At Rahway, on the 21st inst. Phebe, wife of Joseph Mills, in her 60th year.

At New Hartford, Ct. June 15th, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. E. B. Brown, Ann Eliza, daughter of the late Dr. David Martin, of Springfield, N. J.

The New Jersey Transportation Company received in one day last week $1000 freight for the article of green corn alone. One huckster in Fulton Market pays $20 a week for the freight of vegetables alone.—*True Sun.*

Early Rising.—The present is peculiarly the season of the year for early rising. No one knows but he who has experienced it, the delicious freshness of the sun-rise air, and the pleasure of going forth and breathing it, while the blood stirs with the exercise of walking. And he feels more vigorous during the day, and will love the longer, for it. "If you will rise early" said the great Chatham to his son, "you can never make progress in any thing." The truth of this remark is to be seen in a thousand instances, and the exceptions are few indeed.

Picture Frames and Glass,

Pictures, 11 by 14 inches, or less, Framed in Mahogany by the Subscriber, at 3c. each.

Writing Paper,

At 1s.—1½—1¾—2d. & 2½ per quire. Copybooks 6d.

Medicated Lozenges.

Sherman's, Peters's and Voudrin's Cough, Worm, Camphor, and Cathartic Lozenges.

July 27. M. F. CUSHING.

Orphan's Court.

Term of June, 1844.

John W. Craig, Administrator, &c. of Ezekiel Dennis, deceased.

Orderto Limit Creditors to a Representation of Insolvency.

The said Administrator having represented to the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex, under oath that the personal and real estate of the above named deceased, is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, according to the best of his knowledge and belief: The Court thereupon order and direct the said Administrator to give public notice to the Creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the above named Administrator their claims and demands against said estate, within six months from the date hereof, that is to say, on or before the 27th day of December next, and in default thereof they will be forever barred of their said demands, or any action for the same against the said Administrator.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in six of the most public places in the said County of Essex, for the space of six months, and also by advertising the same for the like period in one of the newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said deceased lived.

By the Court,

29—9t JNO. J. CHETWOOD, *Surrogate.*

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N. Y. Super canal,		$ 37
	Ohio,	5 00
	Rye Flour,	3 00
	Indian Meal,	2 56
Grain.—Northern Wheat,		95
	Rye,	61
	Corn, old, 56 lbs.	56
	Oats,	32

FEMALE SCHOOL.

Sarah L. Dakin and M. V. Shotwell respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that they intend to open a school at the residence of the former, in the upper part of Second street, near the Rev. Lewis Bond's, on Thursday, the 1st day of August next, and solicit the patronage of the public.—Terms from two dollars to four.

Plainfield, July 15, 1844. 4tf

JUST RECEIVED,

1 BALE CARPET WARP, and for sale by May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

INK. *JUST RECEIVED, Several gallons of very superior Blue and Black Writing* Ink. May 27. M. F. CUSHING.

Just Received,

A New Supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of French, English and Domestic Prints, Balzarines, Crape Delaines, Brunch and Domestic Ginghams, Spring Shawls of various patterns, Parasols, Sun Shades, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A General Assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer and Satin Stocks, Silk Cravats, Gambroons, Summer Stripes, Cottonades Linens, &c.

May 20. H. A. CORY.

School Books.

At a meeting of the Society of Teachers and Friends of Education in this place, held in Trenton, June 7th, 1844, the following books were recommended and adopted to be used uniformly in the Schools of this State, viz:

Cobb's New Spelling Book,	
Cobb's New Juvenile Reader,	No. 1.
Do do	No. 2.
Do do	No. 3.
Cobb's New Sequel or Reader	No. 4.
Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic,	
Davies' Arithmetic,	
Smith's New Arithmetic,	
Davies' Algebra,	
Gould Brown's First Lines in Grammar,	
Do Grammar,	
Smith's Geography and Atlas,	
Davenport's History of the United States,	
Willard's do do	

A ACKERMAN, *Sec'y.*

A complete assortment of the above books for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

More New Carpets.

THE Subscribers are just receiving a fresh assortment of Carpetings, to be sold at New York prices. WEBSTER & MARSH.

May 13. 1844.

Grain Cradles.

TWO or three Grain Cradles, of Ryan's make, for sale by July 1. H. A. CORY.

Just Received,

A FEW Pieces of Plain and Figured Silks, also Mousselaine de Laines, and Ginghams, very suitable for Ladies' Dresses at this season of the year. D. I ULLMAN.

Just Received!

2 PIECES Rich Light Figured Silks,
1 do Blue black Figured Silk,
4 do Balzarines,
2 do Lawns.

Also—One Case,

1600 Yards American Prints,

Embracing all the different Styles and Patterns for the season, all pieces from 30 to 12 yards, which will be sold from 8d to 14d per yd.

Now Ladies is the time for great bargains.

May 20 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber having just opened a Grocery in the Basement of his dwelling, would give notice that he has a fresh and good assortment of Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Dried Peaches, Tamarinds, &c. &c. which he offers for sale cheap for cash.

Also a Stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, which he thinks have been purged to the last and safest of all Medicines. He has positive cure for the cure of the cure of the following Diseases, viz: Dyspepsia, Rheumatic Complaint, Liver complaint, Chills, Colds, Influenza, Sore Throat, Chills, Agues, Croups, Scarlet fevers, Fever Soreings, Rheumatism, Bruises Sprains, and Swelled Joints. And he guarantees to all other complaints, that Thompson's Botanic Medicine, or Family Physician, may be purchased at the Store. PIATT DRAKE.

Plainfield, July 6, 1844.—4w

NEW YORK STORE

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Crockery, Hard and Hollow Ware, of which a General Assortment will be kept on hand for sale at the lowest possible cash or Country Produce, at the new store of Peter Runyon corner of Front and Second by the new Horse, Smoked Beef Cheese, Lard, Fish, &c. All those wishing to purchase will please call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell for cash. Store-house down by the Rail Road Depot.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

From 100 to 200 Hands for Southern Work of all kinds, viz: Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts and Drawers, to whom constant employment will be given. Persons can be accommodated with cutting, and Garments made in the latest fashion and at short notice.

LAND, &c.

A Quantity of Land in Indiana and Lewis counties, in the State of New York and Illinois, and several improved Farms, which will be sold chiefly for cash, or exchanged for property in New Jersey. Terms are perfect. Property will be sold on commission—and loans of money obtained on the most reasonable terms. Orders directed to the subscriber at Plainfield, or to John B. Marsett, No. 2 Nassau street, New York city, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN S. EDWARDS, Agent.

Plainfield, N. J. July 8, 1844.—tf

Grass Cloth for Shirts!

OPENED this day
12 Pieces Grass Cloth
20 " Domestic Prints,
25 " Ginghams,

Also a Fresh Supply of De Laines, Balzarine, &c. June 15th. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Look! Look at This!

THE Subscriber having just returned from New York with a new Assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, takes this opportunity of letting all who are in want of good and fashionable Goods, to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

April 29, 1844. H. A. CORY.

N. B. Good hands for all kinds of Southern Work wanted by H. A. C.

PLAINFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Summer Session will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of May ensuing, in the building lately occupied by *Mr. Fairchild.*

Terms per quarter, for day scholars.

Primary Course	$2 50
Writing, Arithmetic and Elementary Geography,	3 00
E. Grammar and Geography,	3 50
Nat. Phi osophy, Chemistry, Botany, History, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Rhetoric, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c.	4 00

Extra Charges.

Music on the Piano,	10 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	2 00
Drawing and Painting,	5 00

Professor D. S. Browne will give instruction on the Piano, and his son Alexander Hamilton Browne (member of the Brooklyn Institute) will instruct small classes in Drawing.

ISAAC CORIELL, *Jr.* Principal.

Plainfield, April 29, 1844.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

WEBSTER & MARSH,

HAVING recently added largely to their stock are prepared to offer a general assortment of New and Fashionable Goods, among which may be found a variety of colored and mourning Delaines, a few pieces of French Lawns, also a fresh supply of striped and plaid muslins, figured and plain Balzarines, French, English and Domestic Prints, Brunch and Domestic Ginghams, Spring Shawls of various kinds, Gloves, Fringes, Parasols, Sun Shades, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery, &c. &c.

ALSO

A General Stock of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Gambroons, Silk, Valentia and Marseilles Vestings, with a general assortment of Summer Stocks, Cravats, &c. &c. &c.

May 6, 1844.

Tea, Tea, Tea.

THE best Young Hyson Tea that was ever sold in Plainfield for the price, which is only twenty-five pence per pound.

ALSO,

A very superior Orange Pekoe Tea, for 4 shillings Per-sale by. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Plainfield, May 13, 1844.

Fresh Teas.

TEA Lovers! hasten then to the best chest ever imported, was sold in Plainfield, for the price which is only 4 shillings per pound, it is giving been priced. Also

Superior Young Hyson Tea for 3 shillings—Also—Extra Superior Teas for 6, 7, 8, and 9 s.

May 20. H. A. CORY.

Blanks for sale at the Printing Office

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

FOR White-washing, you, and Brushes to put it on with too, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

March 25, 1844.

Bonnet Silks:

A Few Pieces of new and Fashionable style: Also a few more pieces of Balzarines, Satin Stripes and Delaines, &c. &c. with a rich assortment of Sun Shades and Parasols. Opened this day by

May 13. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Parasols and Sun Shades.

A Good Assortment, for sale by
May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Prime Cheese.

A FEW Boxes of very superior, just received by
May 4, 1844. WEBSTER & MARSH.

S. F. ARMS, M. D.

DENTAL SURGEON,

(A Few Ft are Head of the Court House,)

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Dr. A. would apologize to his friends in Plainfield, that he was not at his office from the 1st of May, the purpose of engaging in the Dental business in this place. Pressing engagements in Trenton prevented. He has now the pleasure to announce, that he has finally succeeded in getting his office fitted up, and will be found at it on Thursday and Friday of each week, and will remain in Plainfield for a few weeks to come. He will be happy to receive calls from any of his former patrons, that may have to employ any one in the line of his profession. This will be cheerfully done on reasonable charges.

As there exists many commonly in families, and among who desire operations for the preservation of their teeth, or the restoration of those they have lost, are requested to apply soon.

Plainfield, July 8, 1844.

Dr. Sterling's Pulmonary Syrup, Vegetable Antibilious Pills, Tonic Pills, and Healing Salve,

For Sale at the Printing Office.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

Proclamation

By DANIEL HAINES, Governor of the State of New Jersey.

Whereas, by an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, entitled "An Act to provide for the election of Delegates to a Convention to prepare a Constitution for the government of this State, and for submitting the same to the people thereof for ratification or rejection,"—passed the 28th day of February, A. D. 1844, it is provided, "That as soon as the said Constitution shall have been finished in the office of the Secretary of State, it shall be the duty of the Governor of this State for the time being, to cause the same to be published in each of the newspapers printed in this State for the space of six weeks successively, at least once in each week, for the information of the people."

And whereas, the Constitution agreed upon by the said Convention has been this day delivered to me in open convention by the President thereof, and by my direction published and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, in the words and figures following, that is to say:

A Constitution

Agreed upon by the Delegates of the People of New Jersey, in Convention begun at Trenton on the Fourteenth day of May, and continued to the Twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

We, the people of the State of New Jersey, grateful to Almighty God for the civil and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations, do ordain and establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I.—Rights and Privileges.

1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people, and they have the right at all times to alter or reform the same whenever the public good may require it.

3. No person shall be deprived of the inestimable privilege of worshiping Almighty God in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; nor under any pretence whatever be compelled to attend any place of worship, contrary to his faith and judgment; nor shall any person be obliged to pay tithes, taxes, or other rates for building or repairing any church or places of worship, or for the maintenance of any ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has deliberately and voluntarily engaged to perform.

4. There shall be no establishment of one religious sect in preference to another; no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office of public trust and no person shall be deprived of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles.

5. Every person may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libels, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the papers and things to be seized.

7. The right of the trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the legislature may authorize the trial of civil suits when the matter in dispute does not exceed fifty dollars, by a jury of six men.

8. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel in his defence.

9. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offence, unless on presentment and indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

10. No person shall, after acquittal, be tried for the same offence. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for murder and for offences for which the punishment may be imprisonment for life. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

11. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any action, or on any judgment founded upon contract, unless in cases of fraud; nor shall any person be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

12. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; nor for any county, township, or other municipal purpose, unless the same shall be necessary for the use, benefit or convenience of the people of such county, township or other municipal purpose.

13. No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same offence; nor shall any person be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself.

14. Every person may freely emigrate from and return to this State at pleasure, and travel through, sojourn in, or reside in any part thereof.

15. The people have a right to assemble together, to consult for the common good, to instruct their representatives, and to petition the legislature for the redress of grievances in a peaceable manner.

16. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any action, or on any judgment founded upon contract, unless in cases of fraud; nor shall any person be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

17. No person shall be transported out of this State for any offence committed within the same; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

18. The people have a right to bear arms for the defence of themselves and the State, but the military shall be kept in strict subordination to the civil power. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except in a manner prescribed by law.

19. This enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE II.—Right of Suffrage.

1. Every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year, and of that county in which he claims the right to vote for all offices that are or hereafter may be elected by the people; provided that no person in the military, naval or marine service of the United States, and no person employed in the service of this state, by reason of being employed in any garrison, barracks, or military or naval station within this state, and no person, while a prisoner of state, and no person, while a prisoner confined in any county jail, shall be entitled to vote by reason of any such employment. No person shall be entitled to vote except in the district in which he actually resides at the time of the election, and has resided in the county, district or other jurisdiction, for which he offers to vote, for such time as may be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE III.—Distribution of the Powers of Government.

1. The powers of the government shall be divided into three distinct departments; and each of the legislative, executive and judicial; and no person or persons belonging to, or constituting one of these departments, shall exercise any of the powers or property belonging to either of the others, except as herein expressly provided.

ARTICLE IV.—Legislation.

SECTION I.

1. The legislative power of this State shall be vested in the two houses of the legislature.

2. No person shall be a member of the Senate who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the state for four years, and of the county in which he shall be chosen one year, or during that time a resident of the district or county entitled to elect a member of the Assembly, who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, been a citizen and inhabitant of this State for two years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year next before his election; provided, that no person shall be eligible as a member of either house of the legislature, who at the time shall be entitled to the right of suffrage.

3. Members of the Senate and General Assembly shall be chosen yearly and every year, on the second Tuesday in October; and the two houses shall meet separately on the first Tuesday in January next after the said day of election, at which time of meeting, the Legislature year shall commence; but the time of holding elections may be altered by the legislature.

SECTION II.

1. The senate shall be composed of the senators first chosen by virtue of the act, elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, for three years.

2. As soon as the Senate shall meet after the first election to be held in pursuance of this constitution, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class at the expiration of the second year; and of the third class at the expiration of the third year; so that one class may be elected every year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, the persons elected to supply such vacancies shall be elected for the unexpired terms only.

SECTION III.

1. The General Assembly shall be composed of members annually elected by the legal voters of the counties respectively, who shall meet at the usual time and place for holding their sessions. The apportionment among the several counties as nearly as may be according to the number of their inhabitants. The present apportionment shall continue until the next census of the United States shall have been taken, and an apportionment of members of the General Assembly shall be made by the legislature at its first session after the next and every such subsequent enumeration or census, in which no county shall have more than three members, another enumeration shall have been taken; provided that each county shall at all times be entitled to one member; and the whole number of members shall never exceed sixty.

SECTION IV.

1. Each house shall direct writs of election for supplying vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise, after the recess of the legislature, the writs may be issued by the governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

2. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members; a majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as may be prescribed by law.

bers, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

3. Each house shall choose its own officers, determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, may expel a member.

4. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

5. Neither house, during the session of legislature shall without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

6. All bills and joint resolutions shall be read three times in each house, before the final passage thereof; and no bill or joint resolution shall pass, unless there be a majority of all the members of each body personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of the members voting on such final passage shall be entered on the journal.

7. Members of the Senate & General Assembly shall receive a a compensation for their services to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the state; which compensation shall not exceed the sum of three dollars per day for the period of forty days from the commencement of the session; and shall not exceed the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per day for the remainder of the session. When convened in extra session by the governor, they shall receive such sum as shall be fixed for the first forty days of the ordinary session. They shall also receive the sum of one dollar for every ten miles they shall travel, in going to and returning from their place of residence, on the most usual route. The president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Assembly shall in virtue of their offices, receive an additional compensation, equal to one-third of their per diem allowance as members.

8. Members of the Senate and General Assembly shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sitting of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SECTION V.

1. No member of the Senate or General Assembly shall, during the time for which he was elected, be nominated or appointed by the governor or by the legislature in joint meeting, to any civil office under the authority of this state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time.

2. If any member of the Senate or General Assembly shall be elected to represent this state in the Senate of Congress, or shall accept of the United States, and shall accept thereof, or shall accept of any office or appointment under the government of the United States, his seat in the legislature of this state shall thereby be vacated.

3. No Justice of the supreme court, nor judge of any other court, sheriff, justice of the peace, or any person or persons possessed of any office of profit under the government of this state shall be entitled to a seat either in the Senate or in the General Assembly: but on being elected and taking his seat his office shall be considered vacant: and no person holding any office under the government of the United States shall be entitled to a seat in either house.

SECTION VI.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Assembly; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but for appropriations made by law.

3. The credit of the state shall not be directly or indirectly loaned in any case.

4. The legislature shall not, in any manner, create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, of the state, which shall singly or in the aggregate with any previous debts or liabilities at any time exceed one hundred thousand dollars, except for purposes of war, or to repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by a law for some single object or work to be distinctly specified therein; which law shall provide the ways and means, exclusive of loans, to pay the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within thirty-five years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be irrepealable until such debt or liability, and the interest thereon, are fully paid and discharged; and no such law shall take effect until it shall at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received the sanction of a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money to be raised by the authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object stated therein, and to the payment of the debt thereby created. This section shall not be construed to refer to any money that has been, or may be, deposited with this state by the government of the United States.

SECTION VII.

1. No divorce shall be granted by the legislature.

2. No lottery shall be authorized by this state; and no ticket in any lottery not authorized by a law of this state shall be bought or sold within the state.

3. The legislature shall not pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or depriving a party of any remedy for enforcing a contract which existed when the contract was made.

4. To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same act such things as have no proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title.

5. The laws of this state shall begin in the following style, "Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey."

6. The fund for the support of free schools, and all money, stock, and other property which may hereafter be appropriated for that purpose, or received into the treasury under the provisions of any law heretofore passed to augment the said fund shall be securely invested, and remain a perpetual fund; and the income thereof, except so much as it may be deemed expedient to apply to an increase of the capital, shall be annually appropriated to the support of public schools, to the equal benefit of all the people of the state; and it shall not be competent for the legislature to borrow, appropriate, or use the said fund or or any part thereof, for any other purpose, under any pretence whatever.

7. No private or special law shall be passed authorizing the sale of any lands belonging in whole or in part to a minor or minors or other persons who may at the time be under any legal disability to act for themselves.

8. The assent of three-fifths of the members elected in each house shall be requisite to the passage of every law for granting, continuing, altering amending, or renewing charters for banks or money corporations; and all such charters shall be limited to a term not exceeding twenty years.

9 Individuals or private corporations shall not be authorized to take private property for public use, without just compensation first made to the owners.

10 The legislature may vest in the circuit court or courts of common pleas within the several counties of this state chancery powers, so far as relates to the foreclosure of mortgages, and sale of mortgaged premises.

SECTION VIII.

1. Members of the legislature shall before they enter on the duties of their respective offices take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of New Jersey, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of senator (or member of the General Assembly as the case may be) according to the best of my ability."

And members elect of the Senate or General Assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

ARTICLE V.—Executive.

Sec. 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a Governor.

2. The Governor shall be elected by the legal voters of this State. The person having the highest number of votes shall be the Governor: but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the votes of a majority of the members of both houses in joint meeting. Contested elections for the office of Governor shall be determined in such manner as the legislature shall direct by law. When a Governor is to be elected by the people, such election shall be held at the time when and at the places where the people shall respectively vote for members of the legislature. The term of the Governor shall be five years for years to commence on the third Tuesday of January next ensuing the election for Governor by the people, and to end on the Monday preceding the third Tuesday of January, three years thereafter; and he shall be incapable of holding that office for three years next after his term of service shall have expired; and no appointments or nominations to office shall be made by the governor during the time of his said term. The Governor shall be not less than thirty years of age, and shall have been for twenty years, at least, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this state seven years next before his election, unless he shall have been absent during that time on the public business of the United States or of this state.

3. The Governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

6. He shall be commander-in-chief of all the military and naval forces of the state; he shall have power to convene the legislature whenever in his opinion public necessity requires it; he shall communicate by message to the legislature at the opening of each session, and at such other times as he may deem necessary, the condition of the state, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and grant, under the great seal of the state, commissions to all officers as shall be required to be commissioned.

7. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the Governor: if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, a majority of the whole number of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent together with the objections, to the other house by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved of by a majority of the whole number of that house, it shall become a law: but, in neither house shall the vote be taken on the same day on which the bill shall be returned to it; and in all cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor, within five days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

8. No member of congress, or person holding an office under the United States, or this state, shall exercise the office of Governor; and in case the Governor, or persons administering the government of this state, accept any office under the United States or this state, his office of Governor shall thereupon be vacant.

9. The Governor or person administering the government, shall have power to suspend the collection of fines and forfeitures; and to grant reprieves, to extend until the expiration of a time not exceeding ninety days after conviction; but this power shall not extend to cases of impeachment.

10. The Governor, or person administering the Government, the Chancellor, and the six Judges of the court of errors and appeals, or a major part of them, of whom the Governor, or person administering the Government, shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures and grant pardons, after conviction, in all cases except impeachment.

11. The Governor and all other civil officers of this state shall be liable to impeachment for misdemeanor in office during their continuance in office, and for two years thereafter.

12. In case of the death, resignation, or removal from office of the Governor, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the Senate, and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the House of Assembly, for the time being, until another governor shall be elected and qualified; but in such case another governor shall be chosen at the next election for members of the state legislature, unless such death, resignation or removal shall occur within thirty days immediately preceding such next election, in which case a governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding election for members of the legislature. When a vacancy happens during the recess of the legislature, in any office which is to be filled by the governor and senate, or by the legislature in joint meeting, the governor shall fill such vacancy and the commission shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislature, unless a successor shall be sooner appointed; when a vacancy happens in the office of clerk or surrogate of any county, the governor shall fill such vacancy, and the commission shall expire when a successor is elected and qualified.

13. In case of the impeachment of the governor, his absence from the state, or inability to discharge the duties of his office, from any cause, and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate; and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly, for the time being, until the governor absent or impeached shall return or be acquitted, or until the disqualification or inability shall cease, or until a new governor be elected and qualified.

14. In case of a vacancy in the office of governor, from any other cause than those herein enumerated, or in case of the death of the governor elect before he is qualified into office, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the Senate or speaker of the house of Assembly, as above provided for, until a new governor be elected and qualified

ARTICLE VI.—Judiciary.

SECTION I.

1. The Judicial power shall be vested in a court of errors and appeals in the last resort in all causes, as heretofore; a court for the trial of impeachments; a court of chancery; a prerogative court; a supreme court; circuit courts, and such inferior courts as now exist, or as may hereafter be established by law; which inferior courts the legislature may alter or abolish as the public good shall require.

SECTION II.

1. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, and six judges, or a major part of them; which judges are to be appointed for six years.

Immediately after the court shall first assemble, the six judges shall arrange themselves in such manner that the seat of one of them shall be vacated every year, in order that thereafter one judge may be annually appointed.

2. Such six judges as shall attend the court shall receive respectively, a *per diem* compensation, to be provided by law.

4. The secretary of state shall be clerk of this court.

5. When an appeal from an order or decree shall be heard, the chancellor shall inform the court, in writing, of the reasons for his order or decree; but he shall not sit as a member, or have a voice in the hearing or final sentence.

6. *When a writ of error shall be brought*, no justice who has given a judicial opinion in the cause, in favor of or against any error complained of, shall sit as a member, or have a voice on the hearing, or of its affirmance or reversal; but the reasons for such opinion shall be assigned to the court in writing.

SECTION III.

1. The House of Assembly shall have the sole power of impeaching, by a vote of a majority of all the members; and all impeachments shall be tried by the Senate: the members when sitting for that purpose, to be on oath or affirmation "truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question according to evidence"; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of all the members of the Senate.

2. Any judicial officer impeached shall be suspended from exercising his office until his acquittal.

3. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and to disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, profit, or trust under this state; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, and punishment, according to law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

SECTION IV.

1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor.

2. The chancellor shall be the ordinary, or surrogate general, and judge of the prerogative court.

3. All persons aggrieved by any order, sentance, or decree of the orphan's court, may appeal from the same, or from any part thereof, to the prerogative court; but such order, sentence or decree, shall not be removed into the supreme court, or circuit court, if the subject matter thereof be within the jurisdiction of the orphan's court.

4. The secretary of state shall be the register of the prerogative court, and shall perform the duties required of him by law in that respect.

SECTION V.

1. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices. The number of associate justices may be increased or decreased by law, but shall never be less than two.

2. The circuit courts shall be held in every county of this state, by one or more of the justices of the supreme court, or judge appointed for that purpose: and shall in all cases within the county, except in those of a criminal nature, have common law jurisdiction. Causes removed into the supreme court, and any final judgment of a circuit court may be docketed in the supreme court, and shall operate as a judgment obtained in the supreme court, from the time of such docketing.

3. Final judgments in any circuit court may be brought by *writ of* error into the supreme court, or directly into the court of errors and appeals.

SECTION VI.

1. There shall be no more than five judges of the inferior court of common pleas in each of the counties in this state after the term of the judges of said court now in office shall terminate. One judge for each county shall be appointed every year, and no more, except to fill vacancies, which shall be for the unexpired term only.

2. The commissions for the first appointments of judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April next; and all subsequent commissions for judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April in every successive year, except commissions to fill vacances, which shall bear date and take effect when issued.

SECTION VII

1. There may be elected under this constitution two, and not more than five, justices of the peace in each of the townships of the several counties of this state, and in each of the wards, in cities that may vote in wards. When a township or ward contains two thousand inhabitants or less it may have two justices: when it contains more than two thousand inhabitants, and not more than four thousand, it may have four justices; and when it contains more than four thousand inhabitants, it may have five justices: provided, that when any township or ward shall contain more than five thousand inhabitants, such township may have an additional justice for each additional three thousand inhabitants above four thousand.

2. The population of the townships in the several counties of the state and of the several wards shall be ascertained by the last preced ng census of the United States, until the legislature shall provide, by law, some other mode of ascertaining it.

ARTICLE VII.—*Appointing Power and Tenure of Office*

SECTION I.—Militia Officers.

1. The Legislature shall provide by law for enrolling, organizing, and arming the militia.

2. Captains, subalterns, and non-commissioned officers shall be elected by the members of their respective companies.

3. Field officers of regiments, independent battalions, and squadrons shall be elected by the *commissioned officers of their respective* regiments, battalions or squadrons.

4. Brigadier generals shall be elected by the field officers of their respective brigades.

5. Major generals shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

6. The Legislature shall provide, by law, the time and manner of elec i g militia officers, and of certifying their elections to the governor, who shall grant their commissions and determine their rank, when not determined by law;—and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office but by the sentence of a court martial, pursuant to law.

7. In case the electors of subalterns, captains, or field officers shall refuse or neglect to make such elections, the governor shall have power to appoint such officers, and to fill all vacancies caused by such refusal or neglect.

8. Brigade inspectors shall be chosen by the field officers of the respective brigades.

9. The governor shall appoint the adjutant general, quarter-master general, and all other militia officers whose appointments are not otherwise provided for in this constitution.

10. Major generals, brigadier generals, and commanding officers of regiments, independent battalions, and squadrons shall appoint the staff officers of their divisions, brigades, regiments, independent battalions and squadrons, respectively.

SECTION II.—Civil Officers.

Justices of the supreme court, chancellor, and judges of the court of errors and appeals, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The justices of the supreme court and chancellor shall hold their offices for the term of seven years; shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointments; and they shall not hold any other office in the government of this state or of the United States.

2. Judges of the courts of common pleas shall be appointed by the Senate and General Assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for five years:—but when appointed to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the residue of the term only.

3. The state treasurer and the keeper and inspectors of the state prison shall be appointed by the Senate and General Assembly, in joint meeting.

4. The attorney general, prosecutors of the pleas, clerk of the supreme court, clerks of the court of chancery and secretary of state, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

5. Sheriffs and Coroners shall be elected annually by the people of their respective counties, at the annual elections for members of the General Assembly.

6. They may be elected until they shall have served three years, but no longer; after which, three years must elapse before they can be again capable of serving. Any vacancy happening in the office of sheriff or coroner, shall be filled by the persons elected by the people at the annual meetings of the townships in the several counties of the state, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards, in such manner, and under such regulations, as may be prescribed by law.

They shall be commissioned for the county, and their commissions shall bear date and take effect on the first day of May next after their election.

7. No person shall hold any office of profit, except when elected to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only; *provided*, that the commissioned officers of the militia shall not be deemed to vacate an office by *ceasing to reside in the township* in which he was elected.

The first election for justices of the peace shall take place in the several counties of this state, in the townships in the several counties of the state, and in the wards in cities that may vote in wards.

8. All other officers, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed by the governor, and agreeably to the rules, with the advice and consent of the Senate; and shall hold their offices for the time prescribed by law.

10. All civil officers are accountable for misconduct in the execution of this commission, or all be removed as ensued by the governor.

11. The tenure of all civil offices, unless otherwise granted pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, except where herein otherwise directed, shall commence on the day of the date of their respective commissions, and continue for five years, if they shall long date prior to the expiration of the term of the incumbent of said office.

ARTICLE VIII.—General Provisions.

Sec. 1. The Secretary of state shall keep an office as an ordice of the accounts of the treasurer of said, as such, it shall be his duty to attend the treasurer, when the annual examination and settlement of said accounts, until otherwise provided by law.

2. The seal of the state shall be kept by the governor or person administering the government for the time by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the State of New Jersey.

3. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of New Jersey, sealed with the great seal, signed by the governor or person administering the government, and countersigned by the secretary of state, and shall run thus: "The State of New Jersey to ——— greeting." All writs shall be in the name of the state; and all indictments shall conclude with the following words: "against the peace of this state, the government and dignity of the same."

4. This constitution shall take effect and go into operation on the second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

ARTICLE IX.—Amendments.

Any specific amendment or amendments to the constitution may be proposed in the Senate or General Assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature then next to be chosen, and shall be published six months previous to making such choice, in at least one newspaper of each county, if any be published therein; and if the legislature next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments, or any of them, shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments, or such of them as may have been agreed to as aforesaid by the two legislatures, to the people, in such manner and at such time, at least four months after the adjournment of the legislature, as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people, at a special election to be held for that purpose only, shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, or any of them, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the legislature voting thereon, such amendment or amendments as approved and ratified, shall become part of the constitution; *provided*, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly. If two sets of amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people by the legislature at the same time, the set receiving the largest vote shall be adopted.

ARTICLE X—Schedule.

That no inconvenience may arise from the change in the constitution of this State, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained that—

Sec. 1. The common law and the statute laws now in force, not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the legislature; and all writs, actions, causes of action, prosecutions, contracts, claims, rights of individuals and bodies corporate, and of the state, and all charters of incorporation, shall continue, and all indictments which shall have been found, or which may hereafter be found, for crimes or offences committed before the adoption of the constitution, may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place. The several courts of law and equity, and of criminal jurisdiction, now existing, shall continue with the like powers and jurisdiction as if this constitution had not been adopted.

2. All officers now filling any office or appointment, shall continue in the execution of the same, and according to their respective commissions or appointments unless by this constitution it is otherwise directed.

3. The present governor, chancellor, and ordinary or surrogate general, and treasurer, shall continue in office until successors elected or appointed under the constitution shall enter upon the duties of their offices.

4. In case of the death, resignation, or inability of the present governor, the person who may be vice president of Council at the time of the adoption of the Constitution shall continue in office, and administer the government, until a governor shall be duly elected and sworn or affirmed into office under this constitution.

5. The present governor, or in case of his death or disability to act, the vice president of Council together with the present members of the Legislative Council and Secretary of state, shall on or before the second Tuesday in January, next, meet at the usual place for the purpose of ascertaining and declaring the result of the ensuing election for governor, members of the House of Representatives, and electors of President and Vice President.

6. The returns of the votes for governor, and at the said next ensuing election, shall be transmitted to the secretary of State, and the governor shall be ascertained, declared, in the manner now provided by law in the case of the election of Electors of President and Vice President.

7. The election of clerks and surrogates in these counts in which the term of office of the present incumbent shall expire previous to the general election of eighteen hundred and forty-five, shall be held at the general election next preceding the expiration of the constitution: the result of which election shall be ascertained in the manner now provided by law for the election of clerks.

8. The elections for the year eighteen hundred and forty-four shall take place as now provided by law.

9. It shall be the duty of the Governor to fill all vacancies in office happening between the adoption of this constitution and the first election in June, and not otherwise provided for, and all commissions shall expire at the end of the first session of the Senate, or when successors shall be elected or appointed and qualified.

10. The restriction of the pay of members of the legislature, after forty days from the commencement of the session, shall not apply to the first legislature convened under this constitution.

11. Clerks of counties shall be clerks of the inferior courts of common pleas and quarter sessions of the peace of respective counties, and shall perform such duties as the legislature now required of them by law, until otherwise ordained by the legislature.

12. The legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

Done in Convention, at the State House in Trenton, on the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and of the Indpe dence of the United States of America the sixty-eighth. ALEXANDER WYETT,

President of the Convention.

WILLIAM PATERSON, Secretary.

THO. J. SAUNDERS, Assistant Sec'y.

Now, therefore, I, DANIEL HAINES, Governor of the state of New Jersey, have caused, and by these presents do cause the said constitution to be published pursuant to the direction of the said act.

Given under my hand and privy seal, at the city of Trenton, this twenty-ninth day of June, in the [L. S.] year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

DANIEL HAINES.

Plainfield Union.

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WOOL CARDING

DONE at the Plainfield Factory at 6 cts. per lb. Cash. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All left at Alfred Berry's Store, Plainfield, will be returned at the above called.

Also, Wool carded and spun into Stocking Yarn, Carpet Yarn, or for Blankets, Cloth, &c. at the following prices:

Stocking Yarn, double twisted and reeled, 24c. per lb.
Yarn for Blankets or Carpet, 20c. per lb.
Yarns for Cloth, Warp and Filling, 1s. 6d. per lb.
Also, HAT BODIES of all qualities made of Wool for sale or manufactured to order.

May 20, 1844.—6m. THOS. STEAD.

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

ON and after Monday, 29th of March, 1841, the Passenger Train will leave Somerville, at 8 A. M., and at 1 P. M. and

Leave New York by N. J. Railroad, at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.; by Steamboat at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.

The Freight Train will run every day

Leave Somerville at 1 P. M. to Elizabethtown at 6 P. M.

To Leave New York at 1 P. M. by Steamboat.

☞ Persons wishing their freight to go directly through, will have it put on board of the 1 o'clock boat, as all freight will go directly through by that line, and not be transferred at Elizabethport. The Depot will wait after the arrival of this boat to take all the freight that arrives at Elizabethport. Rates of Freight reduced to summer prices, on after April 1st.

COMMUTATION RATES.

From May 1st. *To be paid in advance.*

Between Somerville or Boundbrook and Elizabethport, $40 per year, or 20 for 6 months.

Between Plainfield, or Scotch Plains and Elizabethport, $30 a year, or 24 for six months.

Between Westfield and Elizabethport, $30 a year or 18 for six months.

The long established
Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary.
JACKSON POUND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he continues the above business at his old stand where he keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Large Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Soda Crackers, Milk Biscuit, Pilot Bread, Sugar Crackers, Candies of all kinds, &c. &c. &c. Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere, and many thanks for all custom.

Any person having any claims or demands against the subscriber, for blacksmithing, printing, shoemaking, or anything else here he keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Large Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Soda Crackers, Milk Biscuit, Pilot Bread, Sugar Crackers, Candies of all kinds, &c. &c. &c. Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere, and many thanks for all custom.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

New Jersey Supreme Court. Ft. Fa. &c.
James Wilson vs. Jonathan Osborn, Junr. and Alexander Wilson.
New Jersey Supreme Court, *Essex.*
William E. Johnson vs. the same.
New Jersey Supreme Court, *Essex.* Ft. Fa. &c.
The Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company, vs. the same.

BY Virtue of the above stated writs of fieri facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue at Sutton's Hotel, in Scotch Plains, on the 10th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the following described Lots of Land and Premises, situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield, county of Essex, and State of New Jersey. First all that Lot of Land described in a deed from Polly Wilcox to the defendants, Begins at the S. E. an angle of Ezekiel Wilcox's Land near what is called the Cataract, thence running north 48 deg. west on the said Ezekiel Wilcox's line 6 chains and 16 links to a stone lock sapling, thence south 42 deg. west 11 chains and 70 links to a heap of stones, thence south 48 deg. east 2 chains and 16 links to a heap of stones in the line of Land that did belong to John Ross, deed, and now owned by said Alex. Wilson and J. Osborn, Junr. thence north 42 deg. east on the line of said Wilson & Osborn and the line of said Ezekiel Wilcox 11 chains and 70 links to the place of beginning, containing two and a half acres of Land.

The 2d Lot is the same conveyed to said defendants by Isaac Hetfield & ux. & al. and in said deed is described as follows, "Said lot being the same that Stephen Hetfield dec'd purchased of Peter Clark and wife, and conveyed by deed dated 20th of October, 1823, and lies near Fall Mill in said township of Westfield and is part of Jacob Ludlum's homestead place which he purchased of his mother-in-law, Elizabeth Ludlum, and by the said Jacob Ludlum sold and conveyed by deed to Ahmet Reeder now deceased, dated 7th March 1798, containing 2 acres more or less.

The 3d Lot situate in the city of Newark in the same described in a deed to J. Osborn, Jr. by J. B. Burnet, etc. recorded in Book H 5 of deeds, page 390, beginning on the northerly line of Garden street at a point 350 feet distant westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said line with the westerly line of Prospect, thence running (1) north 33 deg. east 111 feet, thence (2) north 57 deg. west 50 feet, thence (3) south 33 deg. west 111 feet to said Garden street, thence (4) along said Garden street south 59 deg. east 50 feet to the place of beginning.

The 4th Lot is the same conveyed to defendants by D. B. Coles and wife, by deed recorded in Book E. 5 of deeds, page 510, &c. situate in Westfield aforesaid, being as described on the map of the commissioners for dividing the Real Estate of James Coles deceased, as lot No. 5, and situate on the west side of Lot No. 4 in said division, at the south corner of Lot No. 4, at a heap of stones, thence south 85 deg. west 3 chains and 31 links to a stone heap at the top of the rocks, being Recompense Stansbury's corner, thence south 40 deg. west 4 chains to a heap of stones and a mound, it, thence south 66-1-2 deg. west 8 chains and 45 links to a stone heap, thence south 64 1-2 deg. west 3 chains and 95 links to a heap of stones, thence south 57 deg. west 2 chains to a stone heap being a corner, thence thence along the line of Lot No 6 north 9 deg. west 6 chains and 75 links to a stone heap being another corner of Lot No 6, thence north 87 1-2 deg. east 75 links to a corner of Stephen Crane's land, thence along the line of said Crane north 59 deg. east 11 chains and 35 links being a corner of Lot. No. 4, thence along the line of Lot No. 4 south 33 deg. east 7 chains and 75 links to the beginning, containing 10 acres more or less.

The 5th Lot is the same conveyed to the defendants by Reuben Oliver and wife by deed recorded in Book U 3 of deeds, page 30 &c. situate in the townships of New Providence and Westfield, beginning at the most southerly corner of the same, thence running (1) south 51 deg. east 10 chains, thence north 45 deg. east, 19 chains, thence north 47 deg. east 12 chains, thence north 44 deg. east 5 chains and 50 links, thence north 39 deg. east 6 chains and 31 links, thence north 27 1-2 deg. west 4 chains and 68 links, thence south 40 1-2 deg. west 7 chains and 20 links, thence south 31 deg. west 1 chain and 40 links, thence south 52 deg. 15 chains and 65 links, thence south 60 deg. west 10 chains and 6 links, thence south 38 1-4 deg. west 15 chains and 95 links, thence south 52 deg. 15 chains and 65 links to the place of beginning, containing 42 acres and 90 rods and 360000 parts of a hundred of Land, more or less.

The 6th Lot is the same described in a deed from Daniel Hetfield, jr. and wife to J. Osborn jr. recorded in Book 3-5 of deeds page 531 &c. situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a stake being the east corner of J. Osborn's Lot, thence North 44 deg. west and 100 links from Osborn's line 2 chains and 20 links to a stone by the side of the road leading to Plainfield, thence north 44 deg. east along said road 75 links to a stone near the House by the side of the road leading to Rahway, thence south 46 deg. east 2 chains and 30 links to a stone and corner of said Osborn's land, thence along his line south 44 deg. west 75 links, to the place of beginning containing 17 1-4 hundredths of an acre more or less.

The 7th Lot situate in Westfield aforesaid is the same described in a deed from E. M. Vermeule and wife to J. Osborn, beginning at the south east side of the road leading from Scotch Plains to Elizabethtown being S. K. Stevenson's corner, thence with his line south 45 deg. east 2 chains and 25 links to a stone, thence south 45 deg. west 2 chains and his line north 45 deg. and 20 minutes east 84 links to a stake being Loing Webster's corner, thence with his line north 45 deg. west 2 chains and 25 links to a stake by the side of the aforesaid road, thence with the road south 45 deg. 25 min. west 81 links to the beginning, containing 17 3 4 hundredths of an acre more or less.

The 8th Lot situate in Westfield, and is the same described in a deed from Frazee Coles and Rebecca Runyon to defendants recorded in Book II 4 of deeds page 299 &c. beginning at a small pine bush and is a corner of a lot formerly Abner Reeder's, thence running with the line formerly said Reeder's north 43 deg. east 7 chains and 90 links to a stake being another corner formerly said Reeder's, thence with along the line of the same north 52 deg. west 16 chains and 50 links to a stake in the line formerly Henry Frazee's, thence with it and binding thereon south 43 deg. east 4 chains and 80 links to a small pine bush being a corner of said Frazee, thence with the line formerly by said Frazee and others, south 63 deg. east 19 chains to a stake formerly Samuel Darby's corner, thence with his line south 3 deg. east 2 chains and 50 links to an old rock oak stump being another corner formerly of said Darby and is now Dennis Coles' line, thence with it south 87 deg. east and binding thereon west 19 chains and 82 links, thence north 42 deg. west 3 chains and 16 links to the beginning, containing 20 1-4 acres and 14 rods of land, more or less.

The 9th Lot is the same described in a deed from John S. Denman and wife to the defendants recorded in Book P. 3 of deeds page 110 &c. Situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a heap of stones in the line of lands of Recompense Stansbury and Recompense S. Darby, thence south 85 deg. west 23 chains and 50 links to a stone planted as a corner, thence north 43 deg. east 2 chains and 50 links to a heap of stones, thence south 77 deg. east 17 chains and 50 links to the place of beginning, containing 33 acres and one quarter more or less.

The 10th Lot is the same described in a deed from Laing Webster and wife to J. Osborn, jr. recorded in Book A 6 page 186, situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a stake by the side of the road leading from Scotch Plains to Elizabethtown, being E. M. Vermule's corner, thence with said Vermule's line south 45 deg. east 2 chains 19 1-2 links to a stake in Noah Parse's line being another corner of Vermule's Lot, thence with said Parse's line north 46 deg. 20 min. east, 81 links to a stake being a corner of Wm. Marsh's Lot, thence with said Marsh's line north 45 deg. west 2 chains 19 links to the side of the road aforesaid being another of Marsh's corners, thence with the road south 45 deg. 25 min. west 81 links to the place of beginning, 17 3-4 hundredths of an acre more or less.

The 11th Lot situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at the north corner of Levi and Zophar Hetfield's lot, thence south east with their line and J. Osborn's line 8 chains and 75 links, thence north east 75 links to a corner of land formerly of R. R. Frazee, thence with the line of said lot north west 2 chains and 25 links to the road, thence southwest with the road 75 links to the place of beginning, being the house and lot where said Osborn resides.

Also a lot beginning at a stone near the blacksmith shop, a corner of the last mentioned lot by the side of the road thence south 42 1-2 deg. east on said road 257 feet, thence south 27 deg. east still with said road 511 feet to a corner of Noah Parse's land, thence south 52 deg. west with said Parse's line 358 feet to a corner of said Parse, thence north 46 deg. west 775 feet to another corner of said Parse and J. D. Frazee, thence north and 44 deg. east and binding on said Frazee, G. Allen and J. Osborn 427 feet to the place of beginning—excepting and reserving therefrom a lot belonging to William Hand 57 feet front on the road 180 feet deep.

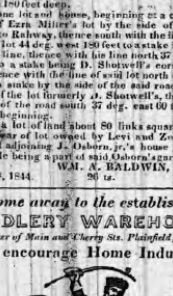
Also one lot and house, beginning at a corner formerly of Ezra Miller's lot by the side of the road leading to Rahway, thence south with the line of said Miller's lot 44 deg. west 190 feet to a stake in Frazee Miller's line, thence with his line north 37 deg. west 60 feet to a stake being D. Shotwell's corner (formerly, thence with the line of said lot north 44 deg. E. 5 links to the side of the said road, thence with the line of the road south 37 deg. east 60 feet to the place of beginning.

Also, a lot and house and about 80 links square more or less, it-ear of lot owned by Levi and Zophar Hetfield and adjoining J. Osborn, jr.'s house lot on the south side being a part of said Osborn's garden.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Sheriff.*

June 8, 1844. 20 ts.

Come away to the established
SADDLERY WAREHOUSE
Corner of Main and Cherry Sts. Plainfield, N. J.
And encourage Home Industry.



JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,
Saddle and Harness-Maker,

INFORMS all concerned that he is at *all* times happy to receive and ready to execute all orders in all the branches of the above business, and will do it quick, and as cheap as can be done elsewhere. Try us, gentlemen, and judge for yourselves.

Nov. 13, 1843.—1y

INSURANCE.
The Rahway Mutual Insurance Fire Company,

ARE prepared to effect Insurance on Buildings, Wares, and Merchandize, either Mutually or Nonmutually, on as favorable terms as any similar Institution JOSEPH O. LUFBERY, President.
ROBT. B. LEE, Secretary.

☞ Their Office is at the Store of Jackson Freeman & Co. (344:1y)

☞ ROBT. ANDERSON is the Surveyor for Plainfield. Aug. 21, 1843.

A New and Valuable Invention.

THE Subscribers have now in operation at Forces Mill, near Plainfield,

A Newly-constructed Water-Wheel,

called Eureka, or I have found it,—which for simplicity, and durability has no equal. It is entirely different in its construction and mode of operation, and will do more work with a given quantity of water, than any other wheel, the overshot not excepted. All who have water power and wish to use it to the best advantage, are requested to call and examine for themselves. And all those who wish to have their wheel can be supplied by applying to ABEL GREENLEAF at Williamsburg, Long-Island—or to L. M. FORCE, Plainfield, N. J.

The Subscriber having one of the above Wheels now in use and has ground 249 feet of boards in 45 minutes, and can saw 100 feet in 11 minutes, and as time is money, he will deduct 25 per cent. from the old prices, to all those who may favor him with their custom. The old prices will in all cases be charged when the cash is not paid down.

L. M. FORCE.

Plainfield, March 4, 1844.

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his Friends and Customers that he has just received a general assortment of Spring Goods, consisting of Blue black Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, blue black and colored Silks, Mousseline de Laines in great variety, French and American Prints, Ticking, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Nankins, Jeans, Carpet Warp, &c. all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

Please call and look at them.

March 25, 1844. D. BULLMAN.

DAISY BUTTONS, and LADIES' FANCY CRAVATS, also a Assortment just received
Nov. 6, 1843. by WEBSTER & MARSH

Man's Frailty

How few and evil are thy days,
O man, of woman born!
Trouble and peril haunt thy ways,
—Forth like a flower at morn.
The tender infant springs to light;
Youth blossoms with the breeze;
Age, withering age, is cropped ere night
—Man like a shadow flees.

And dost thou look on such a one?
Will God to judgment call
A worm, for what a worm hath done
Against the Lord of all?
As fall the waters from the deep,
As summer brooks run dry,
Man lieth down in dreamless sleep
—Our life is vanity.

Man lieth down, no more to wake,
Till yonder arching sphere
Shall with a roll of thunder break,
And nature disappear.
—Oh hide me till thy wrath be past,
Then, who can kill or save;
Hide me, where hope may anchor fast,
In my Redeemer's grave.

Borrowing.

There is no class of people more annoying in a community than those who are eternally in the habit of borrowing—who, through extreme parsimony, neglect to provide themselves with the various articles, which are considered indispensable in a well regulated family, and subsist animal entirely at the expense of their neighbors. But it is a notorious fact, which we dare say many of our readers will bear witness to, that there are many families, who seem to make it the chief business of their lives to borrow.

"My dear," said Mrs. Green to her husband one morning, "the meal which we borrowed from Mr. Black a few days ago, is almost out, and we must take it to-morrow."

"Well," said her husband, "send and borrow half a bushel at Mr. White's; he sent to mill yesterday."

"And when it comes, shall we return the peck we borrowed, more than a month ago, from the widow Gray?"

"No," said the husband gruffly, "she can send for it when she wants it. John, do you go down to Mr Brown's, and tell him to lend me his axe to chop some wood this forenoon; ours is quite dull, and I saw him grinding his last night. And James, do you go to Mr. Clark's, and ask him to lend me a hammer—and do you hear? you may as well borrow a few nails, while you are about it."

A little boy now enters and says: "Father sent me to ask if you had done with his hoe, which you borrowed a week ago last Wednesday."

"Wants his hoe, child? What can he want with it? I have not half done with it yet—but if he wants it, I suppose he must have it. Tell him to send it back, though, as soon as he can spare it."

They sat down to breakfast. "O la!" exclaims Mrs. Green, "there is not a particle of butter in the house—James run over to Mrs. Notable's, she always has such excellent butter in her dairy, and ask her to lend me a plateful."

After a few minutes James returns: Mrs. Notable says she has sent you the butter, but begs you to remember that she has already lent you nineteen platefuls, which are scored on the dairy door."

"Nineteen platefuls!" exclaimed the astonished Mrs. Green, holding up both her hands; "it is no such thing—I never had half the quantity; and if I had, what is a little plateful of butter? I never should think of keeping an account of such a trifling affair—I declare I have quick, and as cheap as can be done elsewhere. Try us, gentlemen, and judge for yourselves. a mind never to borrow any thing of that mean creature again, as long as I live."

After breakfast Mr. Green must shave. His razor is out of order—"John, where is Mr. Smiths' hone and strap?"

"He sent for it the other day, sir and said he should like to have the privilege of using it himself sometimes."

"Sent for it! Impertinent! He might at least have waited till I was done with it. Well go down to 'Squire Stearn's, and ask him to lend me his best razor; tell him mine is so dull I can do nothing with it. I know he has an excellent one—for I saw him buy it last week at Mr. Grant's store. Be sure and get the new one."

A little girl enters: "Mother sent me to see if you had done with the second volume of Millman's History of the Jews, which you borrowed of her several months ago. She says she would like to read them herself."

"My dear child, why did not your mother send for it before? I declare I don't know where it is now. I lent it to somebody—I forget who. I'll make inquiry, and if I can find it, I'll send it to her in the course of a few weeks."

In the afternoon it rains—"Wife, where is my great coat?"

"My dear your great coat has got two great holes under the armpits; besides, it is so shabby I am ashamed to see you wear it. Can't we borrow one somewhere? I'll tell you, go to Deacon Davis' and ask him if he will lend you for a day or two his new surtout, as it rains and has no one to wear. He will take good care of it, and return it when he is done with it." And so on to the end of the chapter.

A friend once informed us, that about ten o'clock, one cold stormy evening in the month of February, when his family was about retiring to their respective apartments, a loud rap was heard at the door, when on being opened, there entered a little urchin, who said a neighbor who lived but a few paces distant, had sent his respects, and wished to borry a warming pan to warm her bed, as the night was cold, and they had none in the house. The warming pan was forthwith brought from the kitchen and handed over to the little fellow; but he was not yet satisfied—"Mother says if you lend us the warming-pan, perhaps you would lend us some coals too, to put into it, as our fire is almost gone out!"

The mendicant who humbly solicits alms at your gate, tells you that he is the child of poverty—and his squalid features and filthy rags confirm the tale. You cheerfully relieve him all the assistance in your power, a noble virtue sometimes dwells beneath a tattered garb. The Rahwayman, who knocks you down, and then summons you to a mob, gives you convincing, though rather unwelcome proof, that however degraded the wretch may be from the presence of virtue, yet courage still ennobles his impurity. But the negligent borrower does not possess one redeeming——But we will command our temper.

Goodness of God to Animals.

The clothing of the inferior animals is completely adapted to the climate which they inhabit, and to the different seasons of the year. In Kamschatka, Lapland, and the higher latitudes of North America, they are clothed with thick and warm furs; but in tropical climates they are almost naked.

The musk-ox, a native of high latitudes, is provided in winter with a thick and fine wool, or fur, which grows at the root of the long hair, and shelters him in the intense cold to which he is exposed in that season. But as the summer advances the fur loosens from the skin, and by the latter's frequent rolling himself on the ground, it works off, leaving little or no summer clothing except the long hair. As the warm weather is of short duration in these high latitudes, the new fleece begins to appear almost as soon as the old one drops off, so that he is again provided with a winter's dress before the cold becomes intense. The clothing is suited to the season. Where are the animals found which furnish materials for the fur trade? Not within the tropics; but in countries bordering on the Arctic circle. The elephant is a native of the hot climates, and he goes naked. The reindeer is found in Lapland and in the vicinity of Hudson's Bay, and they have a coat of strong dense hair. The white bear is found on the coast of Greenland, and his shaggy covering is suited to that high latitude. In a word, it we pass from the extremity of Spitzbergen and Novo Zembla, we shall find in all the intermediate degrees, that the clothing of quadrupeds is suited to their climate, and accommodated to the seasons of the year.

Man is the only animal in all countries! and he is the only creature qualified to provide clothing for himself, and to accommodate that clothing to every climate, and to all the variety of the seasons. In this, as in every other respect, his condition is suited to his nature, as a being whose improvement and happiness are promoted by labor of body and exercise of mind.

Means of Defence.—Every animal possesses, in a certain degree, the means of self preservation, either by resistance or flight. Some animals have formidable instruments of offence in their horns, teeth, claws, hoofs or sting; others trust for safety to the swiftness of their course or velocity of their flight; and some defend themselves by emitting a repulsive odor.

In gregarious animals, although the individual, in some instances, is weak and timid, yet the herd or flock can assume an imposing attitude, and make a vigorous defence. No creature are more timid and defenceless than sheep, when under the protection of man. In the natural state however, the rams, constituting half the flock, place the males in battle array against the enemy, and dogs can make no impression on them. Even the lion or tiger is unable to resist their united impetuosity and force! A single goat can choose his position on the rock, and set the dog at defiance. Horses join heads together and fight with their heels; oxen join tails together and fight with their horns; all place their young in the center, that they may be safe during the battle. In perilous cases elephants march in troops; the oldest in front, the strong and feeble in the center, those of middle age and mature vigor in the rear. When at a distance from danger they travel with less precaution, never however separating so far but that they can hear one another's cries, and afford timely assistance.

Trees.—Any citizen of the United States, as the N. O. Picayune, who believes with Byron that

"'Tis pleasant, sure, to see one's name in print,"

has nothing to do but tell the editor of the village where he resides that a change comes over the spirit of his dream—that he has gone down the Whigs to the Democrats, or from Democrats to the Whigs—and it is sure to name a John Smith, or whatever else it may be, well paragraphed, and, through the columns of half the political papers in the land, as another instance of the rapid and wholesale conversion of the opposite party.

Near 9,000 bales, or 122,500 pounds of cotton, were received at Hamburg, from the United States during the six months ending the 1st of July, 1844.

THE UNION.

Correspondence of the Rochester Daily Democrat

A Picture to Contmplate.

Waterbury, (Conn.) July 1844.

I have lately spent two months in New England, chiefly in Connecticut. There are in this town about twenty factories, large and small, giving employment to not far from one thousand persons. Among these factories there are more of Woollen or Cotton goods, and yet there are several of them that employ a capital of more than $100,000 each.

The articles manufactured, are Metal Buttons of every variety, from the cheapest Suspender Button the *Henry Clay* Gilt Button, of unparalleled richness and beauty. Also every variety of Lasting and Brocade Buttons, Sheet Brass and Copper, Brass and Copper Wire, Brass Butt Hinges, Plated and Brass Door Trimmings, German Silver, Daguerreotype Plates and Mattings better than the French, Cutlery, equal in temper and finish to the best English, Hooks and Eyes, Spool Thread, India Rubber Webbing and Suspenders, Umbrella and Parasol Trimmings, Pepper Castor Tops, Metalic pens, Acids and Chemicals, Brass and Tin Lamps &c.

They also make Pins, far superior to the British fine with which our whole country has, until quite recently, been supplied, but which are now driven from our markets by our own people, with machines invented by themselves, which do the work so well and so rapidly that the Yankee can sell his pins twenty cents per pack cheaper than John Bull formerly made us pay for his, and make a good profit at that. The Pin factory at Waterbury, in connexion with one at Poughkeepsie, in New York, owned in part by the same proprietors, turn out about 1200 packs per day, enough one would think, to pin up the whole country in a week, but they find ready sale for them. The agent of the British manufactories, was in Waterbury a short time since, and said that he must seek some other market, or stop making pins!

Now an honest man, who fears a Protective Tariff might enquire, what are the effects of this factory system upon the community where it exists?

The hands in the factories are so well paid that the men are able to own the houses they occupy, and to enjoy all the advantages and comforts that our industrious mechanics in Rochester enjoy, and there are many of the girls who have saved of their wages from 200 to 700 or $800 dollars. They nearly all attend church on the Sabbath, and in church, a stranger could not distinguish between the proprietor and his family, and the workman and his family; indeed, I know several of "the hands" who are themselves stockholders in the factories. There is a Whig Reading Room in the place, furnished with a large number of the best papers in the country.

A workman in one of the factories, a man of much intelligence, is agent for Blackwood's, and several other Magazines, and receives and distributes a large monthly package.

The effect upon the farming interest has been to treble the value of farms in town and furnish a ready cash market for every thing the farmer has to sell. They also use about 2,600 barrels of Genesee wheat flour per year, and a large amount of Ohio hams and lard. The minister, the school master, the physician, the music teacher, the tailor, hatter, shoemaker, blacksmith and others, who practice the arts of useful industry, all find employment here. The protection afforded the manufacturer, protects and benefits the whole population.

A Free Trade man may sit in his closet and theorise about the burdens the Tariff imposes on the people, and the advantages of buying all we use (except food) of foreigners; but the facts, as they exist, real and tangible, in every manufacturing village or town, explodes his theory, demonstrates the wisdom and beneficence of the true American System.

Porcelain lined Iron Ware has been brought to more than English perfection at the Iron works of Savery & Co. in Phila. The U. S. Gazette thus describes the work:

After repeated experiments, and infinite and unpromising trouble, he succeeded in producing from Feldspar a substance of topaz color, clear as amber; and so very hard that it will easily cut glass. This substance after being brought to this state is thrown into a powerful mill and ground into dust, and the utensils to be lined, being coated with it, are placed in a close oven where they are subjected to an intense heat for some time. The utensils themselves are heated to a white heat before the substance dissolves and adheres firmly; and when the operation is completed, it ends with a smooth and perfect polish into porcelain, so hard that nothing save a heat powerful enough to melt the iron it lines will have any effect upon it. Its compactness of grain, and polish upon the surface prevents its being soaked in the course of usage, as most of the English ware becomes; and in every respect it is such a superior article, that it has completely taken the place of the English Porcelain used ware.

Another Giant.—The Medical Journal gives an account of Nathan Lampman, who was born at Pleasant Valley, N. Y., and is now 16 years of age, stands 7 feet and one-half inch in height! Smith says he is a great, tall, awkward, good natured sixteen year old boy, who has never been smoothed by a razor, and bids fair, being still actually growing, to be another foot. In the last year he positively states that he grew 6 inches! At present height is 108 pounds. The body is stiled a pair of the longest legs, perhaps on the Western Continent, whose base is a pair of feet from a toe to heel to toe! Nathan is a sight to behold. Should his life be spared, we expect that he will ultimately eclipse all the giants of modern times, for every thing favors: youth, health, good habits, growing all the descendants of

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in the N. Y. Directory

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

The New Constitution.

Ten good reasons why every good citizen of New Jersey should vote in favor of the New Constitution—flowing from as many alterations and improvements upon the present Constitution:

1. Many important rights and privileges of the people are asserted as fundamental truths and placed beyond the control of the various departments of government.

2. The right of suffrage is established upon a liberal, just, and permanent foundation.

3. The powers of government are so divided as to institute for the protection of the rights of the people a judicious system of and balances between the various classes of their agents.

4. The offices of Governor and Chancellor are separated and the former rendered elective by the people.

5. The enormous power of the Joint Meeting is broken up and the consequent centralization of political influence destroyed by distributing the appointing power as follows:

Clerks, Surrogates, and Justices of the Peace are rendered elective by the people.

State Treasurer, Keeper and Inspectors of the State Prison and Judges of the Common Pleas are appointed by the Joint Meeting.

Chancellor, Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Court of Appeals, Clerk of the Court of Chancery, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Secretary of State and Attorney General are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

6. The present unlimited authority of the Legislature is restrained by some important restrictions which the experience of our own and of adjoining States has demonstrated to be necessary for the welfare and protection of all.

7. The Legislature under the New Constitution will hold its annual session in January of every year and the expense of the October session under the present Constitution will probably be wholly saved—say from $5 to $10,000 per annum.

8. The number of Judges of Common Pleas and Justices of Peace, at present excessively large, is limited and reduced.

9. A specific mode of amendment is provided by which all necessary alteration in the Constitution may be accomplished in a peaceable manner, in a reasonable period of time and without the expense of attending the call of a Convention of the people.

10. The New Constitution, if adopted, will be the paramount and fundamental law of the State, and will not be liable to be changed or subverted by a simple act of the Legislature: it will be a frame of government instituted by the people, and adopted by them under the solemn sanction of their free suffrages, and therefore justly claiming their faith and allegiance, while as is well known the present Constitution never was submitted to the people and derives its authority from acquiescence rather than from choice.

A Friend of the New Constitution.

Coroner's Inquest.—James W. Woodruff, Coroner, was called to hold an inquest on the 1st inst. on the body of Jack Miller, a colored man, who was found dead in a field on Galloping Hill Road, near the residence of Mr. Nolping Meeker. It appeared according to the evidence that the deceased took a pail for the purpose of drawing water which is done by a pole nearly thirty feet long; there being no curb around the well, it is supposed the deceased lost his balance and fell head foremost into it, as the pole and bucket were found in the well. A cut was found on the side of the head of the deceased.

A similar warning to landlords, admonishing them to curb or cover their wells.—*Elizabethtown Journal.*

Southern Factories.—An Iron Factory has recently been established in Benton county, Ala. at which they make castings of every description, which are said to be equal in every respect to any brought from elsewhere. They can be sold for seven cents per pound, and yield a handsome interest on the amount invested, while those from abroad sell at 12 cents. There are sixty men employed, whose necessaries are supplied by the farmers of this vicinity—thus opening a market for articles, which, on account of their employment, they cannot make for themselves. —*Sandersville Telescope.*

Temperance.—If recent observations can be trusted there is need of increased effort in this cause. Notwithstanding all that may have been accomplished, intemperance is said to be increasing. We learn by a recent speech of Governor Briggs, that more than one half of the public paupers of Massrchusetts (13,688,) at present a public charge, were made so by intemperance, and that the people are taxed annually over $150,000 for paupers made so by this vice—a remarkable fact certainly in these times, which claims the attention of the friends of reform.—*Newark Adv.*

The Mormons.—Good order reigned at our latest dates from Nauvoo. The work on the temple was continued as previous to the violent death of the prophet, and no change of note had taken place in the government of the city or church. We learn from a source likely to be well informed that the reports in regard to a probable succession of Smith are unfounded, and that the contingency of his death had been provided for by the appointment of the Twelve Elders on whom the management of the Church of the Latter Day Saints now devolves. The Elders are men of tried faith and experience, and it is to be anticipated that the interests of the sect will be well cared for under their administration.

Notwithstanding the pretensions of Mormonism and the high handed acts of the Municipal Council, the brutal murder of the prophet and his brother by a mob has elicited a general feeling of indignation; and instead of dispersing his people or depressing their zeal we are told by intelligent Mormons that the Illinois outrages have given firmer faith and activity to the Latter Day Saints.—*Cleveland O. Herald.*

An entirely new race of horses has been introduced into France from Egypt, called *nedjdi.*

The Journal of Commerce gives the following as the cargo of the packet ship Independence Capt. Nye, which recently sailed for Liverpool.

Turpentine,	1300 barrels.	
Lard,	90 do.	(say 11 tons)
Butter,	70 packages, 4 tons.	
Beef,	122 tierces.	
Cotton,	468 bales.	
Bread,	125 barrels.	
Salted Hides,	353	
Clocks,	68 boxes.	
Iron Ore,	31 barrels.	
Hay,	100 bales.	
Machinery,	3 packages.	

She took 22 passengers.

What a terrible picture of destruction and misery is presented in the subjoined paragraph. In this latitude we can hardly realize the idea that so desolating a calamity has taken place—but it is so, nevertheless, and means should be given to alleviate the wide spread suffering.

Scenes on the Mississippi.—Imagine, reader, a lake of 500 miles through a region finely improved—all one scene of desolation on either hand. Here the comfortable quarters, sunk, fallen, dilapidated—the cattle from a thousand fields gathered in herds upon small patches of land partly dry, perhaps knee deep in water, wailing and moaning most piteously—herds of deer, huddled together at the mercy of the marksmen—bears clinging to logs. And here, as in one instance we looked on a woman, delicate and fair, carried by her husband through water a hundred yards to a shoal place, where he deposited her on a trunk until some chance opportunity should offer for her rescue.—*Concordia Intelligencers*

Sunday in New-York.—The courage and earnestness with which the police of New-York are enforcing the laws for the observance of the Sabbath, are worthy of all praise, and already brought about a state of things which, compared with the former noise and dissipation on the holy day, looks like the beginning of the millenium. The most recent act of fidelity in this matter, is the shutting up of a notorious drinking and gambling shop on Broadway—Pinkus's the keeper of which was last week brought before the Mayor and on being found guilty of Sabbath profanation, had his license taken away. The culprit, however, promised to sin no more, and the execution of the order was deferred till the first Monday after his next transgression, when it will be served forthwith. Let but this fidelity be sustained by the votes of the people, and the Sabbath in New York will put on a new aspect.—*Evangelist.*

The Hon. Caleb Cushing, American Commissioner in China, has forwarded to the National Institute at Washington, interesting descriptions of Aden, in Arabia, and Bombay. Both of these papers are published in the National Intelligencer

"In taking possession of Aden, in Arabia," says Mr. Cushing, "the English Government has recently acquired a very important post on the southern shores of Arabia, near to the straits of Babelmandel, which commands the Red Sea and Sea of Arabia, as Gibralter does the Mediterranean and a portion of the Atlantic. Aden is, even more than Gibralter, a castle of Nature's own construction. At Cibralter England has excavated for herself a citadel in the heart of a limestone mountain; at Aden she has planted herself in an ancient crater, and its security within the primeval fortress formed by the lofty sides of an extinct volcano."

Mr. Cushing's correspondence with his Government (which already we are informed, covers upwards of three hundred folio pages) will before the close of the mission exceed in the value of its information all the cost of the expedition.

Lead.—We learn from the interesting and valuable letters of "Manhattan," in the Journal of Commerce, that Galena, the centre of the lead region in Illinois, contains 5000 inhabitants.—The lead which is mined in this region has already become a considerable article of export. In 1842, the exports amounted to more than half a million of dollars. "Manhattan" says:

The entire amount of the article produced throughout the West the past year, is said to be about 42,000,000 lbs.; all of which with the exception of about 3,000,000 lbs, is exported from the Upper Mississippi. Of the remaining 29,000,000 lbs., nearly the whole is sent from Galena and Dubuque, which if estimated at 3 cents per lb., would amount to $870,000.—The average price at Galena has for two or three years past, been something under 3 cents, having been down at one period as low as two cents or less. It is now selling at $2,85 1-2 to $2,90, and rather dull at that. The Galena Mines, with those of Mineral Point in Wiskonsin, 40 miles from Galena, (the product of nearly all of which is shipped from Galena,) supply a far larger quantity of the article than any other place in the West. Dubuque, situated on the west bank of the Mississippi, 25 miles above Galena, in Iowa supplies a small amount, compared to the latter place in conjunction with Mineral Point. Not because mines in the Dubuque region may not be equally extensive and rich as those in Illinois and Wisconsin, but they have not as yet been so fully developed. A place called Potosi, 50 miles above Dubuque, in Wiskonsin, also supplies considerable quantities of Lead.

Anecdote of a Duck.—Mrs. Caroline H. Butler, in her "Recollections of China," describes an extensive and magnificent aviary belonging to Mr. Beale, at Macao; and gives the following anecdote, illustrating the intelligence of a fine species of Duck called the "Mandarin Duck." Of this bird Mr. Beale related to us several anecdotes which prove it not destitute of sagacity. Upon one occasion, one of these birds was for a few days removed from the aviary; his mate seemed almost inconsolable sitting by herself near the brink of the fountain, apparently in sorrow at the loss she sustained. Another duck—a gay and dashing fellow—attempted to pay his addresses to the forlorn one, ducking around her and whispering, doubtless, many flattering things in her ears; but the faithful bird heeded not the charmer, and seemed highly to resent his assiduous attentions At length, the absent one was restored to the aviary; when after a few moments, a shriek was observed in close colloquy with her mate, which seemed much ruffled at her recital, and no sooner was it ended, than, advancing a right to his rival, a furious battle ensued, and ere they could be separated, the injured bird had laid the aggressor dead at his feet."

GLEANINGS.

Fate of the Rioter.—We learn that a number of young men, varying in age from 18 to 20, are now shipping as whalemen, from this and other ports in the vicinity, supposed to have been concerned in the late outrage upon the laws in Philadelphia, who are desirous of escaping the penalty of their crime. Such has been the rush for shipment, that every ship in New Bedford, clearing within two or three weeks, has its complement of hands already secured. The same may be said of Warren, Bristol, Newport, &c.—*Providence Transcript.*

Col. Benton characterized the leaders of the Texas movement with strong outlines of description "when he spoke of that project as a scheme upon the part of the slaves of the south to dissolve the Union—on the part of some others, as an intrigue for the Presidency—and on the part of others (I only speak of prime movers, not the million who follow) as a Land Speculation and job in Scrip."

A Good Price.—Five dollars were paid in Cincinnati, a few days ago, for a lot of 50 peaches—that is, 10 cents apiece! An encouraging price for fruit growers. They were raised by John B. Mottier, of Delhi. Some of them measured 7 inches in circumference.

American Bible Society.—It affords us pleasure to say that this institution is in a very prosperous condition. At the monthly meeting of the board, held last evening, we found that the receipts and issues continue large. Five new auxiliaries were recognized, and among the Church contributions during the past year we notice that of the First Presbyterian Church, formerly in Wall-street, which was $1,224, a larger sum than in any previous year.—*N. Y. Com.*

The New Day Line to Boston.—The Long Island and Railroad Company, it is stated, will commence taking passengers to Boston on Thursday, leaving this city at 6 o'clock, A. M. and arriving at Boston about five in the afternoon. The Company have purchased the Steamers New Haven, Cleopatra and Worcester, the first of which will run from Greenport alternately to Norwich and Stonington; the others will continue to run from this city to Norwich.—*Jour. of Com.*

English Hams of the first quality have been imported by Van Brunt & Adams, of Baltimore, for the purpose of imitating them, so that they may produce an equal article. This house is shipping American Provisions of the best quality to England.

In the neighborhood of Hereford, England, recently, a swarm of bees settled under the bonnet of a little girl, down the side of her face and under her throat. Fortunately the child stood still, and the bees were hived without her receiving a single sting.

It is said every machine shop in New England capable of turning out factory Machinery, has orders for twelve months ahead.

A Cotton Factory West of the Mississippi.—The machinery for the cotton factory of A. Mier & Co. of this city, has been received by them. Their factory will be the first one of the kind ever put into operation west of the Mississippi. —*St. Louis Reporter.*

Bridgeport Deferred Bonds.—A meeting of the citizens of Bridgeport was held on Monday afternoon to take some action in relation to the city bonds. A resolution was offered, laying a sufficient tax, payable on or before the 1st day of September next, which, after a short discussion was adopted by a nearly unanimous vote. The tax, it is calculated, will yield between 70 and $80,000; a sum more than sufficient to cover all that is now due.

The Philadelphia Grand Jury made a presentment on Saturday ascribing the first Riot to the shooting of American citizens by foreigners—and the last riot to the arming of the Church of St. Philip's. It commends the military and the Sheriff.

☞ It appears from official documents that 241,035 gallons of New England rum, distilled from foreign molasses, have been exported from this port from April 1st to August 1st, 1844.—Congress allows a bounty of 3 cents per gallon on all thus exported, and the amount paid by the government on the above quantity is $7,231 14.—*Boston Mer. Jour.*

Ill Health on the Mississippi.—At all the settlements and plantations on the Mississippi, above Vicksburg, great sickness and suffering prevail, the effect of the overflow of water.—The Steamboat Narragansett, says the Louisville Journal of the 1st instant, took many sick persons on her last trip, of which four died on the passage. Many of the settlers have lost every thing, and beg their passage up any point on the Ohio, so that they can escape from the sickness and misery that surround them.

Support of the Religious Establishments in the British Colonies.—Among the estimates lately voted in the British House of Commons were £2000 for the Bishop of Nova Scotia—£1000 for the Bishop of Montreal, £500 for the Arch Deacon, and £400 for the Rector of Quebec. £1000 for the Catholic Bishop of Montreal, and various other appropriations, amounting to £11,753 in Canada and the other North American possessions.

Oregon.—Mr. John Dun, an Englishman, who has been in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, has written a book to prove "the claims of England to the possession of the Oregon Territory." His book is bitter against the Americans. The British press speak well of the volume, and say that Dun makes clear work of Oregon; that is, that Great Britain owns it, and ought to have it.—*Plebeian.*

THE UNION.

Plainfield, August 12, 1844.

Whig Mass Meeting at Millstone.—Beyond question the meeting on Wednesday last at Millstone, the birth place of Mr. Frelinghuysen, was the largest political meeting ever held in New Jersey. The number of vehicles used to bring the vast assemblage together, was ascertained by actual count, to be very near 4,000! The number of persons present was 15,000, as near as can be ascertained. In Plainfield, we have never witnessed, on any occasion, so general an excitement or enthusiasm, as on the morning of that day. The great tent turn-out from this place was a six-horse carriage with about 40 young ladies, which gave much satisfaction on the ground. A four-horse carriage also left here, well loaded —and an eight-horse team from Rahway passed through, besides a great number of all kinds of vehicles from Woodbridge, Rahway, Westfield, Scotch Plains, New Providence, Plainfield, &c. Princeton, New Brunswick, Elizabeth, Newark and all the townships of Somerset were fully represented.

Besides this large number of carriages, eight or ten vessels brought a large number of passengers by way of the Raritan Canal.

The meeting was held in an open field, near the house where Mr. Frelinghuysen was born, and the stage was erected at the foot of a gentle eminence, upon the summit of which were two large sail poles, connected by a cord, from which were suspended two large national flags.

Among the most conspicuous objects at the meeting was a series of six wagons connected together, drawn by 26 oxen, and containing 130 persons from Bedminster, the oxen being gaily decorated with the banners of the several States.

At the appointed time, the meeting was called to order by Ernestus Schenck, of Hillsborough, and the following officers were appointed:

President—Thos. A. Hay well, of Somerville.

Vice Presidents—Peter R. Fisher, of Tewksbury, Wm. Kennedy, of Bedminster, Jas. P. Gohra, of Bernards, Jno. W. Craig, of Warren, P. Vredenburgh, of Bridgewater, Jno. M. Wycoff, of Hillsborough, Henry Durryee, of Montgomery Cor. Van Nuys, of Franklin.

Secretaries—Peter Beekman, of Hillsborough, A. Van Dyke Voorhees, of Montgomery, Peter N. Barker, of Franklin.

The Newark Advertiser says—"The President opened the meeting with a few eloquent remarks, and was followed by the Somerville Glee Club, who sang several inspiriting Whig songs. Before they had concluded, a carriage drawn by six beautiful horses, and containing some forty ladies arrived upon the ground from Plainfield, and responded from the crowd the songs which were sinning upon the stage."

Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, U. S. Senator from this State, was the first speaker Hon. Samuel A. Foote, of New York followed him. Gov. Pennington was the next speaker. Joseph Hoxie, was the fourth speaker—and Hon. J. W. Miller our other Senator concluded the speaking.

A letter from Mr. Frelinghuysen was then read declining the invitation to be present, he being a candidate. Three cheers were given him.—Mr. Hoxie, who appears to have been the most popular speaker of the day, was again vociferously called for, and answered with a song which was rapturously cheered. The proceedings were concluded by a song from J. B. Van Dyke, the host of the Brunswick Mansion House, and the vast assembly adjourned at 6 o'clock.

The Democrats had a large meeting at Bellesville, last Monday afternoon, considering the very short notice at which it was called. It is said, there were 800 wagons in two trains, and that it numbered 5 or 6,000 persons,—and that it was twice as large as the meeting of the whigs, in the same place previously. On the other hand, a correspondent of the Newark Advertiser considers the Democratic meeting a complete failure! It was undoubtedly a large gathering, but not to be compared with the meeting at Millstone.

Constitutional Election.—As our readers are well aware, the election for the adoption or rejection of the new Constitution, takes place on morrow. We sincerely hope its friends will generally attend the polls and deposite their votes in its favor, for it is infinitely better than the old one, and it is quite desirable that it should be adopted by a large majority. It is said too there is considerable secret opposition to it. We can not imagine from what cause opposition can arise except from interested and selfish politicians, who may conceive that as the appointing power is now placed, they may obtain or retain office; for the new Constitution causes no injury to any one, but only good to all.

In this township the polls are opened at Westfield at the usual hours—in Warren township, at I. Titus' Mount Bethel, at which places tickets will be provided.

Two Sharks, one of 200 lbs. weight, were taken in New York Harbor last Thursday.

Fire.—Last Tuesday morning about 3 o'clock our citizens were aroused by the appaling, and to Plainfield very unusual cry of Fire. The woodhouse of James Thorn, jr. was entirely consumed, but we are happy to say that by the active exertions of the many persons collected, the fire was prevented from proceeding farther. As it was in a thickly settled portion of our village, on Main street, had it not been for the exertions of those present, the result would have been disastrous in the extreme. We have heard the loss stated at about $30.

North Carolina Election.—Returns have been received from 55 counties, leaving 19 to be heard from. Enough has been heard to decide that the Whigs have carried the State in all respects. The Whig majority for Governor will be between 4000 and 5000—the same as at the last election for Governor. The Whigs will also have a majority in both branches of the Legislature—the last Legislature was Democratic in both branches, by 24 on joint ballot.

Burglary in Newark.—The house of Asa Whitehead, Esq in the South Ward, was entered through a cellar window, and robbed of a quantity of valuable clothing, some time during Wednesday night. A front cellar window was opened and access obtained to the inner cellar and thence to the whole house, by removing the bolt to a door in a partition wall. The clothes of the week's washing were hanging upon the horse, and a careful y made selection was carried off, including men's shirts, collars, bosoms, silk and linen pocket handkerchiefs, boys' bosoms and collars, &c. besides these, other articles from other apartments were taken, such as four pair of men's dark summer pantaloons, one broad cloth and one summer cloth coat (both black,) with various other garments and articles belonging to the family, including sheets, &c. The male members of the family were absent, which fact was probably known to the burglar.

$25 is offered for the detection of the robber. *—Advertiser.*

The Boston Post says a citizen who was seen smoking a cigar in his wagon on Tuesday, as he was riding through Washington street, was fined $2 and costs by the Police Court.

A person lately opened a toad in a wheat-field and found 15 fresh beetles in its stomach, which the patient animal had probably snapped up while they attempted to cross the path. Toads are on hand with advantage on hot beds for killing insects.

An Example for Christians.—A Chinese who one year ago was a worshipper of idols, and had never heard of the Gospel, has been present at the last seven monthly concerts for prayer, and has given one dollar each month. He gains his subsistence by working for 25 cents a day.

A Grove Meeting

Will be held in the woods of Mr. John Wisane, opposite the North Protestant Church, Washington Valley, N. J. to commence on Friday, Aug. 16th, and continue three days.

N. B. Several distinguished speakers are expected.

The Journeymen Hatters.

Of Plainfield and vicinity are requested to meet at John W. Laing's Hotel, on Thursday evening of this week, the 15th inst. to take into consideration the measures adopted by the Convention of Hatters held in New York city, on the 7th of July. All are particularly invited to attend.

By request of many Hatters.

Plainfield, Aug. 12, 1844.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

James C. Ayers, 2,38; Jesse Vail, 2,22; J. T. Dunn, 1,50; Drake Dunn, 1,50; John C. Drake, 1,00, Geo. Brown, 88; James Thorn, jr. 75.

MARRIED,

On the 1st inst. Thomas Doughty of Newark to Elizabeth, daughter of Lawrence Devoe, of Elizabethtown.

On the 31st of July, Smith Schenck, of Williamsburgh, L. I. to Elizabeth Woodruff, of Elizabethtown.

On the 29th July, at St. Peters' Church, Sparrowood, John Dynely Prince, of England, to Mary, daughter of John Travers, of Middletown, N. J.

DIED

In New York, on the 6th inst. aged 64 years, Cornelia, widow of the late Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

New Jersey Supreme Court. Fi. Fa. &c.
James Wilson vs. Jonathan Osborn, Junr. and Alexander Wilson.

New Jersey Supreme Court, Essex.
William E. Johnson vs. the same.

New Jersey Supreme Court, Essex. Fi. Fa. &c.
The Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company, vs. the same.

For description of the property see advertisement on the first page.)

This sale stands adjourned to the 29th day of August inst. at the same place and hour.

WM. A. BALDWIN, Sheriff.

August 10, 1844.

Prime Cheese.

A FEW Boxes of very superior, just received by May 4, 1844. WEBSTER & MARSH.

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N.Y. Super canal,		4 37
Ohio,		4 25
Rye Flour,		3 00
Indian Meal,		2 56
Grain.—Northen Wheat,		96
Rye,		63
Corn, 56 lbs.		58
Oats,		32

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Proclamation.

Whereas, by an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, entitled "An act to provide for the election of Delegates to a Convention to prepare a Constitution for the government of this State, and for submitting the same to the people thereof for ratification or rejection," passed Feb. 23, A. D. 1844, it is provided:

That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people as to the adoption or rejection of the Constitution agreed upon by the said Convention, an Election shall be held in the several counties of this State, on the Second Tuesday of August next:

And that the said election shall in all respects be conducted according to the law then in force regulating the election of members of the State Legislature, excepting as thereof otherwise provided; and shall be held under the directions of the officers appointed to hold and conduct the next annual State Election, and at the times and places where the elec ion for delegates was held en under the said act:

Now, therefore, I, DANIEL HAINES, Governor of the State of New Jersey, in pursuance of the authority in me vested, do hereby give notice to, and require all persons whose duty it may be to hold and conduct the said election, to attend in the time and places named in the said act for holding such election, and to conduct the same according to law.

Given under my hand and privy seal, at the City of Trenton, the twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand [L. S.] eight hundred and forty-four.

DANIEL HAINES.

Picture Frames and Glass.

Pictures, 11 by 14 inches, or less, framed in Mahogany by the Subscriber, at 3c. each.

Writing Paper,

At 1s—12½—18d—22d. & 2s. per quire. Copy books 6d.

Medicated Lozenges.

Sheridan's, Peters's and Vaudien's Cough, Worm, Camphor, and Cathartic Lozenges.

M. F. CUSHING.

July 27.

JUST RECEIVED,

1 BALE CARPET WARP, and for Sale by May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

INK. JUST RECEIVED, Several gallons of very superior Blue and Black Writing Ink. May 27. M. F. CUSHING.

Just Received,

A New Supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of French, English and Domestic Prints, Balzorines, Crape Delaines, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Spring Shawls of various patterns Parasols, Sun Shades, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery, &c &c.

ALSO,

A General Assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer and Satin Stocks, Silk Cravats, Gambroons, Summer Stripes, Cottonades Linens, &c. May 20. D. A. CORY.

Just Received!

2 PIECES Rich Light Figured Silks,
1 do Blue black Figured Silk,
4 do Balzorines,
3 do Lawns,

Also—One Case, 1600 Yards American Prints,

Embracing all the different Styles and Patterns for the season, in pieces from 3 to 12 yards, which will be sold from 8d to 14d per yd.

Now Ladies is the time for great bargains.

May 20, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Grass Cloth for Skirts!

OPENED this day
12 Pieces Grass Cloth
26 " Domestic Prints,
4 " Lawn.

Also a Fresh Supply of De Laines, Balzorine, &c.

June 15th. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Look! Look at This!

THE Subscriber having just returned from New York with a new Assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, takes this opportunity of inviting all who are in want of good and handsome Goods, to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

April 22, 1844. H. A. CORY.

N. B. Good bands for all kinds of Southern Work wanted by H. A. C.

School Books.

AT a meeting of the Society of Teachers and Friends of Education in this State, held in Trenton, June 7th, 1844, the following books were recommended and adopted to be used uniformly in the Schools of this State; viz:

Cobb's New Spelling Book,
Cobb's New Juvenile Reader, No. 1,
Do do No. 2,
Do do No. 3,
Cobb's New Sequel or Reader No. 4,
Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic,
Davies' Arithmetic,
Smith's New Arithmetic,
Davies' Algebra,
Gould Brown's First Lines in Grammar,
Do. Grammar,
Smith's Geography and Atlas,
Davenport's History of the United States,
Do. do.
Wilard's do. do.

A. ACKERMAN, Sec'y.

A complete assortment of the above books for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

More New Carpets.

THE Subscribers are just receiving a fresh assortment of Carpetings, to be sold at New York prices.

WEBSTER & MARSH.

May 13, 1844.

Grain Cradles.

TWO or three Grain Cradles, of Rynoe's make, for Sale by H. A. CORY.

July 1.

Blanks for sale at the Printing Office

NEW YORK STORE

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Crockery, Hard and Hollow Ware, of which a General Assortment will be kept on hand for sale at the lowest prices for Cash or Country Produce—also an assortment of Provisions consisting of Flour and meal by the bwt. Hams, Smoked Beef Cheese, Lard, Fish, &c. All those wishing to purchase goods or provisions for ready pay, will do well to call at the above-named store 1 door from the Rail Road Hotel.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

From 100 to 200 Bundles for Southern Work of all kinds, viz. Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts and Drawers, to whom constant employment will be given. Customers can be accommodated with cutting, and Garments made in the latest fashion and at short notice.

LAND, &c.

A Quantity of Land in Jefferson and Lewis counties, in the State of New York and Illinois, and several improved farms, which will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for property in New Jersey. Titles are perfect. Property will be sold on commission and loans of money obtained on the most reasonable terms. Orders directed to the subscriber at Plainfield, or to JOHN B. MERRITT, agent, No. 19 John street, New York city, will be promptly attended to.

JOHN S. EDWARDS, Agent.

Plainfield, N. J. July 8, 1844.—tf

Orphan's Court.

Term of June, 1844.

John W. Craig, Administrator, &c. of Ezekiel Decamp, deceased.

Order to Limit Creditors on a Representation of Insolvency

The said Administrator having represented to the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex, under oath that the personal and real estate of the above named deceased, is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, The Court thereupon order and direct the said Administrator to give public notice to the Creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the above named Administrator their claims and demands against said estate, under oath or affirmation, within six months from this day, July 8th, 1844, by setting up a copy of this order in four of the most public places in the County of Essex, for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for the like period in one of the newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said deceased lived, for same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her said demand or claim, within the said space of time as aforesaid, being given or otherwise forestall, such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executor.

By the Court,

JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

30

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of April, 1844.

Furman F. Randolph, Executor, &c. of Joshua F. Randolph, deceased.

Decree to limit Creditors.

On application of the above named Executor, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Executor give public Notice to the Creditors of the t state of said Decedent, to bring in the debts and claims against the same, within one year from this day, April 16th, 1844, by setting upon a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the County of Essex for two months—and also by advertising the same in one of the Newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said Decedent lived, for same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her said, demand or claim, within the said space of time as aforesaid being given or otherwise forestall, such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executor.

By the Court,

30 JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

PLAINFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Summer Session will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of May ensuing, in the building lately occupied by Mr. Fairchild.

Terms per quarter, for day scholars.

Primary Course	$2 50
Writing, Arithmetic and Elementary Geography,	3 00
E. Grammar and Geography	3 50
Nat. Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, History, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Rhetoric, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c.	5 00
Extra Charges.	
Music on the Piano,	10 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	5 00

Professor D. S. Browne will give instruction on the Piano, and his son Alexander Hamilton Browne (member of the Brooklyn Institute) will instruct small classes in Drawing.

ISAAC CORIELL, Jr. Principal.

Plainfield, April 29, 1844.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

WEBSTER & MARSH,

HAVING recently added largely to their stock are prepared to offer a general assortment of New and Fashionable Goods,—Among which may be found a variety of colored and satin striped Balzorines—a few pieces of French Lawns, also a fresh supply of striped and plaid muslins, figured and plain delaines, French, English and Domestic Prints, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Spring Shawls of various kinds Gloves, Fringes, Parasols, Sun Shades, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery, &c. &c.

ALSO

A General Stock of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Drillings, Gambroons, Silk, Valentia and Marseilles Vestings, with a general assortment of Summer Stripes, Cottonades, &c. &c. &c.

May 6, 1844.

Tea, Tea, Tea,

THE best Young Hyson Tea that was ever sold in Plainfield for the price, which is only four shillings per pound.

ALSO,

A very superior Orange Pekoe Tea, for 6 shillings For sale by, DANIEL BULLMAN.

Plainfield, May 13, 1844.

Fresh Teas.

TEA Leetle better than the best that ever was sold in Plainfield, for the price, which is only 4 shillings per pound, it having been proved. Also Superior Young Hyson Tea for 5 shillings

—Also—Extra Superior Teas for 6, 7, 8, and 9 s.

May 20. H. A. CORY.

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

FOR White-Washing, yes, and Brushes to put it on with, for sale by D. BULLMAN.

March 25, 1844.

Bonnet Silks.

A Few Pieces of new and Fashionable style. Also a few more pieces of Balzorines, Satin striped Delaines, &c. &c. with a rich assortment of Sun Shades and Parasols. Opened this day by

WEBSTER & MARSH.

May 18.

Parasols and Sun Shades.

A Good Assortment, for sale by May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Just Received,

A FEW Pieces of Plain and Figured Silks, also Mousselaine de Laines, and Ginghams, very suitable for Ladies' Dresses at this season of the year. D. ULLMAN.

S. E. ARMS, M. D.

DENTAL SURGEON,

(A Few D ors East of the Court House,)

ELIZABETH-TOWN, N. J.

Dr. A. would apologise to his friends in Plainfield, that he has not at an earlier date, fulfilled his purpose of resuming his Professional visits to this place. Pressing engagements alone have prevented. He has now the pleasure of announcing, that he has made arrangements to be at J. W. Laing's Hotel, in Plainfield, on Thursday and Friday of each week, commencing on the 11th inst. for a few weeks to come. He will be happy to receive calls from any or all his former patrons, that he may have an opportunity of seeing that all his former *operations are sound and good.* This will be cheerfully done *without charge.*

As these visits must necessarily be limited, all those who desire operations for the preservation of their teeth, or the restoration of those they have lost, are requested to apply soon.

Plainfield, July 8, 1844.

Dr. Steelling's Pulmonary Syrup, Vegetable Antibilious Pills, Tonic Pills; and Healing Salve,

For Sale at the Printing Office.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

Proclamation

By DANIEL HAINES, Governor of the State of New Jersey.

Whereas, by an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, entitled "An act to provide for the election of Delegates to a Convention to prepare a Constitution for the government of this State, and for submitting the same to the people thereof for ratification or rejection;"—passed the 23d day of February, A. D. 1844, it is provided, "That as soon as the said Constitution shall have been deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, it shall be the duty of the Governor of this State for the time being, to cause the same to be published in each of the newspapers printed in this State for the space of six weeks successively, at least once in each week, for the information of the people."

And whereas, the Constitution agreed upon by the said Convention has been this day delivered to me in open convention by the President thereof, and by my direction deposited and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, in the words and figures following, that is to say:—

A Constitution

Agreed upon by the Delegates of the People of New Jersey, in Convention began at Trenton on the Fourteenth day of May, and continued to the Twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

We, the people of the State of New Jersey, grateful to Almighty God for the civil and religious liberty which He hath, so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations, do ordain and establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I.—Rights and Privileges.

1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people, and they have the right at all times to alter or reform the same whenever the public good may require it.

3. No persons shall be deprived of the inestimable priviledge of worshiping Almighty God in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience: nor under any pretence whatever be compelled to attend any place of worship contrary to his faith and judgment; nor shall any person be obliged to pay tithes, taxes, or other rates for building or repairing any church or churches, place or places of worship, or for the maintenance of any ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has deliberately and voluntary engaged to perform.

4. There shall be no establishment of one religious sect in preference to another; no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office of public trust and no person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles.

5. Every person may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speach or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous is true, and published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquited: and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the papers and things to be seized.

7. The right of the trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the legislature may authorize the trial of civil suits when the matter in dispute does not exceed fifty dollars, by a jury of six men.

8. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel in his defence.

9 No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offence, unless on the presentment and indictment of a grand Jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by jus ices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

10. No person shall, after acquittal, be tried for the same offence. All persons shall, before conviction, be unbiable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences, when the proof is evident or presumption great.

12. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

12. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

13. No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except in a manner prescribed by law.

14. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

15. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted.

16. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; but land may be taken for public highways as heretofore until the Legislature shall direct compensation to be made.

17. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any action, or on any judgment founded upon contract, unless in cases of fraud; nor shall any person be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

18. The people have a right freely to assemble together, to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for redress of grievances.

19. This enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE II.—Right of Suffrage.

1. Every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State one year, and of the county in which he claims his vote five months, next before the election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be elective by the people: *provided* that no person in the military, naval or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident of this state, by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within the State; and no pauper, idiot, insane person, or person convicted of a crime which now excludes him from being a witness, unless pardoned or restored by law to the right of suffrage, shall enjoy the right of an elector.

2. The legislature may pass laws to deprive persons of the right of suffrage who shall be convicted of bribery at elections.

ARTICLE III.—Distribution of the Powers of Government.

1. The powers of the government shall be divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive and judicial; and no person or persons belonging to, or constituting one of those departments, shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except as herein expressly provided.

ARTICLE IV.—Legislative.

SECTION I.

1. The legislative power of this state shall be vested in a Senate and General Assembly.

2. No person shall be a member of the Senate who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the state for four years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year, next before his election; and no person shall be a member of the General Assembly who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the state for two years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year next before his election; *provided* that no person shall be eligible as a member of either house of the legislature, who shall not be entitled to the right of suffrage.

3. Members of the Senate and General Assembly shall be elected yearly and every year, on the second Tuesday in October; and the two houses shall meet separately on the first Tuesday in January next after the said day of election, at which time of meeting, the Legislative year shall commence; but the time of holding such election may be altered by the legislature.

SECTION II.

1. The Senate shall be composed of one senator from each county in the state, elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, for three years.

2. As soon as the Senate shall meet after the first election to be held in pursuance of this constitution, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the members of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class at the expiration of the second year; and of the third class at the expiration of the third year; so that one class may be elected every year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, the persons elected to supply such vacancies shall be elected for the unexpired terms only.

SECTION III.

1. The General Assembly shall be composed of members annually elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, who shall be apportioned among the said counties as nearly as may be according to the number of their inhabitants. The present apportionment shall continue until the next census of the United States shall have been taken, and an apportionment of members of the General Assembly shall be made by the legislature at its first session after the next and every sub sequent enumeration or census; and when made shall remain unaltered until the other enumeration shall have been taken; provided that each county shall at all times be entitled to one member; and the whole number of members shall never exceed sixty.

SECTION IV.

1. Each house shall direct writs of election for supplying vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise, but if vacancies occur during the recess of the legislature, the writs may be issued by the governor, under such regulation as may be prescribed by law.

2. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own mem-

bers, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

3. Each house shall choose its own officers, determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, may expel a member.

4. Each houses all keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

5. Neither house shall, during the session of the legislature, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

6. All bills and joint resolutions shall be read three times in each house, before the final passage thereof; and no bill or joint resolution shall pass, unless there be a majority of all the members of each body personally present and voting during the several days and the yeas and nays of the members voting on such final passage shall be entered on the journal.

7. Members of the Senate & General Assembly shall receive a compensation for their services to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the state; which compensation shall not exceed the sum of three dollars per day for the period of forty days from the commencement of the session; and shall not exceed the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per day for the remainder of the session. When convened in extra session by the governor, they shall receive such sum as shall be fixed for the first forty days of the ordinary session. They shall also receive the sum of one dollar for every ten miles they shall travel, in going to and returning from their place of meeting, on the most usual route. The president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Assembly shall in addition to their other allowances, receive an additional compensation, equal to one-third of their per diem allowance as members.

8 Members of the Senate and General Assembly shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sitting of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SECTION V.

1. No member of the Senate or General Assembly shall, during the time for which he was elected, be nominated or appointed by the governor or by the legislature in joint meeting, to any civil office under the authority of the state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments thereof shall have been increased, during such time.

2. If any member of the Senate or General Assembly shall be elected to represent the state in the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, and shall accept thereof, or shall accept of any office or appointment under the government of the United States, his seat in the legislature of this state shall thereby be vacated.

3. No Justice of the supreme court, nor judge of any other court, sheriff, justice of the peace, or any person or persons possessed of any office or profit under the government of this state shall be entitled to a seat either in the Senate or in the General Assembly: but on being elected and taking his seat his office shall be considered vacant: and no person holding any office under the government of the United States shall be entitled to a seat in either house.

SECTION VI.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Assembly, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as in other bills.

2. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but for appropriations made by law.

3. The credit of the state shall not be directly or indirectly loaned in any case whatsoever.

4. The legislature shall not, in any manner, create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, of the state, which shall singly or in the aggregate with any previous debts or liabilities at any time exceed one hundred thousand dollars, except for the purpose of war, or to repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by a law for some single object or work to be distinctly specified therein, which law shall provide the ways and means, exclusive of loans, to pay the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within thirty-five years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be irrepealable until such debt or liability, and the interest thereon, are fully paid and discharged; and no such law shall take effect until it shall at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received the sanction of a majority of all the voters cast for and against it at such election; and all money to be raised by the authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object stated therein, and to the payment of the debt thereby created. This section shall not be construed to relate to any money that has been, or may be, deposited with this state by the government of the United States.

SECTION VII.

1. No divorce shall be granted by the legislature.

2. No lottery shall be authorized by this state; and no ticket in any lottery not authorized by a law of this state shall be bought or sold within the state.

3. The legislature shall not pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or depriving a party of a remedy for enforcing a contract which existed when the contract was made.

4. To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same act such things as have no proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title.

5. The style of this state shall begin in the following style, "Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey."

6. The fund for the support of free schools, and all money, stock, and other property which may thereafter be appropriated for that purpose, or received into the treasury under the provisions of any law heretofore passed to augment the same, shall be securely invested, and remain a perpetual fund; and the income thereof, except so much as it may be deemed expedient to apply to an increase of the capital, shall be annually appropriated to the support of public schools, for the equal benefit of all the people of the state; and it shall not be competent for the legislature to borrow, appropriate, or use the said fund or any part thereof, for any other purpose, under any pretence whatever.

7. No private or special law shall be passed authorizing the sale of any lands belonging in whole or in part to a minor or minors or other persons who may at the time be under any legal disability to act for themselves.

8. The assent of three-fifths of the members elected to each house shall be requisite to the passage of every law for granting, continuing, altering amending, or renewing charters for banks or in any corporations; and all such charters shall be limited to a term not exceeding twenty years.

9 Individuals or private corporations shall not be authorized to take private property for public use, without just compensation first made to the owners.

10 The legislature may vest in the circuit court or courts of common pleas within the several counties of this state chancery powers, so far as relates to the foreclosure of mortgages, and sale of mortgaged premises.

SECTION VIII.

1. Members of the legislature shall before they enter on the duties of their respective offices take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of New Jersey, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of senator (or member of the General Assembly as the case may be) according to the best of my ability."

And members elect of the Senate or General Assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

ARTICLE V.—**Executive.**

SEC. 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a Governor.

2. The Governor shall be elected by the legal voters of this State. The person having the highest number of votes shall be the Governor: but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the votes of a majority of the members of both houses in joint meeting. Contested elections for the office of Governor shall be determined in such manner as the legislature shall direct by law. The term of office of Governor elected by the people, such election shall be held at the time when and at the places where the people shall respectively vote for members of the legislature.

3. The Governor shall hold his office for three years to commence on the third Tuesday of January next ensuing the election for Governor by the people, and to end on the Monday preceding the third Tuesday of January, three years thereafter. He shall be incapable of holding that office for three years next after his term of service shall have expired; and no appointments or nominations to office shall be made by the governor during the last week of his said term.

4. The Governor shall be not less than thirty years of age, and shall have been for twenty years, at least, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this state seven years next before his election, unless he shall have been absent during that time of the public business of the United States or of this state.

5. The Governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

6. He shall be commander-in-chief of all the military and naval forces of the state; he shall have power to convene the legislature whenever in his opinion public necessity requires it; he shall give information to the legislature, at the opening of each session, and at such other times as he may deem necessary, the condition of the state, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and grant, under the great seal of the state, commissions to all officers as shall be required to be commissioned.

7. Every bill which shall have passed both houses of the legislature, shall be presented to the governor he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, a majority of the whole number of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent together with the objections, to the other house by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved of by a majority of the whole number of that house, it shall become a law: but, in neither house shall the vote be taken on the same day on which the bill shall be returned to it; and in all cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor, within five days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

8. No member of congress, or person holding an office under the United States, or this state, shall exercise the office of Governor; and in case the Governor, or person administering the government shall accept any office under the United States or this state, his office of Governor shall thereupon be vacant.

9. The Governor or person administering the government, shall have power to suspend the collection of fines and forfeitures; and to grant reprieves, to extend until the expiration of a time not exceeding ninety days after conviction; but this power shall not extend to cases of impeachment.

10. The Governor, or person administering the Government, the Chancellor, and the six Judges of the court of errors and appeals, or a major part of them, of whom the Governor, or person administering the Government, shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures and grant pardons, after conviction, in all cases except impeachment.

11. The Governor and all other civil officers of this state shall be liable to impeachment for misdemeanor in office during their continuance in office, and for two years thereafter.

12. In case of the death, resignation, or removal from office of the Governor, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the Senate, and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the House of Assembly, for the time being, until another governor shall be elected and qualified; but in such case another governor shall be chosen at the next election for members of the state legislature, unless such death, resignation or removal shall occur within thirty days immediately preceding such next election, in which case a governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding election for members of the legislature. When a vacancy happens during the recess of the legislature, in any office which is to be filled by the governor and senate, or by the legislature in joint meeting, the governor shall fill such vacancy and the commission shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislature, unless a successor shall be sooner appointed; when a vacancy happens in the office of clerk or surrogate of any county, the governor shall fill such vacancy, and the commission shall expire when a successor is elected and qualified.

13. In case of the impeachment of the governor, his absence from the state, or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate; and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly for the time being, until the governor absent or impeached shall return or be acquitted, or until the disqualification or inability shall cease, or until a new governor be elected and qualified.

14. In case of a vacancy in the office of governor, from any other cause than those herein enumerated, or in case of the death of the governor elect before he is qualified into office, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the Senate or speaker of the house of Assembly, as above provided for, until a new governor be elected and qualified

ARTICLE VI.—**Judiciary.**

SECTION I.

1. The Judicial power shall be vested in a court of errors and appeals in the last resort in all causes, as heretofore; a court for the trial of impeachments; a court of chancery; a prerogative court; a supreme court,; circuit courts, and such inferior courts as now exist, and as may hereafter be established by law; which the supreme courts the legislature may alter or abolish as the public good shall require.

SECTION II.

1. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, and six judges, or a major part of them; which judges are to be appointed for six years. Immediately after the court shall first assemble, the six judges shall arrange themselves in such manner that the seat of one of them shall be vacated every year, in order that thereafter one judge may be annually appointed.

2. Such of the six judges as shall attend the court shall receive respectively, a *per diem* compensation, to be provided by law.

3. The secretary of state shall be clerk of this court.

5. When an appeal from an order or decree shall be heard, the chancellor shall inform the court, in writing, of the reasons for his order or decree; but he shall not sit as a member, or have a voice in the hearing or final sentence.

6. When a writ of error shall be brought, no justice who has given a judicial opinion in the cause, in favor of or against any error complained of, shall sit as a member, or have a voice on the hearing, or of its affirmance or reversal; but the reasons for such opinion shall be assigned to the court in writing.

SECTION III.

1. The House of Assembly shall have the sole power of impeaching, by a vote of a majority of all the members; and all impeachments shall be tried by the Senate: the members when sitting for that purpose, to be on oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of all the members of the Senate.

2. Any judicial officer impeached shall be suspended from exercising his office until he acquittal.

3. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and to disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, profit, or trust under this state; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, and punishment, according to law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

SECTION IV.

1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor.

2. The chancellor shall be the ordinary, or surrogate general, and judge of the prerogative court.

3. All persons aggrieved by any order, sentance, or decree of the orphan's court, may appeal from the same, or from any part thereof, to the prerogative court; but such order, sentence or decree, shall not be removed into the supreme court, or circuit court, if the subject matter thereof be within the jurisdiction of the orphan's court.

4. The secretary of state shall be the register of the prerogative court, and shall perform the duties required of him by law in that respect.

SECTION V

1. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices. The number of associate justices may be increased or decreased by law, but shall never be less than two.

2. The circuit courts shall be held in every county of this state, by one or more of the justices of the supreme court, or judge appointed for that purpose: and shall in all cases within the county, except in those of a criminal nature, have common law jurisdiction concurrent with the supreme court, and final judgment of a circuit court may be docketed in the supreme court, and shall operate as a judgment obtained in the supremecourt, from the time of such docketing.

3. Final judgments in any circuit court may be brought by writ of error into the supreme court, or directly into the court of errors and appeals.

SECTION VI.

1. There shall be no more than five judges of the inferior court of common pleas in each of the counties in this state after the term of the judges of said court now in office shall terminate. The judge for each county shall be appointed every year, and no more, except to fill vacancies, which shall be for the unexpired term only.

2. the commissions for the first appointments of judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the, first day of April next: and all subsequent commissions for judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April in every successive year, except commissions to fill vacancies, which shall bear date and take effect when issued.

SECTION VII

1. There may be elected under this constitution two, and not more than five, justices of the peace in each of the townships of the several counties of this state, and in each of the wards, in cities that may vote in wards. When a township or ward contains two thousand inhabitants or less it may have two justices: when it contains more than two thousand inhabitants, and not more than four thousand, it may have four justices; and when it contains more than four thousand inhabitants, it may have five justices: provided, that when any townships not voting in wards, contains more than seven thousand inhabitants, such township may have an additional justice for each additional three thousand inhabitants above four thousand.

2. The population of the townships in the several counties of the state and of the several wards shall be ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States, until the legislature shall provide, by law, some other mode of ascertaining it.

ARTICLE VII.—*Appointing Power and Tenure of Office*

SECTION I.—**Militia Officers.**

1. The Legislature shall provide by law for enrolling, organizing, and arming the militia.

2. Captains, subalterns, and non-commissioned officers shall be elected by the members of their respective companies.

3. Field officers of regiments, independent battalions, and squadrons shall be elected by the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, battalions or squadrons.

4. Brigadier generals shall be elected by the field officers of their respective brigades.

5. Major generals shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

6. The Legislature shall provide, by law, the time and manner of electing militia officers, and of certifying their elections to the governor, who shall grant their commissions and determine their rank, when not determined by law; and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office but by the sentence of a court martial, pursuant to law.

7. In case the electors of subalterns, captains, or field officers shall refuse or neglect to make such elections, the governor shall have power to appoint such officers, and to fill all vacancies caused by such refusal or neglect.

8. Brigade inspectors shall be chosen by the field officers of the respective brigades.

9. The governor shall appoint the adjutant general, quarter-master general, and all other militia officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in this constitution.

10. Major generals, brigadier generals, and commanding officers of regiments, independent battalions, and squadrons shall appoint the staff officers of their divisions, brigades, regiments, independent battalions and squadrons, respectively.

SECTION II.—**Civil Officers.**

Justices of the supreme court, chancellor, and judges of the court of errors and appeals, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The justices of the supreme court and chancellor shall hold their offices for the term of seven years: shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointments; and they shall hold no other office under the government of this state or of the United States.

2. Judges of the courts of common pleas shall be appointed by the Senate and General Assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for five years;—but when appointed to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only.

3. The state treasurer and the keeper and inspectors of the state prison shall be appointed by the Senate and General Assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors shall be qualified into office.

4. The attorney general, prosecutors of the pleas, clerks of the supreme court, clerk of the court of chancery, and secretary of state, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

5. The law reporter shall be appointed by the justices of the supreme court, or a majority of them and the chancery reporter shall be appointed by the chancellor

They shall hold their offices for five years.

6. Clerks and surrogates shall be appointed or elected by the people of their respective counties, at the annual elections for members of the General Assembly.

7. Sheriffs and Coroners shall be elected annually, by the people of their respective counties, at the annual elections for members of the General Assembly.

They may be re-elected for three years in succession, but no longer; after which, three years must elapse before they can be again capable of serving in the office of sheriff or coroner. The sheriffs shall, at the annual meeting of the townships in the several counties of the state, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards, in such manner, and under such regulations, as may be hereafter prescribed by law.

They shall be commissioned for the county, and their commissions shall bear date and take effect on the first day of May next after their election.

They shall hold their offices for three years;—except when elected to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only; *provided*, that the commission of any sheriff or coroner in office at the time of ceasing to reside in the township in which he was elected.

The first election for justices of the peace shall take place at the next annual town meetings of the townships in the several counties of the state and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards.

9. All other officers, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by law, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the Senate; and shall hold their offices for the time prescribed by law.

10. All civil officers elected or appointed pursuant to the provisions of this constitution shall be commissioned by the governor.

11. The term of office of all officers elected or appointed pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, except when otherwise directed, shall commence on the day of the date of their commissions; and no commission for any office shall bear date prior to the expiration of the term of the incumbent of said office.

ARTICLE VIII.—**General Provisions.**

SEC. 1. The Secretary of state shall be ex officio an auditor of the accounts of the treasurer, and as such shall be his duty to assist the legislature in the annual examination of the accounts of said accounts, and otherwise provided by law.

2. The seal of the state shall be kept by the governor or person administering the government and used by him officially; and shall be called the great seal of the State of New Jersey.

3. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of New Jersey, sealed with the great seal, signed by the governor or person administering the government, and countersigned by the secretary of state, and shall run thus: "The State of New Jersey to all to whom these presents shall come:" All writs shall be in the name of the state; and all indictments shall conclude in the following manner, viz: "against the peace of this state, the government and dignity of the same."

4. This constitution shall take effect and go into operation on the second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

ARTICLE IX.—**Amendments.**

Any specific amendment or amendments to the constitution may be proposed in the Senate or General Assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such amendment or amendments, or the substance thereof, shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature then next to be chosen, and shall be published, for three months previous to the time of such choice, in at least one newspaper of each county, if any be published therein; and if in the legislature next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments, or any of them, shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments, or such of them as may have been agreed to as aforesaid by the two legislatures, to the people, in such manner and at such time, at least four months after the adjournment of the legislature as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people, at a special election to be held for that purpose only, shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, or any of them, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the legislature voting thereon, such amendment or amendments so approved and ratified, shall become part of the constitution: provided, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people by the legislature oftener than once in five years.

ARTICLE X.—**Schedule.**

That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the constitution of this State, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained that—

SEC. 1. The common law and the statute laws now in force, not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation or be altered or repealed by the legislature; and all writs, actions, causes of action, prosecutions, contracts, claims, and rights of individuals and of bodies politic, and of the state, shall continue unaffected by the operation of this constitution, and all indictments which shall have been found, or which may hereafter be found, for any crime or offence committed before the adoption of the constitution, may be proceeded on as if no change had taken place. The several courts of law and equity, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue with the like powers and jurisdiction as if this constitution had not been adopted.

2. All officers now filling any office or appointment, shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, according to their several commissions or appointments unless by this constitution it is otherwise directed.

3. The present governor, chancellor and ordinary or surrogate general, and treasurer, shall continue in office until successors elected or appointed under the constitution shall be sworn or affirmed into office.

4. In case of the death, resignation, or disability of the present governor, the person who may be vice president of Council at the time of the adoption of the constitution shall continue in office, and administer the government, until a governor shall have been elected and sworn or affirmed into office under this constitution.

5. The present governor, or in case of his death or disability to act, the vice president of Council together with the present secretary of state, and the Council and Secretary of state, shall constitute a board of state canvassers, in the manner now provided by law, for the purpose of ascertaining and declaring the result of the ensuing election for members of the House of Representatives, and electors of President and Vice President.

6. The board shall meet, if the votes for governor, at the next ensuing election, shall be transmitted to the secretary of State; the votes counted and the election declared in the manner now provided by law in the case of the election of Electors of President and Vice President.

7. The election of clerks and surrogates in these counties in which the courts of common pleas and oyer and terminer shall exercise previous to the general election of eighteen hundred and forty-five, shall be held at the general election next ensuing the adoption of the constitution: Provided, that the said election shall be ascertained in the manner now provided by law for the election of sheriffs.

8. The elections for the year eighteen hundred and forty-four shall take place as now provided by law.

9. It shall be the duty of the legislature to fill all vacancies in office happening between the adoption of this constitution and the first session of the Senate, and not otherwise provided for, and the commissions shall expire at the end of the first session of the Senate, or when successors shall be elected or appointed, and qualified.

10. The restriction of the pay of members of the legislature, after forty days from the commencement of the session, shall not be applied to the first legislature convened under this constitution.

11. Clerks of counties shall be clerks of the inferior courts of common pleas and quarter sessions of the several counties, and perform the duties and be subject to the regulations now required of them by law, until otherwise ordered by the legislature.

12. The legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

Done in Convention, at the State House in Trenton, on the twenty-second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the sixty-eighth. [L. S.] JEREMIAH BRADLEY,

President of the Convention.

WILLIAM PATERSON, Secretary.

TH. J. SAUNDERS, Assistant Sec'y.

Now, therefore, I, DANIEL HAINES, Governor of the state of New Jersey, have caused, and by these presents do cause the said Constitution to be published, and the seal of the state to be affixed thereto.

Given under my hand and privy seal, at the city of Trenton, this twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

DANIEL HAINES.

Plainfield Union.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON P. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted and forbidden, and charged accordingly.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL

MR. WOOD begs to inform his patrons and the Public that the Summer Term of this School will commence on Monday, the 22d of April.

The course of Instruction will embrace all the branches of an English Education and also those preparatory to admission into College. In order to increase the efficiency of this establishment, Mr. Wood has secured the services of Mr. Adolphus A. M. Trinity College, Dublin, and McCollum, A. M. Trinity College, Dublin, and Monsieur Jean O. Maurlac, a native of France. These gentlemen are eminently qualified to give instruction, Mr. McCollum in the Classics and higher branches of Mathematics and Natural Science, and Monsieur Maurlac in the French and Spanish Languages.

The same attention not only to the literary but the intellectual and moral improvement of the pupils, which has given so much satisfaction will be continued.

Terms for Junior Class per Qr. $4,00
" Senior Class, 6 00
An extra charge for modern Languages.

April 15, 1844.—6m.

Just Published, and For Sale at the Printing Office,

The Lord's Day, *or*
The First Day of the week proved to be the Christian Sabbath,
in a Sermon,
BY REV. DR. BLACKMORE.
Price six cents.

WOOL CARDING

DONE at the Plainfield Factory at 6 cts. per lb. Cash. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All wool left at Alfred Berry's Store, Plainfield, will be returned there when carded.

Also, Wool carded and spun into Stocking Yarn, Carpet Yarn, or for Blankets, Cloth, &c. at the following prices.

Stocking Yarn, double twisted and reeled, 2s. per lb.
Yarn for Blankets or Carpets, 1s. 3d. per lb.
Yarn for Cloth, Warp and Filling, 1s. 6d. per lb.
Also, HAT BODIES of all qualities made of Wool, for sale, or manufactured to order.

May 20, 1844.—6m THOS. STEAD.

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

ON and after Monday, 18th of March, 1844, The Passenger Train will leave Somerville, at 8 A. M. and 4 1-2 P. M. and

Leave New York by N. J. Railroad, 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.; By Steamboat at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.

The Freight Train will run every day

Leave Somerville at 4 1-2 o'clock, A. M.

The Leave New York, at 11 A. M. by Steamboat.

☞ Persons wishing their freight to go directly through, will have it put on board of the 1 o'clock boat, as all freight will go directly through by that line; other trains not taking freight. The Company will offer the usual of this boat to take all the freight that arrives at Elizabethport. Rates of Freight reduced to summer prices on after April 1st.

COMMUTATION TABLE.

From Ist, *To be paid in advance*
Between Somerville or Boundbrook and Elizabethport, $50 per year, or 30 for 6 months.
Between Plainfield, Scotch Plains and Elizabethport, $40 a year, or 24 for six months.
Between Westfield and Elizabethport, $30 a year or 18 for six months.

The long established
Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary.
JACKSON POUND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he continues the above business at his old stand—where he keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Large Bread, Light Bread, Crackers, Rods Crackers, Milk Biscuit, Pilot Bread, Sugar Crackers, Cassines of all kinds, &c. &c. at Wholesale and Retail, on cheap terms to be obtained elsewhere, and many thanks for all custom.

Any person having any claims or demands against the subscriber, for blacksmithing, printing, shoeing, tailoring, sewing, mowing, cutting corn, hay, oats, feed, else tavern, doctor's and lawyer's bills, and all other demands whatsoever, are requested to present them for settlement without delay.

Those indebted to the subscriber will not put them selves out of the way to pay up their accounts, but when convenient he would like to have it, and will take in produce, corn, oats, wood or cash, or any thing else which they have to spare. He hopes here after none will ask him for trust, as he intends to do a cash business, and nothing else in any way.

☞ J. P. forbids any one to trust him without his written order.

Dec. 25, 1843.—ly*

DAISY BUTTONS, and LADIES' FANCY CUFFS, a Good Assortment just received by WEBSTER & MARSH.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

New Jersey Supreme Court, Fi. Fa. &c.
James Wilson vs. Jonathan Osborn, Junr. and Alexander Wilson.
New Jersey Supreme Court, Essex.
William E. Johnson vs. the same.
New Jersey Supreme Court, Essex. Fi. Fa. &c.
The Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company, vs. the same.

BY Virtue of the above stated writs of fieri facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue at Sutton's Hotel, in Scotch Plains, on the 10th day of August next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. the following described Lots of Land and Premises, situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield, county of Essex, and State of New Jersey. First all that Lot of Land described in a deed from Polly Wilson to the defendants, Begins at a stake in an angle of Ezekiel Wilcox's Land near what is called the Cat-tail, thence running north 48 deg. west on the said Ezekiel Wilcox's line 7 chains and 10 links to a hickory sapling, thence south 42 deg. west 11 chains and 70 links to a heap of stones, thence south 48 deg. east 2 chains and 10 links to a heap of stones in the line of the aforesaid belong to Alex. Wilson and J. Osborn, owned by said Alex. Wilson and J. Osborn, Junr.—thence north 42 deg. east on the line of said Wilson & Osborn, and the line of said Polly Wilson 11 chains and 7 links to the place of beginning, containing two and a half acres of Land.

The 2d Lot as the same conveyed to said defendants by Thomas Hubbard in A. D. 18, and in said deed is described as follows, "said tract is part of that tract which Hetfield dec'd purchased of Peter Clark and wife, and conveyed by deed dated 11th of October, 1802, to Jacob Ludlum, Esquire Paul Hill and Joseph Dally Wilcox and is part of Jacob Ludlum's mountain place which he purchased of his mother-in-law, Elizabeth Ludlum, and by the said Jacob Ludlum sold and conveyed by deed to Ahner Keeler now deceased, dated 9th March 1792, containing 3 acres more or less.

The 3d Lot situate in the city of Newark is the same described in a deed by J. Osborn, jr. by H. Burnet, sheriff, recorded in Book U 3 of deeds page 389, beginning on the northerly line of Garden street at a point 250 feet distant westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said line with the westerly line of Prospect street, thence running (1) north 33 deg. east 111 feet, thence (2) north 57 deg. west, 50 feet thence (3) south 33 deg. west 111 feet to said Garden street, thence (4) along said Garden street south 59 deg. east 50 feet to the place of beginning.

The 4th Lot is the same conveyed to defendants by D. B. Coles and wife, by deed recorded in Book E. 3 of deeds, page 340, &c. estate in Westfield aforesaid, being as designated on the map of the commissioners for dividing the Real Estate of James Coles deceased, as lot No. 5, and situate on the west side of Lot No. 4 in said division, and on the east side of Lot No. 6, and a heap of stones, thence south 75 deg. west 1 chain and 81 links to a stone & heap at the top of the rocks, being Rockingham or Sinsbury corner, thence south 40 deg. west 4 chains to a black oak with stones around it, thence south 66 1-2 deg. west 5 chains and 45 links to a stone & heap, thence south 64 1-2 deg. west 3 chains and 70 links to a stone & heap standing a little south 57 deg. west 35 links to a stone & heap being a corner thence the re-joining the line of Lot No. 6 north 9 deg. west 6 chains and 75 links to a stone & heap being another corner of lot No. 6, the north 82 1-2 deg. east 75 links to a corner of Stephen Crane's land, thence along the line of said Crane north 50 deg. east 14 chains and 50 links to a corner of lot No. 4, thence along the line of lot No. 4 south 12 deg. east 7 chains and 75 links to the beginning, containing 10 acres more or less.

The 5th Lot is the same conveyed to the defendants by Rodney Wilbur and wife by deed recorded in Book G 3 of deeds, page 30 &c. estate in the townships of New Providence and Westfield, beginning at the corner of Stephen Crane's land, thence running North 53 1-4 deg. east 11 chains and 66 links thence north 45 deg. east, 10 chains, thence north 47 deg. east 12 chains, thence north 44 deg. east 5 chains thence running north 50 deg. west 2 chains and 72 links, thence north 27 1-2 deg. west 4 chains and 68 links, thence south 30 1-2 deg. west 7 chains and 20 links, thence south 64 deg. west 1 chain and 40 links, thence south 52 deg. west 14 chains and 05 links, thence south 60 deg. west 10 chains and 6 links, thence south 35 1-4 deg. west 15 chains and 95 links, thence south 43 deg. east 15 chains and 50 links to the place of beginning, containing 41 acres and 25 100 and 300 000 parts of a hundred of Land, more or less.

The 6th Lot is the same described in a deed from Daniel Hatfield, jr. and wife to Rachel Crowell recorded in Book S 5 of Deeds page 531 situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a stake being the east corner of E. Osborn's Lot, thence North 45 deg. west and leading to the corner of a pine 7 chains to a stake by the side of the road leading to Plainfield thence north 44 deg. east along said road 75 links to a stone near the Yeakes by the side of the road leading to Scotch Plains, thence along said road south 44 deg. east 2 chains and 50 links to a stone and corner of said Osborn's land, thence along his line south 44 deg. west 7 chains and 90 links to the place of beginning containing 1 1-4 hundredths of an acre more or less.

The 7th Lot situate in Westfield aforesaid is the same described in a deed from E. M. Vermeule and wife to Jacob Ludlum, jr. recorded in Book P 5 of deeds page 53 situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a stake being the east corner of E. Osborn's Lot, thence North 45 deg. west and leading to the corner of a pine 7 chains to a stake by the side of the road leading to Plainfield thence north 44 deg. east along said road 75 links to a stone near the Yeakes by the side of the road leading to Scotch Plains, thence along said road south 44 deg. east 2 chains and 50 links to a stone and corner of said Osborn's land, thence along his line south 44 deg. west 7 chains and 90 links to the place of beginning containing 1 1-4 hundredths of an acre more or less.

The 8th Lot situate in Westfield aforesaid is the same described in a deed from Frazee Coles and Rebecca Runyon to defendants recorded in Book H 4 of deeds page 37 &c. estate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a corner of a lot formerly Abner Reeder's, thence running with the line formerly said Reeder's north 43 deg. east 7 chains and 90 links to a stake & heap, thence south 47 deg. east 7 chains and 90 links to a stake & heap by the side of the aforesaid road, thence with the road south 42 deg. west 16 chains and 60 links to a stake in the line formerly Henry Frazee's, thence with the line formerly said Henry Frazee's north 47 deg. west 8 chains and 42 links to a small oak bush being a corner of said Frazee, thence with the line formerly by said Frazee and others, south 43 deg. east 19 chains to a stake & heap, thence formerly Samuel Hartley's south 47 deg. west 7 chains and 90 links to a stake with his line south 3 deg. east 12 chains and 25 links to an old rock oak stump being another corner formerly of said Darby and is now Dennis Cahoon's line, thence with said line south 47 deg. west south 57 deg. west 10 chains and 82 links, thence north 42 deg. west 3 chains and 16 links to the beginning, containing 20 1-4 acres and 14 rods of land, more or less.

The 9th Lot is the same described in a deed from John B. Denman and wife to the defendants recorded in Book P. 3 of deeds page 110 &c. estate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a corner of lands of Recompense Stansbury and Recompense S. Darby, thence south 85 deg. west 23 chains and 50 links to a stone planted as a corner, thence north 43 deg. east 24 chains and 50 links to a heaped stones, thence south 27 deg. east 17 chains and 37 links to the place of beginning, containing 23 acres and one quarter more or less.

The 10th Lot is the same described in a deed from Laing Webster and wife to J. Osborn, jr. recorded in Book G page 186, situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a stake by the side of the road leading from Scotch Plains to Elizabethtown, being L. M. Vermule's corner, thence with said Vermule's line south 45 deg. east 2 chains 19 1-2 links to a stake in Noah Parse's line being another corner of Vermule's Lot, thence with said Parse's line north 45 deg. 20 min. east, 81 links to a stake being a corner of Wm. Marsh's Lot, thence with said Marsh's line north 45 deg. west 2 chains 16 links to the side of the road aforesaid being another of Marsh's corners, thence with the road south 45 deg. 35 min. west 81 links to the place of beginning, 17 3-4 hundredths of an acre more or less.

The 11th Lot situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at the north corner of Levi and Zopher Hetfield's lot, thence south east with their line and J. Osborn's jun. 2 chains and 25 links, thence north east 75 links to a corner of land formerly of E. R. Frazee, thence with the line of said lot north west 2 chains and 25 links to the road, thence southwest with the road 75 links to the place of beginning, being the house and lot where said Osborn resides.

Also a lot beginning at a stone near the blacksmith shop, the corner of the last mentioned lot by the side of the road, thence south 42 1-2 deg. east along said road 207 feet, thence south 27 deg east still with said road 551 feet to a corner of Noah Parse's land, thence south 42 1-2 deg. west with said Parse's line 325 feet to a corner of said Parse, thence north 45 deg. west 778 feet to the nother corner of said Parse and J. D. Frazee, thence north and 44 deg. east and along the said Frazee, G. Allen and J. Osborn jr. 447 feet to the place of beginning—excepting and reserving therefrom a lot belonging to William Hand 57 feet front on the road 149 feet deep.

Also one lot and house, beginning at a corner formerly of Ezra Miller's lot by the side of the road leading to Rahway, thence south with the line of said Mill r's lot 44 deg. west 160 feet to a stake in Erastus Miller's line, thence with his line north 37 deg. west 60 feet to a stake being D. Shotwell's corner (formerly,) thence with the line of said lot north 44 deg. E. 160 to a stake by the side of the said road another corner of the lot formerly of Shotwell's, thence with the line of the road south 37 deg. east 60 feet to the place of beginning.

Also, a lot of land about 80 links square more or less, in rear of lot owned by Levi and Zopher Hetfield and adjoining J. Osborn, jr.'s house lot on the south side being a part of said Osborn's garden.

WILLIAM A. BALDWIN.

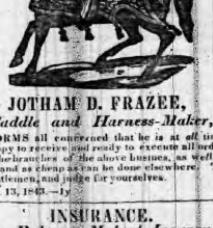
June 8, 1844. 2tds.

This sale stands adjourned to the 29th day of August inst. at the same place and hour.

WM. A. BALDWIN, Sheriff.

August 10, 1844.

Come away to the established
SADDLERY WAREHOUSE
Corner of Main and Cherry Sts. Plainfield, N. J.
And encourage Home Industry.



JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,
Saddle and Harness-Maker,

INFORMS all concerned that he is at *all* times happy to wait upon them and ready to execute all orders in all the branches of the above busines, as well, as quick, and as cheap as can be done elsewhere. Try us gentlemen, and judge for yourselves.

Nov. 13, 1843.—ly

INSURANCE.
The Rahway Mutual Insurance Fire Company,

ARE prepared to effect Insurance on Buildings, Wares and Merchandize, either Mutually or Annually, on as favourable terms as any similar institution.

ROBT. B. LEE, Secretary.
JOHN O. LEFFERTS, President.

☞ Office at the Store of Jackson Freeman & Co.

(34:1y)

☞ ROBT. ANDERSON is the Surveyor for Plainfield. Augt 21, 1843.

A New and Valuable Invention.

THE Subscribers have now in operation at Forces Mill, near Plainfield,

A Newly-constructed Water-Wheel

called Ensekrs, or Ensekr found it,—which for simplicity, durability has no equal. It is entirely different in its construction and mode of operation; and will do more work with a given quantity of water than any other wheel, the water is not exerted till after it has done its work, and will be used in the best advantage, are requested to call and examine for themselves. And all who wish to purchase the right of using the same, are referred to ABEL GREENLEAF at Williamsburg; Long Island—or to L. M. FORCE, Plainfield, N. J.

The Subscriber having one of the above Wheels in use has now 20 feet of head, 24's of boards in 40 minutes, and can have 100 feet in 11 minutes, and as time is money, he will deduct 25 per cent. from the old prices, to all who pay cash when the work is done, but to old customers and others he will give a credit of 60 days—all accounts not settled for after that time, cash is not paid down.

L. M. FORCE.

Plainfield, March 4, 1844.

Bonnet Silks.

A FEW Pieces of new and Fashionable style; Also a few more pieces of Fashionable Bonnet Ribbons, called Delaines, &c. &c. with a rich assortment of Sun Shades and Parasols. Opened this day by

May 18 WEBSTER & MARSH.

Saturday Afternoon.

[A PICTURE.]

By N. P. Willis.

I love to look on a scene like this,
Of wild and careless play,
And persuade myself that I am not old,
And my locks are not yet gray;
For it stirs the blood in an old man's heart,
And makes his pulses fly,
To catch the thrill of a happy voice,
And the light of a pleasant eye.

I have walked the world for fourscore years;
And they say that I am old,
And my heart is ripe for the reaper, Death,
And my years are well nigh told.
It is very true; it is very true;
I'm old, and I 'bide my time;
But my heart will leap at a scene like this
And I shall renew my prime.

Play on, play on; I'm with you there,
In the midst of your merry ring;
I can feel the thrill of the daring jump,
And rush of the breathless swing.
I hide with you in the fragrant hay,
And I whoop the smothered call,
And my feet slip up on the tawdy floor,
And I care not for toe fall.

I am willing to die when my time shall come,
And I shall be glad to go;
For the world at best is a weary place,
And my pulse is getting low;
But the grave is dark, and the heart will fail
In treading its gloomy way;
And it wiles my heart from its dreariness,
To see the young so gay.

Mrs. John Smith.

"Shrewsbury," said my friend John Smith to me, "is a really delightful place—on a fine morning when the offing is covered with fishing craft like white sails form a pretty contrast to the bright blue of the sky, and to the waves green and sparkling as emeralds, which laugh around the tiny barks. I assure you 'tis one of the pleasant-at things in the world to stand on the shore and watch the manœuvrings of the minature fleets, and still pleasanter to take a little boat, with your fishing tackle on board, and row into the midst of them. 'Tis true, they'll laugh at your awkwardness, but then you know as long as a hearty laugh is raised, it matters not at whose expense."

I was perfectly charmed and delighted at my friend John Smith's eloquence, (by the way he had appended Junior to the end of his patronymic by way of distinction from one or two other cousins of the same name,) for he was naturally taciturn; but the poor fellow was half out of his wits at the thoughts of matrimony, into which blissful state he had been entered about three weeks, and he was truly attached to his wife—as strongly perhaps as to the use of Eau de Cologne and Otto of Roses. I was therefore inclined to believe that Shrewsbury possessed some parallel power to that which the angel exercised over Ba'aam's monitor. I told him so and added—

"We must certainly take my cousin, Mrs. Smith, to go to this place, to afford another subject, for the mirth of its amphibious inhabitants."

On the next day you might have "seen us on our winding way"—every thing was prepared for the jaunt: and we arrived without any bursting of boilers, in due time at our place of destination.

"Deuce take all the steamboats," grumbled my friend John Smith, Jun., as he applied a bottle of ether to his nose. "The clattering of the wheels, and the whizz ng of the steam, is positively worse than being shut up with a dozen French milleners!"

We landed from the object of this direful tirade, and ordered our trunks and Mrs. Smith's 10 bandboxes to the hotel, so well known in the annals of watering excursions. It was crowded as usual with strangers, but only one person was recognized as an acquaintance either by my friend or by myself: that was the pleasant, good humored, really handsome phiz of Jerry Watson, who, as the world goes, was as clever a fellow as need to be met with, and like my friend Smith was susceptible of the tender penchant; so much so, that he never could bestir himself on his numerous favorites should be the future Mrs. Watson. He greeted us cordially, and introduced us form to the blooming bride, whose cheek he gracefully kissed, as he saluted her with wishes for health and connubial happiness. Poor Smith! never shall I forget the "rouge et noir" expression of his countenance at the fun—(barrity; he advanced a step, but recollect ng himself, drew back, and taking from his pocket a newly invented Fetian, turned on his heel toward a window, and commenced breathing an air on his bottle-net of instrument.

I will pass over any description of the festivities we entered into during our stay. Never did I see nature's grandeur and man's insignificance so fully developed, as in the scenery circumjacent to this place—but description will not be attempted, as I have to relate more facts—We had been at Shrewsbury four days in a continued series of enjoyment, when one warm Friday afternoon, as I was passing from my dressing room by the door of that belonging to my friend Smith, I was very nearly knocked down by the sudden bolting of that personage from it's room. He had a letter unopened in his hand—his eyes were wild with fury, and he looked the very picture of despair.

"What in the name of mercy," I exclaimed—but he cut short my speech, and turning round on me, threw both his hands on my shoulders, and looked me full in the face. At length he broke out—

"The Jezebel!"

"Who?" cried I.

"Would you—could you believe it Jim?—she is false!"

"Who?" I reiterated in surprise.

"Who!—why Mrs. Smith, the specious hussey!"

"Explain yourself," said I; "surely there is some mistake."

"Mistake! no, no—it is for such easy noo-led dupes as you that unfaithful wives are made—the devil take me for getting married!"

This was too much for me, and I accordingly gave my mirth vent in uncontrolled laughter.

"Well, upon my word, this is pretty work, truly—my wife deceives and dishonors me, and my friend laughs at me!"

"Deceives and dishonors you!" said I, as soon as I recovered my breath, "how, in the name of wonder!"

"Here! here! look here—proof enough for any one but a tame—Oh, cursed marriage."

I took the note which he handed to me—

"What is this it—it is sealed?"

"Yes," he answered hesitatingly, and coloring still more deeply than had already caused him to, "it is sealed, but it is addressed to my wife."

"And how am I—how are you to know the contents?"

"Some fatality tempted me to look into it—I saw—but here, look yourself," and snatching the note from me, he broke open the seal.

I started with astonishment at him, and then with a determination to unravel the mystery, I cast my eye over the note. It was indeed, of a tenor to awaken suspicion: part of it ran thus:

"Can you still deny my request I—why, after having been burned three—ages shall I call them, from the world"—

"Hear that," interrupted Smith, "the libertine dog calls three weeks of my honey moon, ages! Honey moon, indeed! marriage may be so, but it has too much of the bee-sting to make its sweets pleasant!"

I proceed with the letter—"why do you still refuse to join the gay circle which you adorned, before cruel fate united you to a monster unworthy of you!"

"The devil take his cursed impudence," roared Smith. "Who is he?—the signature—ay, the signature!" and, breathless, he tore the note from me.

"What! he!" your devoted admirer, J. Watson!" Ah! I see it all—and is it possible! only four days of acquaintance, and to gain more of her heart than I have been in so many years! —Oh, the plausible smooth tongued villain! By heavens it was magic—witchcraft—he fixed at their first introduction. Oh! I see it all, Jim"—and he turned suddenly round to me—"never marry, as you would preserve an honest name, and what is better, a cheerful conscience, never marry—I'd rather"—

"Pooh! pooh!" I interrupted, "you are foolish Smith; Jerry never could have written this; it is some one I and this to calm my friend's anger, although at that moment I had made up my mind to follow Smith's advice and never marry

"Joke!"—you indeed it is;—laughed at by my friends, quizzed by my acquaintance, and despised by all—a joke to every one but me!—If Esther ever speaks to me again, I shall be tempted"—

At that moment her voice was heard from the bottom of the stairs—"In one moment, Mr. Watson; allow me only to go my shawl," and she came tripping up to the second story.

"Ah, John, dear, how is your head? better I hope."

"Never worse," growled Smith.

"Indeed! then I will remain at home—I will go d wn and tell Mr. Watson."

"Where are you going?" clokmly asked poor Smith.

"To the beach with Mr. Watson and some of the ladies, but I will not go."

"I his is consummate hypocrisy, thought I.

"The devil fly away with Mr. Watson," said Smith; "and you and some other ladies going with him to the beach, no such t. Pray madam, how many ladies he is to ride in?—he seems to be the grand bashaw of these regions."

"Mr. dear John—"

"Don't dear me, Esther! in this course of your morning, afternoon, and ev ning strolls along the beach, am I was told: was fascinated by the genteel gentlemen to walk arm in each ladies' wist Esther, how you have deceived me!"

"Deceived!" exclaimed Mrs. Smith drawing up the accused one, and a fine commanding figure she cut, which resembled a temple drawn by a span of h rses," deceived you!"

"Yes, deceived me, madam; don't think you would succeed upon such proof. I saw it all—its to no purpose from me to attempt to conceal it, meaning look at this, and then I say to make the truth; pray what can it or any opposite such as a wretch from the eyes of an old husband."

"Sir," proudly answered Mrs. Smith, "never did Cadwallader at the court of Henry I older than my cousin at that moment, and I have both been deceived, and with the basest of men—deceived! Oh, poor Jerry and your estimation; I will return to you in a very evening."

"No—me—yes, cousin Esther, you

st simmered I, not knowing but my life would be in jeopardy from his rage.

"Certainly," bitterly exclaimed Smith; "he would have defended you."

"I think him," was Esther Smith's only reply as she entered her room. Her husband and myself both followed; all were seated and not a word was spoken for nearly a quarter of an hour. At length a slight tap was heard at the door, and a low voice said—

"Mrs. Smith—my dear madam, don't delay a moment, I am so happy."

"Who's there," roared Smith.

"You are well are you? why I spoke as low as I possibly could for fear of disturbing you—you're sick and you were sick? but I am very glad," gaily answered Jerry Watson, to this unsolicited salutation, as he opened the door and walked in with an easy, care-less manner. "I want you to come down stairs with me, all of you—what! in the dumps! now what in the name of Hymen is the matter?—dead, are you? Come, how loving for a honey moon—Smith what's the matter?—dumb too?—My dear Mrs. Smith"—and he gently drew from the heart of the husband to his lips, but pride kept it within his teeth as firm as the lockjaw could have done.

"Come, come," said Jerry; "there is disco d in the trio; let's see if a quintette cannot produce harmony. Will you allow me to introduce a friend? and then I wish to state my business."

"Certainly, sir," coldly replied Smith.

"That assent is like an icicle being from the Arctic seas," was frigidity sends an agreeable chill through my veins this warm afternoon, and so I fly to introduce my friend."

Off went the mercurial Watson, and the closing the door was again the signal for silence. As I looked at the elongated phiz of my friend Smith, and the trembling lips of my really beautiful cousin, I came to the full resolution never to marry. "If," thought I, "a woman of talent and accomplishments like Esther, can be led away by the flattery of every insect that flutters in their train, what will be his fate, who, in the lottery of marriage, does not draw a high prize?"

But a few minutes elapsed before Jerry Watson returned, leading into the room a lady, who had before pleased my fancy at the public dancing table. He handed her gracefully in and after surveying the circle, said—

"Mr. and Mrs. Smith, allow me to introduce to your favorable regard, a lady who has just consented to become, to-morrow, Mrs. Watson, but who now may claim cousinship with you.—Mrs. Smith, take to your heart your lovely namesake, my lively widow Mrs. John Smith!"

Lightning shot through my heart; I jumped up and clasped Jerry's hand and the widow's at the same time.

"God bless you both," said I.

My friend John said not a word, but went up to his wife, and let her to her new acquaintance, but I marked by pressure of the hands: a lighting up of his eye, and a returning smile on my cousin's lip, indicated, more than words, a heartfelt reconciliation.

"Well," cried Jerry, "I thought the quintette would produce harmony."

We all laughed, and even the widow, who had unwillingly given my poor friend a bite from the green eyed monster, joined in without knowing why.

"Smith," said I, "before we left New York, you remarked that as long as a hearty laugh is raised, it matters not at whose expense."

Ten Years of Prayer.—In the Bible and out of it there are numerous encouragements given for persevering prayer to all who will repair to the throne of grace. It is sad to think that in the numerous and endeared relations of life, so many either neglect prayer or seldom pray in deep earnestness of spirit for the salvation of those most dear to them on earth. Let the following incident stimulate every reader of it to the earnest and importunate prayer of faith in behalf of relatives who must soon perish forever unless redeemed by the blood of Christ.

In the county of A. there lived remote from a village, two pious females who had been recently united with husbands opposed to the gospel of Christ. These young women beheld with the keenest sensation, the dear partners of their lives pursuing a path which must soon end in everlasting death. Each had carried her troubles and sorrows to the throne of grace, and laid them before one who knew the anxiety of her heart, and each had often shed the silent tear. As a great intimacy existed between these young females, they jointly agreed to spend one hour daily in praying for their husbands. They continued this prayer for seven years without any visible effect. At length with hearts full of anguish, they met to mingle together their sorrows. Their inquiry was, shall we no longer pray for our dear partners—must they, oh must they be forever miserable? They concluded, that although their prayers had not been answered, yet they would persevere even unto the end of life, in the course they had adopted; and if their husbands would go down to destruction, they should go loaded with their prayers. They moreover resolved to renew their strength, and to pray more earnestly than ever. Thus they continued for three years longer. About this time one of them was awakened in the night by the mental groans of her husband. Sleep had departed from his eyes; distress and anguish had seized his soul, for the prayers of these females had come up in remembrance before the throne of God; and the man who once ridiculed the agony and anxieties of a distressed wife, was now on his bed in the greatest agony. Now with earnestness, he entreated her to pray for him, for, said he, the day of grace is almost over, and the door of mercy is ready to be closed against me forever. His distress, and the hope of the female continued to increase. As soon as the day dawned she went with an overflowing heart to her praying companion, that God was about to answer their petitions. But great was her surprise, to see her friend coming on the same errand, to tell her what God was doing for her husband.

After ten years' perseverance in calling upon God, these Christian females had the happiness of seeing their husbands brought on the same day to realize their unalone condition, and about the same time to accept, as it is hoped, the offered mercy.

New York Post Office.—We understand that the Postmaster General has, at the request of the business community, completed an arrangement with the Trustees of the Middle Dutch Church, for the occupation and use of that building—the congregation having built a new church up town—as a Post Office, in lieu of that now in use in this Park.

The building occupies the block on Nassau street between Cedar and Liberty streets, and is open on three sides. It is in the very heart of business, and the transfer of the main office from its present inconvenient and out of the way situation, will be in every way acceptable and advantageous.

We wish the manner of it were in all particulars as creditable as the act itself. But the Postmaster General declines to allow more than $4000 per annum rent; and as the Trustees asked $5,000, and on these terms offered the building for five years, the merchants took upon themselves to raise the balance, and at once the five thousand to cover the deficiency for the whole term of the lease were subscribed.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Cheap Postage.—As the Government won't give us cheap postage, the people have determined to have it, in spite of the Government.—The United States Courts have decided, in several instances, that individuals have the right to carry private mails, and the consequence is, that Express are now run for this purpose on most of the principal mail routes. The public are indebted to the American Mail Company for the decision of this important question, as that Company bore the heavy expense of the first prosecutions, and with commendable zeal and determination, so conducted their operations as to make it neccessary that the question of the rights of private carriers should be settled, while at the same time their own arrangements were being perfected for the double purpose of their own aggrandizement, and the public convenience.—And both purposes will be fully answered. The increase of the letters written, will, even at the low rates of postage, no doubt, make the business a safe investment, and it is a very great convenience to be able to send one three or four letters for the same money for which we pay the U. S. mail, you can send but one; It is a satisfaction, too, to know that what we pay, is for our own letters, and that we are not taxed at the North, by this new system, half a million of dollars per annum, as we some years have been by the old, to support mail routes at the South, for the convenience of a few slaveholders, whose "peculiar institution" denies the art of letters to almost all the people about them, and renders it impossible there should be population enough to pay for the support of post-routes. Our friends every where, where the post-offices are sabbathed, will remember that they can send their letters cheaply, safely, and quickly, by the American Company, and that those who are conscientious on that point, can free themselves from one of the charges made against us, as that we support Slavery by paying postage.

Horse in a Cellar.—A horse attached to a small market wagon took fright at Baltimore, on Thursday morning and ran up Baltimore street. In turning the corner of North Frederick street, going a full speed, the animal suddenly rushed into a window which had been placed in the cellar door of the building occupied by Mr. Remare, confectioner, and through into the cellar, leaving the vehicle behind. Several persons were engaged at work in the place at the time, who were utterly astonished at the sudden appearance of so unusual a visitor. The window through which the horse leaped was not more than three feet square. The animal sustained no injury, and after remaining in its new apartment for some three or four hours, was gotten out of the door on Baltimore street by means of block and tackle.

A Knotty Case.—Mr. Henson, a shoemaker, who resided at Woodend, near the spot where the Village House is now kept, was not remarkable for the acuteness of his mental perceptions. He kept for sale in front of his shop, a few little matters most called for by his neighbors, such as beer, candles, fruit bread, &c. One morning a wag stepped in, and purchased a bottle of beer. He stood talking a few moments, and finally said that he was sorry he had purchased the beer, and requested Mr Henson to exchange it for a loaf of bread as the price was the same. To this the worthy cordwainer assented; the wag took the loaf and eat it while in the shop. As he was going out the vender hesitatingly reminded him that he had not paid for the bread.

"Certainly, I have paid for the bread, I gave you the beer for it."

"But then you haven't paid for the beer."

"I didn't take the beer. It is before you at this moment."

The worthy Crispinian was astonished. He looked sedately, and rubbed his forehead; but all to no purpose, the case was still a mystery.

"True," said he, you gave me the bottle of beer for the bread, and as I still have the bottle of beer I can't demand pay for that, but I had both. One is now gone, and I have received no money.

Then he again gravely considered the matter and finally, abruptly broke out with the conclusion:

"Take it neighbor, it is just as you say, but I'll be darned if I can see into it."—*English pap.*

Retort Courteous.—One of those empty-pated, self-conceited, would-be-witty sort of puppies, that are always attempting to appear smart by pointing out the ignorance of others, was travelling one day in the Highlands, and falling in with a shepherd thought he might crack a joke upon auld Donald.

'Pray, Mr. Shepherd,' said the fellow, 'how far have I got to go now?'

'Just two miles further,' replied Donald.

'Indeed! and how do you know that man?'

'Because, they are putting up a gallows to hang two knaves there, an' I'm far mista'en if ye're no ane o' them."

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

New Constitution.

As the Constitution recently framed by the Convention at Trenton, was doubtless adopted at the Election by the people of the State on Tuesday, it is important that the more immediate results of its adoption, and the action which the people will soon be called upon to take under its provisions, should be fully understood. As it has been before our readers at full length for some six weeks past, we do not propose to enter into any general analysis of it, but simply to recur to some things which demand present attention.

And first, the Constitution will take effect and go into operation on the 2d day of September.

All laws and parts of laws of the State of N. Jersey which come in conflict with its provisions are repealed on the said second day of September next.

The Bill of Rights and Privileges is an important part of the fundamental law. Only two of the articles however seem to demand notice at this time:

By the 1st Article, (which see) as a necessary consequence Slavery in all its forms is totally abolished, and the laws of the State in respect to master and slave, except so far as they refer to fugitive slaves from other States, are repealed.

The 17th article (of the same Bill of Rights,) repeals so much of the present statute abolishing Imprisonment for Debt as permits an execution against the person of the debtor to be issued upon his refusal to appropriate rights or credits, moneys or effects which may be in his possession, or in the possession of any other person to his use, to the satisfaction of any judgment obtained against him. Actual fraud must now be proved to warrant the issue of an execution against the person of the debtor. Such at least, it is believed, will be the interpretation of the Courts.

The elections under the new Constitution will be held for the present year at the time specified in the present laws of the State.

The election of the Governor, who is to be elected by a general vote of the people, of Members of the Legislature, and County Officers, will be held on the 8th and 9th of November next.

The election for members of Congress and Electors of President and Vice-President will be held on the 8th and 9th of November next.

At the same time this county will be called upon to vote at the first election just named for Governor, State Senator, seven members of the General Assembly, County Clerk, Surrogate, Sheriff and three Coroners; and at the second election for one member of Congress and seven Electors of President and Vice President.

The Governor will be elected for three years.

The State Senator now to be elected will hold his office for one, two or three years as he shall be classed upon the assembling of the Legislature.

The Members of the General Assembly, Sheriff and Coroners will be elected for one year.

The County Clerk and Surrogate will be chosen for five years.

The Legislature now to be elected will assemble at Trenton on the 2d Tuesday of January next.

A Senator of the United States will be chosen by them.

The Governor will enter upon the discharge of his duties on the third Tuesday of January next, to which time the present Governor will continue in office.

By the second section of the schedule it is provided that "all officers now filling any office or appointments, shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless it is otherwise directed in the Constitution.

The election of Justices of the Peace by the people will be by ballot at the next annual town meetings of the several Wards and townships.

Ripe Fruit and Dysentery.—There is a pernicious prejudice with which people are too generally imbued; it is that fruits are injurious in the dysentery—that they produce and increase it. There is a most unfounded and mere false prejudice. Bad fruit, and that which is imperfectly ripened, may occasion colics, and sometimes diarrhœas—but never epidemic dysentery. Ripe fruits of all kinds, especially in the summer, are true preservatives against this malady. The greatest injury they can do, is in dissolving the humors, and particularly the bile, of which they are true solvents, and occasion a diarrhœa. But even this diarrhœa is a protection against the dysentery. Whenever the dysentery has prevailed, I have eaten less animal food and more fruit, and I have never had the slightest attack. I have seen 11 patients in the same house: nine were obedient to the direction given, and ate fruit; they recovered. The grandmother, and a child she was most partial too, died. She prescribed for the child burnt brandy and oil, powerful aromatics, and forbid fruit. She followed the same course herself. I saw the like in practice. A minister attacked with dysentery, ate three pounds of red currents, between 7 o'clock in the morning and 2 in the evening; next day he was entirely cured.—*Tissot.*

Fruits of Sabbath-Breaking.—God's disapprobation of Sabbath-breaking, is abundantly attested by the course of his providence in punishing it. It has always been the fruitful source of calamity and crime, and will continue to be so long as God reigns. Scaffolds and State prisons have uttered volumes of argument and appeal for the observance of the holy day. Another of these voices is contained in the following testimony of an aged clergymen in Baltimore. He states that "during the long time that he was chaplain to the Maryland penitentiary, he took great pains to find out from the convicts what was the commencement of the downward career of each of them, and the testimony of 999 out of every 1000 of them was to this effect:—I commenced the career of wickedness which brought me to this prison-house by Sabbath-breaking."—*Evangelist.*

Interesting to Husbands.—A late English paper says that in the Court of Queen's Bench a jury refused to make a husband responsible for an extravagant milliner's bill to his wife, comprehending among other items ten new bonnets and forty-three pairs of gloves in seven months!

The Tariff.

A very important part of the political discussions now so prevalent, respects the difference between Messrs. Clay and Polk in their sentiments on the Tariff. The following article from the Nashville Union, Mr. Polk's organ, we think decides the question. The introduction to the article is from the Newark Post, from which introduction it is evident the statements of the Union are endorsed and confirmed by the Post. The article from the Union is also published in the Newark Advertiser, with an introduction also endorsing and confirming it. Here then we have an article from Mr. Polk's own organ, endorsed by a leading paper of each party in this State,—and this article, being undoubtedly correct, should settle the matter.

The Rival Candidates.—The Nashville Union a paper which we have reason to believe is in the confidence of Gov. Polk, the faithful expounder of his sentiments, contrasts the doctrines held by the two candidates for the Presidency, relative to the Tariff, in the following language:

"Gov. Polk is in favor of a revenue Tariff. Mr. Clay is in favor of a Protective Tariff.

The object of Governor Polk's Tariff is Revenue, (that direct taxation may be avoided) while fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, without partiality, becomes incidental. Revenue is the object—Protection is the incident.

The object of Mr Clay's Tariff is protection. With him the object is Protection—Revenue is but the incident.

Here they are—widens the poles asunder.

Gov. Polk occupies the same position that he occupied ten years ago, when he set up in Congress and defended the policy of Gen. Jackson on this subject.

Mr. Clay occupies the same position that he then occupied, when he uniformly opposed, step by step, every measure of General Jackson's administration concerning the Tariff.

Gov. Polk has not changed. If Mr Clay has changed, it must have been very lately.

Here then is the true issue:

Gov. Polk is for a Revenue Tariff. Mr Clay is for a Protective Tariff. The former is a substantial and feasible measure of national policy, which has always worked well. The latter, if not the fancy of a mere politician, is at best a scheme to rob one portion of our country for the benefit of another.

Behold the true difference."

GLEANINGS.

Extra Session.—The Baltimore Clipper gives a report on the authority of letters from Washington city, that the President and the cabinet have resolved to call an extra session of Congress at an early day, to take into consideration the annexation of Texas. The reason assigned for this movement is that the Mexican loan of four millions of dollars has been taken in England, by which Mexico will be enabled to prosecute the war against Texas.

Connecticut Tobacco—In 1840 about half a million of pounds of tobacco were grown in Connecticut. The New York Journal of Commerce says that five if not ten times that quantity will be grown this year.

Northern farmers continue to flock to Virginia where land is so cheap, free labor so effective, and markets so near. The region back of Alexandria, whose importance is now daily increasing, combines the salubrity of an old settled district with the fruitfulness of a new, and is destined to a high career of improvement.

Suicide in Rahway.—An unknown man jumped into the stream from the bridge near Hale's factory in Rahway, on Sunday, the 11th inst. and was drowned.

Cincinnati is now brought within two days of New York, by the all conquering genius of steam.

Horrid Affair.—Yesterday afternoon as two of the officers were conveying four slaves to their masters in Delaware, when about 6 miles from Chester, the slaves murdered one, and the other narrowly escaped to give the alarm. The people in the vicinity turned out and captured three of the fugitives, but not until after they were obliged to shoot one of them.—*Philada. Gaz.*

The American Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, chartered by the N. Y. Legislature now propose to construct a steam packet of 2,000 tons for the N. Y. and European trade, at a cost of $300,000. The disbursements from a single trip are estimated at $80,000, and the receipts for freight and passengers at $85,000, which would leave a large nett profit.

The French Poor.—Of nearly 33,000,000 persons in France, says the Reforme, there are 27,000,000 who do not drink wine, there are 31,000,000 who never taste sugar, there are 20,000,000 who never wear shoes, there are 31,000,000 who never eat meat, there are 18,000,000 who never eat wheaten bread, and finally there are 4,000,000.

An Iron Canal Boat was launched at Rochester N. Y., on Saturday. It is of the largest class of Lake boats, and will stow nearly 700 barrels of flour in hold. There was used in the frame and siding sheets, 17 tons of iron—the sliding being one quarter of an inch thick. There were 1200 day's work expended on it—the boat costing $4000. It will carry 17 tons more than a boat of like dimensions, constructed of wood.

The two last of the indicted Dorrites in Rhode Island have taken the oath of allegiance to the State government and been discharged. This their leader refuses to do.

An officer of the American Bible Society states that the demand for Bibles is far greater than the pecuniary ability to supply. The call for French and German Bibles is greater than ever before. Numerous requests come from the Western States and Territories, from Texas, from Honduras, from the West Indies, from Greece, from the Choctaw Nation, and other distant stations.

THE UNION.

Plainfield, August 19, 1844.

The New Constitution.—We congratulate the people of the State on the fact that the New Constitution was adopted by those last Tuesday by a large majority, though comparatively but few votes were taken. In another column will be found an article referring to the immediate effects of its adoption. Slavery, and imprisonment for debt, so far as they existed in this State, are abolished, two weeks from this day, when the Constitution goes into effect. The Right of Suffrage is also extended. By one provision, a person removing from one county to another on the 1st of April can vote at the fall elections, as the new law requires but five months' residence in the county. The old law required a residence of six months, and by that every removal from one county to another, deprived the person of his vote for one year.

The vote in this township was 140 for to 10 against the Constitution.

Recent Elections.—North Carolina.—We from the Raleigh Register, that the State Senate at its last session consisted of 30 Democrats and 20 Whigs,—at its next meeting that body will consist of 26 Whigs and 24 Democrats. The House of Commons at its last session consisted of 68 Democrats and 52 Whigs—the next House of Commons will be composed of 67 Whigs and 53 Democrats. From this statement it will be seen that the Democrats had a majority of 26 in the last Legislature on joint ballot—and in the next Legislature the Whigs have a majority of 16—a large Whig gain.

The Democrats claim a gain on the popular vote. Gen. Harrison's majority in 1840 was 12,000. The Whig majority two years ago was about 5,000—it is now something less. The Legislature has been Whig for the last dozen years, except the last one.

Kentucky is Whig by about 15,000 majority.

Alabama, Missouri and *Illinois* are Democratic, by large majorities, as in 1843.

Indiana is yet very doubtful. Probably the Whigs will have the lower House, and the Democrats the Upper House, of the State Legislature.

☞ Mr Clay's neighborhood has given the Whigs a majority of 720, being a gain of 117 over the large majority of 1840. This speaks well for Mr. Clay's moral character.

September Elections—Vermont, on the 3d; —Maine on the 9th.

Death of Mr. Muhlenburgh—The Hon H. A. Muhlenberg, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, died on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, the 11th inst. of appoplexy. He was seized at 11 o'clock, Saturday evening, having spent it socially up to 10 o'clock. Mr. M. has been a member of Congress, Minister to Austria, &c. and was much esteemed.

Steamboat accident—A sad accident happened on board the new steamboat Portsmouth, on Tuesday morning, soon after she left Philadelphia with 40 or 50 passengers, on an excursion. A steam bolt drew out, discharging the steam and hot water, severely scalding four persons, one of whom, Edward Stevens, of New York, second engineer, has since died.

The city papers caution the public against counterfeit $3 bills on the Plainfield Bank.—There are no genuine bills of that denomination.

The travel on the Long Island Railroad is already large. The time occupied in the passage from the South Ferry, Brooklyn, is less than 10 hours and a quarter. 125 passengers came over the road from Boston to New York on Tuesday last. The Boston morning papers are now received the same evening in N. Y. by the railroad.

Passengers by this route leave Boston early in the morning, and leave Brooklyn at 3 P. M.

The receipts of the Camden & Amboy Rail Road and Delaware & Raritan Canal companies have of late been largely increased. A sinking fund has been established, and out of the surplus earnings a new boat is to be by it to run between Amboy and New York. The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent.

The Railroad is much more profitable than the Canal, so much so that its profits have to make up for the deficiencies of the other.

High Rent for Land.—In the town of Windsor, Connecticut, on the Connecticut River, the owner of the Stage House has rented an acre of land near his house at $60 for the year. It was hired by a person raising tobacco. He has also hired several other parcels for the same purpose, in the same town, nearly 50 acres in all, on which are the finest crops of Tobacco. The soil for which he gives such high prices is a mixture of loam, sand and clay.—*Jour. Com.*

ARIEL

Temperance and Taxes.—A striking exemplification of the relations which Temperance bears to the pauperism of the country, is shown in the experience of the State of Massachusetts during the last year. According to ascertainment of Mr. Williams, the temperance agent, the number tax of Massachusetts amounted, a few years ago, to $200,000—eight-tenths of which was ascertained to be the result of ardent spirits. Two years ago this tax was reduced to $130,000, and the last year it amounted to only $41,000. This great reduction is to be accounted for by the cheering fact, that within these few years there have been thirty-three Temperance societies formed. Thus has the Temperance movement, besides bringing life, health and hope to the lost, and comfort and happiness to thousands of homes, put thousands of dollars into the pockets of the tax-payers of that single State. Who can be an enemy to so useful and excellent a work?

Mr. W. also states that in the town of Worcester with a three years, the number of inmates has been reduced from 469 to 11, by the operation of the same cause—a reformation so strikingly and obviously beneficial, that the town vested, at its annual meeting to contribute $500 a year to the treasury of the Washingtonian Society. Money could not be better laid out.—*Evangelist.*

The Sabbath.—It is getting to be fashionable with the steamers, rail cars, passage boats, &c. to observe the Sabbath. The fashion has been growing on us for some years; and if it is a good fashion, and altogether in accordance with the spirit of the age, it will undoubtedly become universal. Lines just commencing may now very safely begin right. It will be easier and more reputable to anticipate the fashion a little, than to be driven by it when it becomes irresistible.—*Jour. of Com.*

Extensive Renunciation of Idolatry in India.—From the latest and general reviews of the Missionary Journals, the popularity of the Southern India seems rapidly advancing to a point where the renunciation of the foolish, degrading, and unsatisfying rites of idolatry will be very frequent. On March 14, 1844, the Bishop of Madras writes that 56 villages in the province of Thevelley, have recently come forward, supplicated, and utterly abolished their idols, requesting to be taken under Christian instruction.—One of the English Missionaries, at an earlier date, says, that in Ceylon, in the two preceding months, received 700 natives under his care.—And from a very recent letter of one of the Missionaries of the American Board, it appears that, although there has been no movement of so decided a character in the territory embraced within the plans of the Madura mission, many things are exceedingly hopeful; and that, could laborers now enter this field, in requisite number, there would be no doubt of soon gathering an abundant harvest.—*Jour. Com.*

In a speech made by Col. Bingman lately, somewhere in Mississippi, he told the following good story. We leave the politicians to make the application of it, each to suit himself:

Two men, Jones and Martin, went deer hunting. After remaining together awhile they separated, and soon Jones hearing the report of Martin's gun, went to him. Seeing no game, he asked him if he had shot any thing. 'No,' replied Martin, very carelessly, 'didn't shoot any thing.'

'What did you shoot at?' asked Jones. Martin seemed confused and evaded a reply. Jones looked around a little, and saw a calf grazing a short distance off. 'Did you shoot at that calf?' asked Jones.

'Y-e-s,' replied Martin, 'I shot at it.'

'You didn't hit, though,' remarked Jones.

'No, I didn't hit,' said Martin, 'and I went on to explain. 'You see,' said he, 'I was uncertain whether it was a calf or a deer, and I shot so as to hit it if it was a deer, and to miss it if it was a calf.'

American Servants.—A young man from Vermont was hired by a family, who were in extreme want of a fan man. He was most friendly personage, as willing as he was free and easy but he knew nothing at his out of a small farm house. An evening or two after his arrival, there was a large party at the house. His mistress strove to impress upon him that all he had to do at the time was to follow, with the sugar and cream, the waiter who carried the tea—to see that every one had cream and sugar, and to hold his tongue. He did his part with all earnest face stepping industriously from guest to guest. When he made the circuit, and reached the door, a dandy struck him, who was in the front part of the room and he became the object of his attention. He raised himself on his toes, with 'I say, how are ye off for sweetnin' in that ere corner?'

Pickard Beating the Texans.—The Yankees are to be easily good at the brag games, but the Texans can beat them occasionally. A 'Down Easter,' it is said, recently told a citizen of the "Lone Star Republic," that nothing could beat the corn in Connecticut. The Texan said he knew nothing of the crops in that section, but in his country the corn stalks bore seven or eight large ears, and a gourd on top with several quarts of shelled corn in it! The Yankee took up his hat and marvelled.

Anger.—What is so foolish as to get angry? A passionate man is never master of himself—but his bad feelings master him. He is the meanest of slaves. Better a thousand times suffer meekly an affront, or an injury, than to permit your temper to rise and make a fool of yourself and excite the laughter of others. Who has not seen an angry man rave and storm like a madman, not knowing what he was about, until he had driven away his best friends, and opened the gates for a flood of ridicule from his enemies for months after.

The camel is the only animal that cannot swim. It is an extraordinary fact, that the moment they lose their footing in a stream, they turn over and can make no effort to prevent themselves from being drowned.

An Italian Mendicant Imprisoned.—The N. Y. Commercial speaking of Italian beggars, says: One of them made an unlucky begging visit yesterday. He walked into the counting room of Harper & Brothers, where the Mayor happened to be at the moment. The man produced an ample store of certificates—some of them written on parchment for long service—setting forth his excellent qualifications as a candidate for charity. The Mayor examined them with grave attention, and then politely invited his customer to a walk, which terminated at the city prison. Begging is prohibited by law, and as the Mayor lays himself out to enforce the laws, the mendicant was committed.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Job Squier, 1,75; Dr. S. E. Arms, 1,50; R. S. Potter, 1,59; Jos. Webster, ,75; Frazee Marsh, ,60; Wm. Gamberton, ,63.

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Bliss, Pyatt W. Johnson to Jane Voorhees, all of New Brunswick.

At East Chester, N. Y. on the 9th inst. Edward Shotwell, formerly of New Brunswick, to Mary A. Watt.

On the 14th inst. at New Brunswick, John B. Ford to Elizabeth, daughter of James Bishop.

DIED

Near Waterloo, N. Y. last week, ELI POUND, a very respectable and influential member of the Society of Friends. He was on a visit to Niagara Falls.

On the 31st of July, James Arnold, of Piscataway, in the 83d year of his age.

In Lyons Farms, on the 8th inst. of consumption, Jonathan T., son of Col. W. Brown, aged 24 years.

At Hackensack, N. J. on the 12 h inst. Ichabod Cleveland, in the 80th year of his age. He was a Revolutionary soldier under Washington, and witnessed the execution of Major Andre. He had 8 children, six of whom are now living, 45 grand children and 45 great-grand-children.

At Springfield, July 28, Samuel Bayle to Julia Ann Johnes, both of Springfield

At Saratoga Springs, on the 15th inst. Wm L. Stone, Esq. editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N.Y. Super canal,	$	4 30
Ohio,		4 95
Rye Flour,		4 00
Indian Meal,		2 56
Grain.—Northern Wheat,		95
Rye,		68
Corn, 56 lbs.		58
Oats.		32

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his Friends and Customers that he has just received a general assortment of Spring Goods, consisting of Ginghams, Calicoes, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets, Vesting, blue black and colored Satins, Gossamine de Laines in great variety, French and American Prints, Ticking, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Linen Lawns, Jeans, Carpet Warp, &c. all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce Please call and look at them.

March 25, 1844. D. BULLMAN.

Just Received!

2 PIECES Rich Light Figured Silks,
1 do Blue black Figured Silks,
4 do Balzorines,
3 do Lawns.

Also—One Case,
1600 *Yards American Prints,*

Embracing all the different Styles and Patterns for the season, in pieces from 3 to 12 yards, which will be sold from 8d to 14d per yd.

Now Ladies is the time for great bargains.

May 20. 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Grass Cloth for Skirts!

OPENED this day
12 Pieces Grass Cloth
25 " Domestic Prints,
5 " Lawns,
Also a Fresh Supply of De Laines, Balzerine, &c.
June 18th. *WEBSTER & MANSH.*

Look! Look at This!

THE Subscriber having just returned from New York with a new Assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, takes this opportunity of inviting all who are in want of good and Handsome Goods, to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

April 22, 1844. H. A. CORY.

N. B. Good hands for all kinds of Southern Work wanted by H. A. C.

School Books.

AT a meeting of the Society of Teachers and Friends of Education in this State, held in Trenton, June 7th, 1844, the following books were recommended and adopted to be used uniformly in the Schools of this State, viz:

Cobb's New Spelling Book,
Cobb's New Juvenile Reader, No. 1,
Do do do No. 2,
Do do do No. 3,
Cobb's New Sequel or Reader No. 4,
Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic,
Davies' Arithmetic,
Smith's New Arithmetic,
Davies' Algebra,
Gould Brown's First Lines in Grammar,
Do Grammar,
Smith's Geography and Atlas,
Davenport's History of the United States,
Willard's do do
A. ACKERMAN, *Sec'y.*

A complete assortment of the above books for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

More New Carpets.

THE Subscribers are just receiving a fresh assortment of Carpetings, to be sold at New York prices. WEBSTER & MARSH.

May 13, 1844.

Grain Cradles.

TWO or three Grain Cradles, of Kynes's make, for Sale by H. A. CORY.

July 1.

Blanks for sale at the Printing Office

Picture Frames and Glass.

Pictures, 11 by 14 inches, or less, Framed in Mahogany by the Subscriber, at 8s. each.

Writing Paper,

at 45d.—16d.—18d.—21d. & 2s. per ream. *Copy books 6d.*

Medicated Lozenges.

Sherman's, Peter's and Vandien's Cough, Worm, Camphor, and Cathartic Lozenges.

July 27. M. F. CUSHING.

JUST RECEIVED,
1 BALE CARPET WARP, and for sale by
May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

INK. JUST RECEIVED, Several gallons of very superior Black and Black Writing Ink. May 27. M. F. CUSHING.

Just Received,

A New Supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of French, English and Domestic Prints, Balzorines, Crape Delaines, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Printing Shawls of various patterns Parasols, Sun Shades, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A General Assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer and Satin Stocks, Silk Cravats, Gambroons, Summer Stripes, Cottonades Linens, &c.

May 20. H. A. CORY.

Orphan's Court.

Term of June, 1844.

John W. Craig, Administrator, &c. of Ezekiel Decamp, deceased.

Order to Limit Creditors on a Representation of Insolvency

The said Administrator having represented to the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex, under oath that the personal and real estate of the above named deceased, is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, according to the best of his knowledge and belief. The Court thereupon order and direct the said Administrator to give public notice to the Creditors of said deceased to bring their debts against said Administrator their claims and demands against the estate, under oath or affirmation, within six months from this day, July 6th, 1844, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the County of Essex for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for the like period in one of the newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said Decedent lived.

By the Court,

29—9t JNO. J. CHETWOOD, *Surrogate.*

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of April, 1844.

Furman F. Randolph, Executor, &c. of Jeptha F. Randolph, deceased.

Decree to limit Creditors.

On application of the above named Executor, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Executor give public Notice to the Creditors of the Estate of said Decedent, to bring in their debts, and prosecute against the same, within one year from this day, April 16th, 1844, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the County of Essex for two months—and also by advertising the same in one of the Newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said Decedent lived, for same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of one year, public notice being given as aforesaid, such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executor.

By the Court,

30 JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

PLAINFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Summer Session will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of May ensuing, in the building lately occupied by Mr. Fairchild.

Terms per quarter, for day scholars.

Primary Course	$2 50
Writing, Arithmetic and Elementary Geography,	3 00
Do Grammar and Geography	3 50
Nat. Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, History,	4 00
Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Rhetoric, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c.	5 00

Extra Charges.

Music on the Piano,	10 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	5 00
Drawing and Painting, each	5 00

Professor D. S. Browne will give instruction on the Piano, and his son Alexander Hamilton Browne (member of the Brooklyn Institute) will instruct small classes in Drawing.

ISAAC CORIELL, Jr. Principal.

Plainfield, April 29, 1844.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

WEBSTER & MARSH,

HAVING recently added largely to their stock, are prepared to offer a general assortment of New and Fashionable Goods.—Among which may be found a variety of colored and satin striped Balzorines and a few pieces of French Lawns, also a fresh supply of striped and plaid muslins, figured and plain delaines French, English and Domestic Prints, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Sprag Shawls of various kinds Ribbons, Fringes, Parasols, Sun Shades, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery, &c. &c.

ALSO

A General Stock of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Drillings, Gambroons, Silk, Valentia and Marseilles Vestings, with a general assortment of Summer Stripes, Cottonades, &c. &c. &c.

May 6, 1844.

Tea, Tea, Tea,

THE best Young Hyson Tea that was ever sold in Plainfield for the price, which is only four shillings per pound.

ALSO,

A very superior Orange Pekoe Tea, for 6 shillings For sale by, DANIEL BULLMAN.

Plainfield, May 13, 1844.

Fresh Teas.

TEAS of better than the best that ever was sold in Plainfield, for the price, which is only 4 shillings per pound, it having been proved. Also Superior Young Hyson Teas for 5 shillings —Also—Extra Superior Teas for 6, 7, 8, and 9 s.

May 29. H. A. CORY.

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

FOR White-Washing, yes, and Brushes to put it on with too—for sale by D. BULLMAN.

March 25, 1844.

Parasols and Sun Shades.

A Good Assortment, for sale by
May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Just Received,

A FEW Pieces of Plain and Figured Silks, also Mousseline de Laines, and Gingham, very suitable for Ladies' Dresses at this season of the year. D. BULLMAN.

Prime Cheese.

A FEW Boxes of very superior, just received by
May 6, 1844. WEBSTER & MARSH.

NEW YORK STORE

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Crockery, Hard and Hollow Ware, of which a General Assortment will be kept on hand for sale at the lowest prices for Cash or Country Produce—also an assortment of Provisions consisting of Flour and meal by the Cask Hams, Smoked Beef Cheese, Lard, Fish, &c. All those wishing to purchase goods or provisions for ready pay, will do well to call at the above named store (1 door from the Rail Road Hotel).

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

From 100 to 200 Hands for Southern Work of all kinds, viz. Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts and Drawers, to whom employment will be given. Customers can have accommodated with cutting and Drawers made in the latest fashion and at short notice.

LAND, &c.

A Quantity of Land in Jefferson and Lyn is counties, in the State of New York and Illinois, and several improved farms, which will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for property in New Jersey. Titles are perfect. Property will be sold on commission—and loans of money obtained on the most reasonable terms. Orders directed to the subscriber at Plainfield, or to Jos. B. Haverly, agent, No. 39 John street, New York city, will be promptly attended to.

JOHN S. EDWARDS, Agent.

Plainfield, N. J. July 8, 1844.—tf

Dr. Steelling's Pulmonary Syrup, Vegetable Antibilious Pills, Tonic Pills; and Healing Salve,

For Sale at the Printing Office.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Proclamation

By DANIEL HAINES, Governor of the State of New Jersey.

Whereas, by an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, entitled "An Act to provide for the election of Delegates to a Convention to prepare a Constitution for the government of the State, and for submitting the same to the people thereof for ratification or rejection;"—passed the 23d day of February, A. D. 1844, it is provided, "That as soon as the said Constitution shall have been decided on by the officers of the Secretary of State, it shall be the duty of the Governor of this State for the time being, to cause the same to be published in each of the newspapers printed in this State for the space of six weeks successively, at least once in each week, for the information of the people."

And whereas, the Constitution agreed upon by the said Convention has been this day delivered to me in open session by the President thereof, and by my direction deposited and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, in the words and figures following, that is to say:—

A Constitution

Agreed upon by the Delegates of the People of [New Jersey, in Convention begun at Trenton on the Fourteenth day of May, and continued to the Twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

We, the people of the State of New Jersey, grateful to Almighty God for the civil and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations, do ordain and establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I.—Rights and Privileges.

1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people, and they have the right at all times to alter or reform the same whenever the public good may require it.

3. No person shall be deprived of the inestimable privilege of worshiping Almighty God in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; nor under any pretence whatever be compelled to attend any place of worship contrary to his faith and judgement; nor shall any person be obliged to pay tithes, taxes, or other rates for building or repairing any church or churches, place or places of worship, or for the maintenance of any ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has deliberately and voluntary engaged to perform.

4. There shall be no establishment of one religious sect in preference to another; no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office of public trust and no person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles.

5. Every person may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of the press or of speech. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous is true, and published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the papers and things to be seized.

7. The right of the trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the legislature may authorize the trial of civil suits when the matter in dispute does not exceed fifty dollars, by a jury of six men.

8. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel in his defence.

9. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offence, unless on the presentment and indictment of a grand Jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

10. No person shall, after acquittal, be tried for the same offence. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences, when the proof is evident or presumption great.

11. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

12. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

13. No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except in a manner prescribed by law.

14. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

15. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted.

16. Private property shall not be taken for public use, without just compensation. But land may be taken for public highways or harbors, until the Legislature shall direct compensation to be made.

17. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any action, or on any judgment founded upon contract, unless in cases of fraud; nor shall any person be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

18. The people have a right freely to assemble together, to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for redress of grievances.

19. This enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE II.—Right of Suffrage.

1. Every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State one year, and of the county in which he claims his vote five months, next before the election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be elective by the people: *provided* that no person in the military, naval or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident of this state, by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within the State; and no pauper, idiot, insane person, or person convicted of a crime which now excludes him from being a witness, unless pardoned or restored by law to the right of suffrage, shall enjoy the right of an elector.

2. The legislature may enact laws to deprive persons of the right of suffrage who shall be convicted of bribery at elections.

ARTICLE III.—Distribution of the Powers of Government.

1. The powers of the government shall be divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive and judicial; "and no person or persons belonging to, or constituting one of these departments, shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except as herein expressly provided.

ARTICLE IV.—Legislative.

SECTION I.

1. The legislative power of this state shall be vested in a Senate and General Assembly.

2. No person shall be a member of the Senate who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the state for four years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year, next before his election; and no person shall be a member of the General Assembly who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the state for two years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year next before his election; *provided*, that no person shall be eligible as a member of either house of the legislature, who shall not be entitled to the right of suffrage.

3. Members of the Senate and General Assembly shall be elected yearly and every year, on the second Tuesday of October; and the two houses shall meet separately on the second Tuesday in January next after the said day of election, at which time of meeting, the Legislative year shall commence; but the time of holding such election may be altered by the legislature.

SECTION II.

1. The Senate shall be composed of one senator from each county in the state, elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, for three years.

2. As soon as the Senate shall meet after the first election to be held in pursuance of this constitution, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class at the expiration of the second year; and of the third class at the expiration of the third year; so that one class may be elected every year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, the persons elected to supply such vacancies shall be elected for the unexpired terms only.

SECTION III.

1. The General Assembly shall be composed of members equally elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, who shall be apportioned among the said counties as nearly as may be according to the number of their inhabitants. The present apportionment shall continue until the next census of the United States shall have been taken, and an apportionment of members of the General Assembly shall be made by the legislature at its first session after the next and every subsequent enumeration; and when made shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall have been taken; *provided* that each county shall at all times be entitled to one member; and the whole number of members shall never exceed sixty.

SECTION IV.

1. Each house shall direct writs of election for supplying vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise, but if vacancies occur during the recess of the legislature, the writs may be issued by the governor, under such legislation as may be prescribed by law.

2. Each house shall be the judge of the election returns, and qualifications of its own mem-

ber, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as such houses may provide.

2. Each house shall choose its own officers, determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, may expel a member.

4. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

5. Neither house, during the session of legislature shall without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

6. All bills and joint resolutions shall be read three times in each house, before the final passage thereof; and no bill or joint resolution shall pass, unless there be a majority of all the members of each body personally present and assenting thereto; and the yeas and nays of the members voting on such final passage shall be entered on the journal.

7. Members of the Senate & General Assembly shall receive a a compensation for their services to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the state; which compensation shall not exceed the sum of three dollars per day for the first sixty days from the commencement of the session; and shall not exceed the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per day for the remainder of the session. When convened in extra session by the governor, they shall receive such sum as shall be fixed for the first forty days of the ordinary session. They shall also receive the sum of one dollar for every ten miles they shall travel, in going to and returning from their place of meeting, on the most usual route. The President of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Assembly shall in virtue of their offices, receive an additional compensation, equal to one-third of their per diem allowance as members.

8. Members of the Senate and General Assembly shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sitting of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SECTION V.

1. No member of the Senate or General Assembly shall, during the time for which he was elected, be nominated or appointed by the governor or by the legislature in joint meeting, to any civil office under the authority of this state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time.

2. If any member of the Senate or General Assembly shall be elected to represent this state in the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, and shall accept thereof, or shall accept of any office or appointment under the government of the United States, his seat in the legislature of this state shall thereby be vacated.

3. No Justice of the supreme court, nor judge of any other court, sheriff, justice of the peace, or any person or persons possessed of any office of profit under the government of this state shall be entitled to a seat either in the Senate or in the General Assembly: but on being elected and taking his seat his office shall be considered vacant; and no person holding any office under the government of the United States shall be entitled to a seat in either house.

SECTION VI.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Assembly; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but for appropriations made by law.

3. The credit of the state shall not be directly or indirectly loaned in any case.

4. The legislature shall not, in any manner, create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, of the state, which shall singly or in the aggregate with any previous debts or liabilities at any time exceed one hundred thousand dollars, except for purposes of war, or to repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by a law for some single object or work to be distinctly specified therein; which law shall provide the ways and means, exclusive of loans, to pay the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within thirty-five years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be irrepealable until such debt or liability and the interest thereon, are fully paid and discharged; and no such law shall take effect until it shall at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received the sanction of a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money to be raised by the authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object stated therein, and to the payment of the debt thereby created. This section shall not be construed to refer to any money that has been, or may be, deposited with this state by the government of the United States.

SECTION VII.

1. No divorce shall be granted by the legislature.

2. No lottery shall be authorized by this state; and no tickets in any lottery not authorized by a law of this state shall be bought or sold within the state.

3. The legislature shall not pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or depriving a party of any remedy for enforcing a contract which existed when the contract was made.

4. To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same act such things as have no proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title.

5. The laws of this state shall begin in the following style, "Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey."

6. The fund for the support of free schools, and all money, stock, and other property which may hereafter be appropriated for that purpose, or received into the treasury under the provision of any law hereafter passed to augment the said fund shall be securely invested, and remain a perpetual fund; and the income thereof, except so much as it may be deemed expedient to apply to an increase of the capital, shall be annually appropriated to the support of public schools, for the equal benefit of all the people of the state; and it shall not be competent for the legislature to borrow, appropriate, or use the said fund or any part thereof, for any other purpose, under any pretence whatever.

7. No private or special law shall be passed authorizing the sale of any lands belonging in whole or in part to a minor or minors or other persons who may at the time be under any legal disability to act for themselves.

8. The assent of three-fifths of the members elected to each house shall be requisite to the passage of every law for granting, continuing, altering or renewing charters for banks or money corporations; and all such charters shall be limited to a term not exceeding twenty years.

9 Individuals or private corporations shall not be authorized to take private property for public use, without just compensation first made to the owners.

10 The legislature may vest in the circuit courts or courts of common pleas within the several counties of this state chancery powers, so far as relates to the foreclosure of mortgages, and sale of mortgaged premises.

SECTION VIII.

1. Members of the Legislature shall before they enter on the duties of their respective offices take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of New Jersey, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of senator (or member of the General Assembly as the case may be) according to the best of my ability."

And members elect of the Senate or General Assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

ARTICLE V.—**Executive.**

Sec. 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a Governor.

2. The Governor shall be elected by the legal voters of this State. The person having the highest number of votes shall be the Governor: but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the votes of a majority of the members of both houses in joint meeting. Contested elections for the office of Governor shall be determined in such manner as the legislature shall direct by law. When a Governor is to be elected by the people, such election shall be held at the time when and at the places where the people shall respectively vote for members of the legislature.

3. The Governor shall hold his office for three years to commence on the third Tuesday of January next ensuing the election for Governor by the people, and to end on the third Tuesday succeeding the third Tuesday of January, three years thereafter; and he shall be incapable of holding that office for three years next after his term of service shall have expired; and no appointments or nominations to office shall be made by the governor during the last week of his said term.

4. The Governor shall be not less than thirty years of age, and shall have been for twenty years, at least, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this state seven years next before his election, unless he shall have been absent during that time on the public business of the United States or of this state.

5. The Governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

6. He shall be commander-in-chief of all the military and naval forces of the state; he shall have power to call the legislature whenever in his opinion public necessity requires it; he shall communicate by message to the legislature at the opening of each session, and at such other times as he may deem necessary, the condition of the state, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and grant, under the great seal of the state, commissions to all officers who shall be required to be commissioned.

7. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the Governor: if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, a majority of the whole number of that house shall agree to pass the same, it shall be sent together with the objections, to the other house by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved of by a majority of the whole number of that house, it shall become a law; but, in neither house shall the vote be taken on the same day on which the bill shall be returned to it; and in all cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor, within five days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

8. No member of congress, or person holding an office under the United States, or this state, shall exercise the office of Governor; and in case the Governor, or person administering the government shall accept any office under the United States or this state, his office of Governor shall thereupon be vacant.

9. The Governor or person administering the government, shall have power to suspend the collection of fines and forfeitures; and to grant reprieves, to extend until the expiration of a time not exceeding ninety days after conviction; but this power shall not extend to cases of impeachment.

10. The Governor, the Chancellor, and the six Judges of the court of errors and appeals, or a major part of them, of whom the Governor, or person administering the Government, shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures and grant pardons, after conviction, in all cases except impeachment.

11. The Governor and all other civil officers of this state shall be liable to impeachment for misdemeanor in office during their continuance in office, and for two years thereafter.

12. In case of the death, resignation, or removal from office of the Governor, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the Senate, and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the House of Assembly, for the time being, until another governor shall be elected and qualified; but in such case another governor shall be chosen at the next election for members of the state legislature, unless such death, resignation or removal shall occur within thirty days immediately preceding such next election, in which case a governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding election for members of the legislature. When a vacancy happens during the recess of the legislature, in any office which is to be filled by the governor and senate, or by the legislature in joint meeting, the governor shall fill such vacancy and the commission shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislature, unless a successor is elected and qualified.

13. In case of the impeachment of the governor, his absence from the state, or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate; and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly for the time being, until the governor absent or impeached shall return or be acquitted, or until the disqualification or inability shall cease, or until a new governor be elected and qualified.

14. In case of a vacancy in the office of governor, from any other cause than those herein enumerated, or in case of the death of the governor elect before he is qualified into office, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the Senate or speaker of the house of Assembly, as above provided for, until a new governor be elected and qualified

ARTICLE VI.—**Judiciary.**

SECTION I.

1. The Judicial power shall be vested in a court of errors and appeals in the last resort in all causes, as heretofore; a court for the trial of impeachments; a court of chancery; a prerogative court; a supreme court; circuit courts, and such inferior courts as now exist, and as may hereafter be established by law; which inferior courts the legislature may alter or abolish as the public good shall require.

SECTION II.

1. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, and six judges, or a major part of them; which judges are to be appointed for six years.

Immediately after the court shall first assemble, the judges shall arrange themselves in such manner that the seat of one of them shall be vacated every year, in order that thereafter one judge may be annually appointed.

3. Such of the six judges as shall attend the court shall receive respectively, a *per diem* compensation, to be provided by law.

4. The secretary of state shall be clerk of this court.

5. When an appeal from an order or decree shall be heard, the chancellor shall inform the court, in writing, of the reasons for his order or decree; but he shall not sit as a member, or have a voice in the hearing or final sentence.

6. When a writ of error shall be brought, no justice who has given a judicial opinion in the cause, in favor of or against any error complained of, shall sit as a member, or have a voice on the hearing, or of its affirmance or reversal; but the reasons for such opinion shall be assigned to the court in writing.

SECTION III.

1. The House of Assembly shall have the sole power of impeaching, by a vote of a majority of all the members; and all impeachments shall be tried by the Senate: the members when sitting for that purpose, to be on oath or affirmation "truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question according to evidence"; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of all the members of the Senate.

2. Any judicial officer impeached shall be suspended from exercising his office until his acquittal.

3. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and to disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, profit, or trust under this state; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, and punishment, according to law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

SECTION IV.

1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor.

2. The chancellor shall be the ordinary, or surrogate general, and judge of the prerogative court.

3. All persons aggrieved by any order, sentance, or decree of the orphan's court, may appeal from the same, or from any part thereof, to the prerogative court; but such order, sentence or decree, shall not be removed into the supreme court, or circuit court, if the subject matter thereof be within the jurisdiction of the orphan's court.

4. The secretary of state shall be the register of the prerogative court, and shall perform the duties required of him by law in that respect.

SECTION V

1. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices. The number of associate justices may be increased or decreased by law, but shall never be less than two.

2. The circuit courts shall be held in every county of this state, by one or more of the justices of the supreme court, or judge appointed for that purpose: and shall in all cases within the county, except in those of a criminal nature, have common law jurisdiction concurrent with the supreme court, and any final judgment of a circuit court may be docketed in the supreme court, and shall operate as a judgment obtained in the supremecourt, from the time of such docketing.

3. Final judgments in any circuit court may be brought by writ of error into the supreme court, or directly into the court of errors and appeals.

SECTION VI.

1. There shall be no more than five judges of the inferior court of common pleas in each of the counties in this state after the term of the judges of said court now in office shall terminate. One judge for each county shall be appointed every year, and no more, except to fill vacancies, which shall be for the unexpired term only.

2. the commissions for the first appointments of judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April next: and all subsequent commissions for judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April in every successive year, except commissions to fill vacances, which shall bear date and take effect when issued.

SECTION VII

1. There may be elected under this constitution two, and not more than five, justices of the peace in each of the townships of the several counties of this state, and in each of the wards, in cities that may vote in wards. When a township or ward contains two thousand inhabitants or less it may have two justices: when it contains more than two thousand inhabitants, and not more than four thousand, it may have four justices: and when it contains more than four thousand inhabitants, it may have five justices; provided, that when any townships not voting in wards, contains more than seven thousand inhabitants, such township may have an additional justice for each additional three thousand inhabitants above four thousand.

2. The population of the townships in the several counties of the state and of the several wards of all the cities shall be ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States, until the legislature shall provide, by law, some other mode of ascertaining it.

ARTICLE VII.—*Appointing Power and Tenure of Office*

SECTION I.—**Militia Officers.**

1. The Legislature shall provide by law for enrolling, organizing, and arming the militia.

2. Captains, subalterns, and non-commissioned officers shall be elected by the members of their respective companies.

3. Field officers of regiments, independent battalions, and squadrons shall be elected by the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, battalions or squadrons.

4. Brigadier generals shall be elected by the field officers of their respective brigades.

5. Major generals shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

6. The Legislature shall have power to direct the mode of certifying the elections to the governor, who shall grant their commissions and determine their rank, when not determined by law;—and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office but by the sentence of a court martial, pursuant to law.

7. In case the electors of subalterns, captains, or field officers shall refuse or neglect to make such elections, the governor shall have power to appoint such officers, and to fill all vacancies caused by such refusal or neglect.

8. Brigade inspectors shall be chosen by the field officers of the respective brigades.

9. Brigade inspectors shall appoint the adjutant general, quarter-master general, and all other militia officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in this constitution.

10. Major generals, brigadier generals, and commanding officers of regiments, independent battalions, and squadrons shall appoint the staff officers of their divisions, brigades, regiments, independent battalions and squadrons, respectively.

SECTION II.—**Civil Officers.**

Justices of the supreme court, chancellor, and judges of the court of errors and appeals, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The justices of the supreme court and chancellor shall hold their offices for seven years: and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointments; and they shall hold no other office under the government of this state or of the United States.

2. Judges of the courts of common pleas shall be appointed by the Senate and General Assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for five years:—but when appointed to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the residue of the term only.

3. The state treasurer and the keeper and inspector of the state prison shall be appointed by the Senate and General Assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for five years, and until their successors shall be qualified into office.

4. The attorney general, prosecutors of the pleas, clerk of the supreme court, clerk of the court of chancery, and surrogate of each county, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

5. Sheriffs and coroners shall be appointed annually by the people of their respective counties, at the annual elections for members of the General Assembly.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

6. Clerks of the inferior courts of common pleas, and surrogates of counties, shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the annual elections for members of the General Assembly.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

7. Sheriffs and coroners shall be elected annually by the people of their respective counties at the annual elections for members of the General Assembly.

They shall be incapable of holding the said offices more than three years, but no longer after which, three years must elapse before they can be again capable of serving.

8. Justices of the peace shall be elected by ballot, at such time and in such manner as the legislature of the counties of the state, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards, in such manner, and under such regulations, as may be hereafter provided by law.

They shall be commissioned for five years, and their commissions shall bear date and take effect on the first day of May next after their election.

They shall hold their offices for five years—except when elected to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only; *provided*, that the commission of any justice of the peace shall become vacant on his ceasing to reside in the township in which he was elected.

The first election for justices of the peace shall take place at the next annual town meetings of the townships in the several counties of the state and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards.

9. All other officers, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by law, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the Senate; and shall hold their offices for the time prescribed by law.

10. All civil officers elected or appointed pursuant to the provisions of this constitution shall be commissioned by the governor.

11. The term of office of all officers elected or appointed pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, except when herein otherwise directed, shall commence on the day of their election or respective commissions; but no commission for any office shall bear date prior to the expiration of the term of the incumbent of said office.

ARTICLE VIII.—**General Provisions.**

Sec. 1. The Secretary of state shall be ex officio an auditor of the accounts of the treasury, and, as such, it shall be his duty to assist the legislature in the annual examination and settlement of said accounts, until otherwise provided by law.

2. The seal of the state shall be kept by the governor or person administering the government and by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the State of New Jersey.

3. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of New Jersey, sealed with the great seal, signed by the governor or person administering the government, and countersigned by the secretary of State, and shall run thus: "The State of New Jersey to A. B. greeting." All writs shall be in the name of the state, and all indictments shall conclude in the following manner, viz: "against the peace of this state, the government and dignity of the same."

4. This constitution shall take effect and go into operation on the second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

ARTICLE IX.—**Amendments.**

Any specific amendment or amendments to the constitution may be proposed in the Senate or General Assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the said houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature next thereafter to be chosen, and shall be published, for three months previous to making such choice, in at least one newspaper, if any there be, printed in each county, in which it may be published therein; and if in the legislature next after such choice, such proposed amendment or amendments, or any of them, shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments, or such of them as may have been agreed to as aforesaid, by the two legislatures, to the people, in such manner and at such time, (at least four months after the adjournment of the legislature, as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall ratify and approve the same, or any of the same, in the manner prescribed by this constitution, such amendment or amendments, or such of them as shall be approved and ratified, shall become a part of the constitution: *provided*, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people by the legislature more than once in five years.

ARTICLE X.—**Schedule.**

That no inconvenience may arise from the change in the constitution of this State, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained that

Sec. 1. The common law and the statute laws now in force, not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the legislature; and all writs, actions, causes of action, prosecutions, rights, claims, and rights of individuals and of bodies corporate, and of the state, and all charters of incorporation, shall continue as if no change had taken place in this constitution, except as herein otherwise provided; and all offences committed, and all fines incurred, and all forfeitures accrued, or that may hereafter be found, for any crime or offence committed before the adoption of this constitution, may be prosecuted upon as if no change had taken place in this constitution, except as herein otherwise provided. The jurisdiction of all courts of law and equity, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue, with the like powers and jurisdiction as if this constitution had not been adopted.

2. All officers now filling any office or appointment, shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, according to their respective commissions or appointments unless by this constitution it is otherwise directed.

3. The present governor, chancellor and ordinary, surrogate general, and treasurer, shall continue in office until successors elected or appointed under this constitution shall be sworn or affirmed into office.

4. In case of the death, resignation, or disability of the present governor, the person who may be vice president of Council at the time of the adoption of the Constitution shall continue in office, and exercise the government, until a governor shall have been elected and sworn or affirmed into office under this constitution.

5. The present governor, or in case of his death or disability to act, the vice president of Council together with the present members of the Legislative Council and Secretary of State, shall issue a writ or writs of summons, in the manner now provided by law, for the purpose of ascertaining and declaring the result of the existing election for governor, members of the House of Representatives, and electors of President and Vice President.

6. The returns of the votes for governor, at the said election, shall be made to the present secretary of State; the votes counted and the election declared, in the manner now provided by law in the case of the election of Electors of President and Vice President.

7. The election of clerks and surrogates in their count ies where the term of office of the present incumbent shall not then have expired, shall be held at the general election next ensuing the adoption of this constitution; the result of which election shall be ascertained in the manner now provided by law for the election of sheriffs.

8. The elections for the year eighteen hundred and forty-four shall take place as now provided by law.

9. It shall be the duty of the Governor to fill all vacancies in office happening between the adoption of the constitution and the first day of April next, which said not otherwise provided for, and the commissions shall expire at the end of the first session of the Senate, or when successors shall be elected or appointed and qualified.

10. The restriction of the pay of members of the legislature, after forty days from the commencement of the session, shall be applied to the first legislature convened under this constitution.

11. Clerks of counties shall be clerks of the inferior courts of common pleas and quarter sessions of the peace of counties, and shall perform the duties and be subject to the regulations now required of them by law, until otherwise ordained by the legislature.

12. The legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

Done in Convention, at the State House in Trenton, on the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and of the Indepe dence of the United States of America the sixty-eighth. ALEXANDER WURTS,

President of the Convention.

WILLIAM PATERSON, Secretary.

THO. J. SAUDERS, Assistant Sec'y.

Now, therefore, I, DANIEL HAINES, Governor of the state of New Jersey, do declare and by these presents do cause the said Constitution to be published pursuant to the direction of the said act.

Given under my hand and privy seal, at the city of Trenton, this twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

DANIEL HAINES.

Plainfield Union.

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EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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East India Hair Dye.

Colors the Hair and will not Stain the Skin.

This Dye is in the form of a powder, which in plain matter of fact may be applied to the hair over night, and in the morning all traces of Red or Grey Hair is a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, is a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, have their hair as black as it ever was, or dyed black; with a preparation that the powder, if applied to the skin will not color it. $1 per bottle, with full directions.

Dr. O.C. Lin's Strengthening Plaster

For Weakness or Lameness, and Aches in the Back, Breast or Side. Very superior. Price 37½ cts.

Lin's Balm of China.

For the cure of Rheumatism, Sprains, Cuts, Tetter, Erysipelas, Corns, Warts, Bruises, Tetter, and every thing that requires external application. 37½ cents.

Hewe's Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir,

Dr. Lin's Chinese Blood Pills,

As good as any ever sought or sold in the market. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a sure Cure for many kinds of Deafness. $1 a bottle.

French Corn Plaster.

So simple and effectual a cure for Corns as to recommend itself to all. 25 cents per box.

Castor Oil, 1s. 6d.

The Magical Pain Extractor,

The best remedy and the quickest cure ever discovered for burns, scalds, &c. 25 and 50 cents.

Indellible Ink, very superior, 31 cts.

Writing Sand, 6d.

Paste Blacking, first rate, 6d.

And the Agent will obtain any thing else sold by the above firm.

Oct. 14, 1844.—1y.

Great Advancement in Medical Science.

Who after reading the following can longer doubt that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the greatest Medicine in the World?

New York, Jan. 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with the Asthma for 23 years, sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks, and though attended by various medical advisers, I have not received the smallest relief in this country to me the instant I proved nearly fatal to life.

Some few weeks ago I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry which gave instant relief and a single bottle has produced what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

For Asthmatic colds, coughs, shortness of breath, wheezing and soreness of the lungs I believe it to be the very best medicine in the world. I cheerfully certificate to the merits which I deem know only as duty which I owe in sympathy to the afflicted.

A. REACH,

No. 10 William's Low Office, 50 William st.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public.

A. T. ALLMARDIGE,

Recorder of the City of New York.

JOHN POWER, Vice General of New York.

Dr. L. CRAIG, Agent for Plainfield.

More New Carpets.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a Gen. assortment of Carpetings, to be sold by New York prices.

WEBSTER & WARNER.

May 13, 1844

Loving and Forgiving.

By Charles Swain.

Oh, loving and forgiving—
Ye angel words of earth,
Yours were not worth the living
If ye too had not birth!
Oh, loving and forbearing—
How sweet your mission here;
The grief that ye are sharing
Hath blessings in its tear.

Oh, stern and unforgiving—
Ye evil words of life
That mock the means of living
With never ending strife.
Oh, harsh and unrepenting—
How would ye meet the grave,
If Heaven, as unrelenting,
Forbore not nor forgave?

Oh, loving and forgiving—
Sweet sisters of the soul,
In whom celestial living
The passions find control!
Still reverse your influence o'er us
Whene'er by passion stunned,
And, angel-like, restore us
The paradise we lost.

From Graham's Magazine for July.

Your Genevieve.

BY JAMES M. PATTERSON,

Author of "The Dutchman's Fireside," Etc

Shortly after the casual scene of the late war, a gen leman, distinguished as a scholar, a wit, and a politician, who stood high in the walks of literature, and had risen to the most dignified offices by his talents and worth, was perambulating up the Mississippi in one of the first steamboats that ever ploughed on the bosom of that mighty stream.—He was a self made and self-sustained man, whose what past the period of blooming youth; but his person was a rising, his countenance highly intellectual, his manners polished by intimate intercourse with society, his voice exceedingly mellifluous, and his eye capable of discovering most eloquently the workings of his inmost soul.

During the duration of the voyage, which was not in the most favorable season of the year, he became gradually influenced, and finally so fi that, at his own request, he was put on shore at one of those little old French villages, between the mouth of Ohio and St. Louis, whose age bears no proportion to their age, and whose growth is so slow that, like the current of a stagnant stream, it is next to impossible to tell whether they are advancing backward or backward. The appearance of removal, and the loss of a summer day, is applicable to the former, which was a balloon favor that he became gradually delirious, and, being without a surveyor, might have fared indifferently, a stranger in a strange place, had not an elderly lady, who happened to be looking out at a neighboring window, been charitable enough to have him introduced, or rather carried, to her house. He was placed in bed, and scientifically attended by a physician, who, when he returned to him an account lately, that the near approach to the yellow had subsided into one of those dangerous fevers so harrassing to the constitution, so difficult to cure.

His returning consciousness disclosed to him the form of one of those ministering angels called women, sitting at his bedside, as if awaiting an opportunity to present his medicine, or perform some kind office. The sick traveller at first took it for a imagery of his brain, but after rubbing his eyes and staring awhile, he recognized a female, with a cap made as French ladies of humanity wear, a plain gown, and a black silk apron, with a sweet, gentle and expressive face, apparently—betraying the impression of deep sadness also. Perceiving him to be awake, she inquired in a voice of corresponding melody, if he wanted any thing. Instead of answering the question, the sick man, whom I shall call Hartland, (for the time was not his own,) asked two or three others, in a few hurried tones.

"Where am I—and who are you?"

"You are in St.——, and I am your Genevieve, your servant—can I do any thing for you, sir?"

"Genevieve!—and your name is Genevieve?"

"Yes, sir."

"Oh, it is then my Genevieve, your former mistress, who has provided for me, I suppose thought Hartland, I shall, therefore, meet no encounters with her. "My good girl, I will thank you for a glass of something to quench my thirst—I am burning up, I believe."

Genevieve took his hand, and, after holding it a little while, laid it softly down on the bed, saying, as if to herself, "It does indeed burn like fire." The touch of her hand was an ath, that Hartland could tell that she pitied him with all her heart. At the moment the physician came, and our traveller recognized in him an old acquaintance, a surgeon whom he had known at Washington, and a very excellent man in his profession. He felt extremely grateful at having so gentle a nurse, and so able a physician. To his recovery was so slow that it did no great credit to either nurse or doctor, for it was nearly six weeks before his fever was fairly broken.

During that time he relapsed more than once, and there were periods when all, and himself among the rest, despaired of his recovery. Day and night Genevieve was his attendant, who would not say his guardian angel. If he expressed his languishing eyes to say, it was answering by his bedside; and if he asked for anything at night, he was administered to by her gentle hand, and soothed by her gentle voice.—At such times he was occasionally puzzled by a vague perception that he had somewhere seen her before; but it passed away, like a dream, when, with all his efforts, he could neither recall the time nor the occasion. More than once he thought he saw her wiping tears from her eyes as he awakened from the miserable intervals of partial oblivion; but he decided in being convinced that it was a mistake, or that it was due to him or to her. Genevieve had called herself his nurse: Poor Genevieve! she was therefore honored for her services, and her attentions were to be repaid in money. Still his soul could not resist the impulse of gratitude, and proposed before his Maker that, whether he lived or died, he would make her ample amends.

At length he became convalescent, and, in proportion as he recovered, Genevieve gradually relaxed in her attentions, which was first supplied by a male servant. Hartland was a feeling heart at this, and indeed seriously missed the soft voice, and gentle, compassionate look of Genevieve. "I suppose her month is up," thought he, in a pet, "and she is waiting to be engaged for another." Still Genevieve came occasionally, but not so often as before; and Hartland, biting over reasoning from a mistaken point, called her proceedings, began to call her a little coquettish. There was something about her that interested him. Though rescued like a waiting maid, her appearance and demeanor did not seem to belong to that class, and, in the conversation he had with her, he discovered a well cultivated mind, stored with that polite information becoming a well bred woman. Every thing she said or did possessed a quiet, lady-like simplicity and freedom from affectation. There was nothing of the vulgar about her. Gradually a little more tenderness crept into Hartland's manner toward him at different times that which usually exists between the nurse and the patient, that Hartland, half the time did not know how to behave himself. He sometimes imagined on her being seated, for she always declined with a look of humility that sunk into his heart. At first he was puzzled, next interested, and finally there stole into his heart one of the softest of all passions, the image of Genevieve, compounded of all grave gratitude and tender love.

One day, while the doctor was with him, it suddenly occurred to Hartland to enquire where he was, how he came there, and, most especially by to whose kindness he was indebted for such benevolent attentions; hinting at the same time it was the doctor who had interposed in his behalf; "You are mistaken," replied he friend; "I have had nothing of your attention till I found your self."

"Indeed!—and how came I here?"

"I will tell you, for you ought to know, in order to return thanks in the proper place. You are in the house of Mademoiselle de F——, a young lady of French extraction, a great favorite of book, music, and what not, residing on one knows where; and, withal, a most beautiful, amiable, accomplished woman. She is a ward of Colonel ——, native with, for she is now of age, and ought to have been married long ago, but for some single scrupule which the suitor objected to, and of passing the remainder of her days to single blessedness."

"Ah!" rejoined Hartland, who found himself not a little interested about the heroine; "and in what way this scrupule to?"

"She imagines or rather fears, it is her great personal resemblance that subject at many admirers, and she gave it until such accommodating fellow as myself, and doctor, she is probably in the right. She is waiting to be found for her self-sworn, and during her being absent from home, rescued by his former accidental acquaintance, who, in spite of the famous gentleman, and to my astonishment, of her dispositions, displayed itself in a manner indifferent, if not positively disagreeable. All those who aspire to her good graces. She, since told me the other day that she had found those who had always been extremely attentive, and she trusted her self to one of them entirely."

"I should like to see her," answered Hartland, for, independent of the obligations I owe her, she must be something of a curiosity. Such fidelity is not often coupled with wealth, beauty and accomplishments. But you have not yet told me how I came here."

"You became here by a good old man, who was with the army as a lady, and who happened to be looking out of the window as we passed, and, in a state of partial delirium. She immediately recognized in you the gentleman who had given her a ride in his carriage, and immediately gave directions to have you brought here."

"I grant my word, I owe her obligations which I can never repay."

"That is more than you know," said the doctor to himself.

"Well, however, it is time, like to think, how I have never seen or heard her name? How many of her acquaintance can be supposed to be ignorant of such?"

"It would not be etiquette, you know," replied the doctor, again smiling, "for me to tell you, or for you to say, expect from."

"I would not be so impertinent as to ask the question but a young lady to visit a young gentleman in a few days, I shall be out of the city, and then you will see her. Take care of your self, the weather is changing, and you must not expose yourself to the night air."

"But, doctor, and I think of it, who is the gentleman, kind, attentive nurse, to whom, I owe my life? Is he a relative of the family? Is he a man with whom I can become acquainted? I owe him much, and you must put me in the way of repaying my obligations."

"She is paid for her attendance," replied the doctor, cautiously, "and will accept of nothing from you, except what you will not, perhaps, be willing to bestow on her."

"What do you mean by that, doctor?"

"Nothing," answered he, as he departed with another slight smile.

Hartland fell into a reverie. The words, "she is paid for her attendance," grated harshly on his ears. He wished it had been done voluntarily, for then he could have considered it as some mature that would have fastened his soldiers, or to do him justice, appended to his gratitude and affections, and created a different sensation from that which now possessed his mind. He felt hard to persuade himself that he loved poor Genevieve nothing but her wages, which he could not think that such attentions as she had paid to him could never be bought with gold. But, what could the doctor mean by his mischievous smile, and the equivocal phrase of, she will accept of nothing from you, but what you will not perhaps be willing to bestow on her?" Hartland could make nothing of this, and became lost in a labyrinth of thought, from which he was roused by the eyes of Genevieve, who entered the room with what Hartland, in such a thing remote concerning his health.

"I am quite well, dear Genevieve, thanks to your blessed kindness, which I can never repay."

"My wages are already paid," answered she, with apparent simplicity;—and now that you are quite recovered, I am going away. I came but to see you farewell, to express my wishes for your happiness, and to ask if you sometimes to remember poor Genevieve."

There was something exquisitely touching in her voice, and the deep tones of her eyes, as she pronounced these words, which removed the very soul of Hartland.

"Genevieve," said he, "sit down by me, and hear what I am going to say. Nay I insist on your being seated, for you have much to hear, and it is not fitting that one who owes his life to you to be annoyed while you are standing."

"It does not become me," she said, "to sit in the presence of one like you," replied Genevieve, in a low and thrilling voice of deep humility, as Hartland self respectful sinkness overcompelled her to place herself by his side on the sofa.

"Genevieve," said he, "you have saved my life; in these are wish of your heart acquainted and every within the power of mine to do that can make you happy, command me. Think of my self as your friend, and tell me what you desire to be done for you." If there is still left in the world that was believed to be by my Mother, and the life which you have preserved, there is no what man can do to repay, as far as possible, obligations that never can be completed. Tell me, Genevieve—dear Genevieve—for you are very dear to me—tell me in what way I can prove to you I am not ungrateful. Do not leave me with a load of obligations on my heart that can weigh me down to earth with a sense of unbearable gratitude. My life will be owing entirely to you, Genevieve, you cannot be so unnatural as to your happiness."

"To my happiness!" repeated the unhappy girl. "My happiness depends on your welfare, my dear benefactor, your welfare depends on your happiness. Tell me, then, what will make you happy?

Boston, in the county of Essex, the Whigs of that city met in convention on Wednesday last, and put in nomination a ticket for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Councillors, to be supported at the ensuing election. The ticket is the same with a portion of the Democratic party opposed to the re-election of Mr. Benton to the U. S. Senate, whose services are long expired. The State was classified as to the Banks, and anti-Bank parties were formed. The result has not been published, but it is understood that the Bank party have gained in electing their Governor by about 3000 majority. The same party have elected a majority of the Legislature, on the return of Mr. Benton to private life.

Alabama.—The Whigs have elected a majority of 9 in the Legislature, which secures the election of a U. S. Senator, which was the main object of great importance. The State is classed as a Democratic State, but it is likely to change on the popular vote, for it is very close.

Mr. Tyler's Bible.—Mr. Tyler has issued a long "Address to the People of the United States," which may be considered the Text Book of the Democratic party. It contains a long argument to defend the new ground taken by the Democratic party, and to show that it is not inconsistent with former principles. The Democratic party have assumed the name of Democratic Whigs, and in some counties have nominated Whig candidates. All this has come to pass since the 4th of March last, when all of the Democratic party were denounced as Whigs. The new ground taken by Mr. Tyler is, that the Democratic party have a right to change their principles, and that the Whigs have no right to change theirs. This is the substance of the whole argument. The Address is long and tedious, and will not be read by the people. It is a mere electioneering document, and will be treated as such.

Resignation.—Mr. Tyler's Cabinet has resigned, with the exception of Mr. Webster. Mr. Webster has not resigned, but it is known that he will do so as soon as he can close the business of his department. The resignations have been made in a manner which does credit to the parties. Mr. Tyler has not yet announced the names of his successors, but it is understood that Mr. Upshur, of Virginia, will be appointed Secretary of State, and Mr. Gilmer, of Virginia, Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Upshur is a Democrat, and Mr. Gilmer a Whig. Mr. Upshur is a man of talents, and Mr. Gilmer is a man of great ability and high character. The appointments will be made in a few days.

Resignation of Mr. Webster.—The following letter from Mr. Webster to the President of the United States, announcing his resignation, has been published:

Department of State, May 8, 1843.

Sir—I have the honor to tender my resignation of the office of Secretary of State of the United States, which I have had the honor to hold under your appointment.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

To the President of the United States.

The President has appointed Hon. Abel P. Upshur, of Virginia, Secretary of State, in the place of Mr. Webster, resigned.

The Whigs have a large Meeting at Woodbridge last Wednesday, numbering from 5 to 6000. This vicinity was well represented. Messrs. Howe and E. Shotwell, of New York, and John Van Dyke, of New Brunswick, were the speakers.

The Newark Union says that Mr. Clay's friends intend to have a 60 acre grove for their place, on the 16th inst. Gen. Lewis Condict will preside. Gen. Cass and Mr. Clay are expected.

We regret to say, as it will prevent the attendance of that great Statesman, Mr. Clay, will address the meeting at this place.

The Whigs are going to have a Convention at the same place on the 23d.

Dreadful Accident on the Long Island Rail Road.—We learn by a passenger who came through last evening from New York, that a dreadful accident happened yesterday on the Waverley Common, 20 miles from Brooklyn. An elderly gentleman and lady were killed on a train coming to town. The horses took fright, the lady and gentleman were thrown out of the carriage, and the wheels passed over them, killing them instantly. The driver, who was on the box, was also thrown out, but escaped with a few bruises. The horses, we believe, were not injured. The above statement we have from the Mail agent, who was coming along with the train, and who, immediately on the occurrence, rode back to the spot. The gentleman killed was a Mr. Hall, and the lady, we believe, was his wife.

The Globe Tree.—The Independent Press, a paper published at Cincinnati in 1823, contained the following advertisement, which is worth a place in travel by land and sea, a century hence, if—

A vessel will start for New York every alternate two weeks. Fare passengers will be accommodated at $25 each. Apply at the store of Ainsworth & Smith, corner of Walnut and Fifth streets.

Aug. 14, 1823.

The Columbian Magazine for September has just made its appearance. It is embellished with three fine engravings—"Ways of Pleasantness," by H. R. Reid, and "Gen. Frost and John Bascomb," "Master Harriott Talbot," by W. L. Ormsby. Among the contributors noticed are title on the Foreign Quarterly Review, by the Editor; "Mind and the Locust," by Mrs. Sigourney; "Consumption," by H. T. Tuckerman; "Thoughts on the Poets," No. II. by the same; "Character," by Elizabeth Oakes Smith; "The Queen's Death-Bed," by C. Mackay; "Life and Death at Chess," by T. S. Arthur; &c. &c. Published by Isaiah Peal, No. 2 Astor House.

A New Morning Paper, to be devoted to the Union of Polk and Dallas, called the Morning News, was issued in New York last week. The editors, J. L. O'Sullivan, of the Democratic Review, and S. J. Tilden, are both able men.

A farm on Coney Island, N. J., containing 40 or 50 acres, was sold about twenty years ago for $200. On last Saturday, the sum of $15,000 was offered for one eighth or an acre of the same lots and refused!

The Legislature was not organized in season after the election to act on the work of the year. Bills must be in both Houses on the 20th inst. to be acted on at the present session. The Governor's message will be delivered on the 23d inst. and the Legislature will probably remain in session only one day, the longest session which has ever assembled under the new Constitution. The first session of the Legislature under the new Constitution, which assembled in this State, was in 1845, and it was in session only one day. The next session will assemble on the 1st Tuesday in January, 1844, and will be the first session of the Legislature under the new Constitution.

General Jackson.—The Louisville Journal says:—"Mr. Rowan, just returned from a visit to General Jackson, says that the old hero is in excellent health, and that the ball in his lung, which was supposed to be fatal, has not proved so. He is now entirely free from pain, and is able to ride out every day. He has not yet recovered the use of his left arm, which was broken by the ball, and which is still in a helpless condition."

On Sunday morning, 30th ult. before daylight, a negro man was found, on a lane near Mount Holly.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, who was lately dangerously ill, and who was reported to expire every moment, has so far recovered.

James K. Polk, of Tennessee, Democratic candidate for President, has declined accepting a nomination for Governor of that State.

Stanley Farnham Hicks, the pioneering lunatic, who has escaped from the Lunatic Asylum at Utica, has been found in the woods in Oneida county, and taken back to the Asylum.

Two men were drowned in the Passaic, and another narrowly escaped, on Saturday last, by the upsetting of a boat

SHERIFF'S SALE.

New Jersey Supreme Court, Ft. fa. &c.
James Wilcox vs. Jonathan Osborn, Jun., and Alex. Ander Wilson.

New Jersey Supreme Court, Essex.
William E. Johnston vs. the same.

New Jersey Supreme Court, Essex. Ft. fa. &c.
The Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company, vs. the same.

BY Virtue of the above named writs of fieri facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue at Sutton's Hotel, in Scotch Plains, on the 19th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the following described Lots of Land and Premises, viz.—Lying and being in the township of Westfield, county of Essex, and State of New Jersey. First all that Lot of Land described in a deed from Phylip Dunn to the defendant, Bogine as a snake in no angle of Ezekiel Wean's Land near when it rolled the Canoe Brook, thence north 60 deg. west, on the said Ezekiel Wean's line 8 chains and 50 links to a white birch sapling, the same south 42 deg. west 13 chains and 70 links to a heap of stones, thence south 20 deg. east 10 chains and 50 links to a heap of stones, thence south 70 deg. east 10 chains and 50 links to the place of beginning, containing 10 acres and 50 rods of land. Also all that piece or parcel of Land that did belong to John Rose, deed, and now owned by said Alex. Wilson and J. Osborn, Jun.—thence north 82 deg. east on the line of said Wilson & A. Osborn's land 4 chains and 50 links, thence south 15 chains and 7 links to the place of beginning, containing two and a half acres of Land.

The 3d Lot to the same conveyed to said defendants by deed from Jonathan Osborn, and he unto the same vested in fee, &c. &c., said tract is the same that Zopher Hetfield died possessed of Peter Clark and wife, and conveyed by deed dated 10th of October, 1822, and then Paul Hill in and possessed of the same and sold in part to Jacob Ludlam's mountain piece which he purchased of his son-in-law, Elizabeth Ludlam, and both of said Ludlam's lots sold and conveyed by deed to Abner Reeder now deceased, dated 9th March 1822, containing 3 acres more or less.

The 3d Lot to the same conveyed to said defendants by deed from Jacob Ludlam

Plainfield Union.

Volume VIII.—No. 24. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1844. Whole number 388.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY

EDWIN P. CUMMING,

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers, $1 50 per annum, if paid during the first month; $1 75 per annum, if paid during the first quarter; $2 00 per annum, if paid during the first six months; and $2 25 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2 50, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, $2 00, if paid within the first month; $2 25, if paid within the first quarter; and $2 50, if paid within the first six months; and no paper will be sent after the expiration of the year.

Advertisements, including a square of ten lines, will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. All communications must be post paid, and directed to the Editor.

Napoleon.

There' such the greatest, nor the worst of men,
Whose spirit antithetically mixt
One moment of the mightiest, and again
On little objects with like firmness fixt,
Extreme in all things! hadst thou been easier,
Thy throne had still been thine, or never been;
For daring made thy rise as fall: thou seek'st
Even now to reanimate the imperial mass,
And shake again the world, the Thunderer of the centre!

Conqueror and captive of the earth art thou!
She trembles at thee still, and thy wild name
Was wont to thrill with victory the ear,
That thou art nothing, save the jest of fame,
Who wooed the once, thy vassal, and became
The flatterer of thy fierceness, till thou wert
A god unto thyself; nor less the same
To the astonished kingdoms all inert,
Who deemed thee for a time whate'er thou didst assert.

Oh, more or less than man—in high or low,
Battling with nations, flying from the field;
Now making monarchs' necks thy footstool, now
More than thy meanest soldier taught to yield;
An empire thou couldst crush, command, rebuild,
But govern not thy pettiest passion, nor,
However deeply in men's spirits skilled,
Look through thine own, nor curb the lust of war.
Nor learn that tempted Fate will leave the loftiest star.

Yet well thy soul hath brooked the turning tide
With that untaught innate philosophy,
Which, be it wisdom, coldness, or deep pride
Is gall and wormwood to an enemy.
When the whole host of hatred stood hard by,
To watch and mock the shrinking, thou hast smiled
With a sedate and all enduring eye;—
When fortune fled her spoiled and favorite child,
He stood unbowed beneath the ills upon him piled.

Sager than in thy fortunes; for in them
Ambition steeled thee on too far to show
That just habitual scorn which could contemn
Men and their thoughts: 'twas wise to feel, not so
To wear it ever on thy lip and brow,
And spurn'd the instruments thou wert to use
Till they were turned unto thine overthrow:
'Tis but a worthless world to win or lose;
So it hath proved to thee, and all such lot who choose.

If, like a tower upon a headlong rock,
Thou hadst been made to stand or fall alone,
Such scorn of man had helped to brave the shock;
But men's thoughts were the steps which paved thy throne,
Their admiration thy best weapons shone;
The part of Philip's son was thine, not then
(Unless amidst the purple had been thrown)
Like stern Diogenes to mock at men;
For scepticed cynics earth were far too wide a den.

But quiet to quick bosoms is a hell,
And there hath been thy bane; there is a fire
And motion of the soul which will not dwell
In its own narrow being, but aspire
Beyond the fitting medium of desire;
And, but once kindled, quenchless evermore,
Preys upon high adventure, nor can tire
Of aught but rest; a fever at the core,
Fatal to him who bears, to all who ever bore.

He who ascends to mountain-tops, shall find
The loftiest peaks most wrapt in clouds and snow
He who surpasses or subdues mankind,
Must look down on the hate of those below.
Though high above the sun of glory glow,
And far beneath the earth and ocean spread,
Round him are icy rocks, and loudly blow
Contending tempests on his naked head,
And thus reward the toils which to those summits led.

BYRON.

* Waterloo.

From Arthur's Magazine.

Where there's a Will, there's a Way.

By T. S. Arthur.

'James,' said a master workman to a young man, a journeyman in his shop, 'business has become so dull that I must reduce the number of men.' As you came in last, you will have to go among the first. I am sorry for this, but cannot help it. To continue my present force would be to ruin me.'

James Harker that was the journeymans' name looked surprised and pained for a moment or two. But he had a confident spirit within him, and soon recovered his self-possession.

'I am sorry too,' he replied. 'But I know business is very bad, and that you are perfectly right in reducing your expenses. I shall get a place somewhere, I have no doubt of that.'

'Yes, James, I have no doubt of that. Where there is a will, there is a way.'

'The truth of that saying I have proved more than once in my life,' the young man answered. 'And I shall prove it again.'

'I am sorry that,' the master workman said. 'Such a spirit as yours always makes friends.'

At the end of the week, Harker, with three or four journeymen, received their wages and came out of the shop. Among these Harker was the only married man. He had three children. Once the journeymen thrown out of work, was one Wilson. He lived near Harker, and the two walked homeward together. Wilson was a young man of good mind, some education and good moral character. He had a widowed mother on which to assist, and to whose support he often loaned as much as was needful. In doing this he was taxed but lightly, for old Mrs. Wilson had an independent mind, and was jealously self-reliant. She always would be doing something.

'This is rather bad business, Wilson,' James Harker said, as the two left the shop, each with a week's wages in his pocket. He did not speak in a despondent, but, rather, in a cheerful voice.

'I don't see what we are to do,' was gloomily replied. 'There's no work to be had in the city, and won't be for months to come.'

'I shouldn't like to say that. There must be work somewhere, and if' here he paused a little, 'and if I have my trouble for nothing.'

'We will see. I have never given up yet, and never intend giving up while there is any thing left of me. It is the worst thing in the world to despond. Despondency is almost sure to produce failure, while confidence guarantees success. Where there is a will there is a way, that is my motto; by it has helped me into more scrapes than this.'

'It has never helped me, then; and I'm sure I have a good enough will.'

'Perhaps it is a passive and not an active will. It may be that you call upon Jupiter, without putting your shoulder to the wheel.'

'You may think so, but I don't,' was returned a little impatiently.

Harker, seeing that his fellow workmen would not bear plain talk, said no more on the subject. On returning home, James saw that the face of his wife was troubled. She looked at him earnestly, while the tears stood in her eyes; but she said nothing. His countenance wore its usual cheerful air. This was, in part, assumed; to strengthen the heart of his wife, who was inclined when thrown himself to look on the dark side of things. After the children were all in bed, and his wife had taken her seat by a little work table, with her sewing in her hand, James said to her—

'Don't look so troubled, Lucy. All will come right in the end. I shall get work somewhere.'

'I don't know James. Times you have said all along, were very dull. I'm afraid you will be out of work all summer. And if that should happen, I don't know what we shall do. Eckhart hasn't had a stroke of work these four months, and can't get it any where. His family is in a distressing condition.'

'I know all about him.'

'His family is greatly in want of every thing.'

'And he is walking about like a gentleman. Don't think, for an instant Lucy, that I will ever see you and the children want while I have health and strength. If I can't get work at my trade, I can get it at something else. Work I will. If I can't make ten dollars a week, I will make five. Half a loaf is better than no loaf. Not so Eckhart. He must have just such kind of work, and just such prices. He can't do this that nor the other.'

'But where is work to be had? There are a large number of hands idle.'

'Where there is a will there is a way, Lucy. That is my sheet anchor.'

'Suppose that every body has this will?'

'Then for every body there would be a way. Not, of course, exactly the way most agreeable to every body; but still a way in which service might be rendered to others, and an equivalent for that service obtained.'

The confident tone of her husband encouraged Lucy. The feeling of despondency that had weighed upon her spirits for many hours, gradually passed off. This was succeeded by a more cheerful state of mind.

Early on Monday morning, Harker started out to put his first resolution in practice, which was to visit every establishment in New York, carrying on the branch of business at which he worked. As he had not calculated on getting work at the first, second, nor third application, he was not discouraged when dinner time found him unsuccessful. To his wife's anxious questions he replied cheerfully. After dinner he went out again.

'How is business?' he asked for the fifteenth time as he entered a shop near the close of the day.

'Dull enough,' was the reply.

'Don't you think you could make room for a hand?'

Before a reply to this could be made, a man entered the shop, and asked if a certain number of watches such as were manufactured there, could be delivered to him in ten days. The master workman agreed to furnish what was wanted in the required time, and at once engaged the services of James Harker as workman to make the watches.

As Harker was returning home that evening he met Eckhart.

'You, James, I have no doubt of that. Where there is a will, there is a way.'

'Have you found any work yet?' asked the other.

'I have, indeed. Six weeks' work, I am told, but I don't expect any good to come of it.'

'You will very good reason, I am sure, for such unbelief. I wish you success, however, with all my heart. I would not be guilty of envying you your good luck for the world.'

'Envy me! Good luck! You don't know what you are talking about. I have undertaken a job that will be my ruin. Six weeks' work, indeed! Why, I shall be at it for six months, and then be disappointed. After going down almost to the dogs, I am for the very necessary step of getting up. Oh, it has been very unfortunate for me that I ever was making a single watch. Good day to you, sir.'

'You don't! What is that?'

'It is six days work, which I never before undertook. Slaughtering fortunately will make up for other things.'

'Stop, Eckhart. But you'll find, in the end, that you are losing nothing.'

'You think?'

'Yes I do.'

'Well then.'

'Good day!' And Wilson passed on, the disappointed Mr. Harker's good wishes seeming to be a reminder of his own want of confidence and energy.

The effect of all this on the mind of Lucy Wilson Harker was to lessen her confidence, and thus impart less vitality to the efforts of the day.

The job started for the time most fluttering. By working early and late, he was able to make just $10 in ten days.

'Well, are you through with your job yet?' asked Wilson, meeting him on the day after he had finished.

'Yes I got through yesterday.'

'What are you going to do now?'

'I'm going to try for work somewhere else.'

'Do you think you'll get it?'

'I do. Something will offer I'm sure.'

'You'll be a luckier dog than we are now by a dozen I know, if it does. It's been very dull since we quit work at L——'s, but it's no use. Not a bit's been mine. I find to-day I spent the morning in two shops, but no journeymen were wanted.'

'Where there's a will there's a way,' Harker said to himself as he walked slowly and thoughtfully along, after parting with Wilson. He's not earnest enough there sir. You always the same. Why, I've been at work, and was only late by a quarter of an hour at one of them to secure a permanent situation. He's got a number to fall back upon; while I've got a wife and all down to fall back upon me. That makes a powerful difference.'

Wilson on parting with Harker, soon returned home.

'It's no use of trying,' he said. 'I don't believe I shall get any thing to do for months to come. I called at two or three shops this morning; every thing is perfectly flat. I know at least a dozen journeymen with families to support, who have not had a bit of work for weeks.'

The mother spoke words of encouragement to her son. Told him not to let his mind be disturbed, for what she could easily keep up the family for six months to come, when work would be brisk again.

Assurances of the kind tended to make Wilson less anxious about employment, and of course less anxious to secure it. It was not pleasant to his feelings, to be going from shop to shop seeking work, and so he quit doing so. Many hours were spent in reading, but many more in wandering aimlessly about, waiting until business should revive.

It's dreadful!' Will was his oft repeated remark to fellow workmen, who like himself were finding nothing better to do than walking about the street. Occasionally he would fall in with Harker, who some how or other managed never to be idle over a day or two at a time. He kept always in the way of employment, because he was anxious to obtain it and in consequence picked up many little jobs that would others have been missed.

'I don't know how it is,' Wilson would sometimes say to Harker, 'that you manage always to keep at something. I can't get it to any thing to do. And I'm sure I'm as willing to work as you are.'

'You don't keep all the while trying as I do, I suppose. There are times when work has to be looked up. It doesn't come after people as it did a year ago.'

Wilson did not relish plain talk like this, because it reflected upon his unfavorable. He overlooked his true position in his reply, that was spoken in a rather cavil tone. The effect, however, was to cause him to go among the shops on the next day when he was fortunate enough to secure a job that lasted a few weeks.

'Nothing like trying' reasoned Harker to himself, emphatically, the next time they met. It possesses a wonderful virtue.'

But even with trying Harker found after awhile that he could not get enough to do to meet the wants of his family. Times seemed to grow harder. He mind constantly working after the means of earning money, devised many schemes; and was aided by many suggestions awakened thereby, that would never have presented themselves, but for his will being constantly stimulating his thoughts. The result on almost every day was, to him, an illustration of his favorite adage—where there is will there is a way. He knew that the will was a motive power, and at once engaged the services of James Harker as workman to make the watches.

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Where there's a will, there's a Way.

A Fortune made by picking up a Pin.—Had persons reader when he found that pin under his foot, a remarkable case of the kind occurred in an English paper containing Letters from French Banker, and which was the subject of the numerous letters of the Banker's friends. When he came to Paris 1793, the Banker's son was in debt a sum of 100 francs, which he had a letter of his creditors. The young banker had just taken possession of the paternal mansion, which had been put in a house by his father and seen by the fortunate finder. It was on the discovering instrument that M. Lafitte paid his first visit to Paris, and, as it is said, laid the first step in the Parisian fortune. The young person, poor and unknown, was received and entertained by the banker, who was introduced into the mansion of the deceased, and there discovered a sum of money which he had concealed in the middle of the floor.

'I am sorry too,' he replied. 'But I know business is very bad, and that you are perfectly right in reducing your expenses. I shall get a place somewhere, I have no doubt of that.'

'Yes, James, I have no doubt of that. Where there is a will, there is a way.'

'The truth of that saying I have proved more than once in my life,' the young man answered. 'And I shall prove it again.'

'I am sorry that,' the master workman said. 'Such a spirit as yours always makes friends.'

At the end of the week, Harker, with three or four journeymen, received their wages and came out of the shop. Among these Harker was the only married man. He had three children. Once the journeymen thrown out of work, was one Wilson. He lived near Harker, and the two walked homeward together. Wilson was a young man of good mind, some education and good moral character. He had a widowed mother on which to assist, and to whose support he often loaned as much as was needful. In doing this he was taxed but lightly, for old Mrs. Wilson had an independent mind, and was jealously self-reliant. She always would be doing something.

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'We will see. I have never given up yet, and never intend giving up while there is any thing left of me. It is the worst thing in the world to despond. Despondency is almost sure to produce failure, while confidence guarantees success. Where there is a will there is a way, that is my motto; by it has helped me into more scrapes than this.'

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the young stranger. In this simple action, he saw the revelation of a character; it was a germe or of a love of order and economy, a certain pledge of all the qualities which should be possessed by a banker. A young man who would stoop to pick up a pin could not fail to make a good clerk, merit the confidence of his employer, and obtain a high degree of prosperity. In the evening of the same day M. Perregaux wrote to him—

"A place is made for you in my office, which you may take possession of to-morrow morning."

The subscribers of the banker were not deceived. The young Lafitte possessed every desirable quality, and even more than was at first expected. From simple clerk he soon rose to be cashier, then partner, then head of the first banking house in Paris, and afterward, in rapid succession, a Deputy and President of the Council of Ministers, the highest point to which a citizen can aspire.

On what a trifle does the fortune of a man sometimes depend. But for the simple incident of the pin, M. Lafitte, perhaps, never have entered the house of M. Perregaux, another employer might not have led to such magnificent results.

Little did M. Perregaux think that the hand which could pick up a pin was that of man gen-erous to prodigality in doing good; a hand always open to succor honorable misfortune.—Never were riches placed in better hands; never did banker or prince make a more noble use of them.—*Bos. Trav*

The Chivalry.—The Washington Spectator is altogether excruciating in its eulogia upon the South Carolina chivalry. There never was, according to that paper, never will, and never can be, any thing to match it on the face of the globe. The Nullifiers would even "spend just as much treasure, and spill as much blood in behalf of the country, upon any contingency, as any other State in the Union." "There are more," says the Spectator, "of some of her sons have a strong language to express the deep sense of their wrongs but then," adds the solemn editor, "they are the children of the Sun, and are prone to express themselves in the language of the passions!"

Children of a seven sided tapeony Flue Tongue! They, and the muslin humbugs that utter stupid panegyric over them, are children of a great gas house, as they never would volunteer, by choice, to be wrecked by nullification.

There are a great many of them very fine fellows—and when you can keep them off of stilts, we know no finer ones than may be found in South Carolina; but as to the bad that they will so selfpet their character into absurdity. Neither soil nor climate has had much to do in their physical or mental conformation—there certainly is nothing in either of them to have any very favorable influence in the development of human excellence. They are just about as good as our neighbors, and not a bit better. In some respects, the peculiar fashioning of their lives render them superior in the attractions of personal intercourse, and in others they are much inferior to their brethren in other quarters of the country; that is all that can be said of their secular or lunar advantages.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

Mr. Van Buren at Home.—We take the following account of a day passed with Mr. Van Buren, at Lindenwald, from the "Calkfeator," an excellent agricultural paper published at Albany.

A Day in the country.—Visit to Lindenwald
We lately passed a beautiful summer's day in the vicinity of Kinderhook. Among other places of interest we visited Lindenwald, the seat of ex-President Van Buren.

Lindenwald, formerly the residence of Judge Van Ness, is pleasantly retired, and commands a very agreeable landscape view, the most prominent features of which are the Catskill mountains, whose elevated summits are often veiled by the shadowy cloud.

We found Mr. Van Buren at home, and accompanied him in a walk over the farm. When he entered on the occupancy of this place, on his retirement from the Presidency, three years since, it was in a state of ordinary; the land having been rented for 20 years. The fences and buildings had become poor, the fences were old, and were rotting down, and bushes and plants of wild growth had taken possession of much of the farm. During the short time it has been under Mr. Van Buren's management, the place has been greatly improved, and a course is now fairly begun by which a handsome income may be derived from it. The garden and pleasure grounds have been enlarged and newly laid out—hot-houses have been erected—and a large number of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c. have been planted. The green house contains a collection of exotic fruits and plants, among which were some fine grapes just ripening. In the garden we noticed fine samples of all the fruits of the season, and some of the finest melons we have ever seen,—(as early in the year.) in the hot-bed.

Among the objects which gave beauty and interest to the grounds, are two artificial ponds in the garden. They were easily made by constructing dams across a little brook originating from springs on the premises. One of these ponds (three years ago) was a mere bog, and the other, (two years ago) was a wet meadow. Both these, and they are now as well stocked with trout, pickerel and perch, that Mr. Van Buren commences to-day will afford an abundant supply for his table. This is a simple and cheap mode of making ponds. There are many acres of swamp meadow lands that may be made, and with a trifling expense, the luxury of catching and eating the finest of pickerel may be had at any time.

Several of the fields have been cleared and walled with stone, and several hedge rows removed, which were a very great incumbrance, and it was calculated that the moving 250 rods of hay alone by the present.

Mr. Van Buren has a fine stock of cattle, among which were a number of fine cows, and a yoke of oxen, each of which weighed 2,500 lbs. Some fine Merino sheep were also noticed, and which had a large crop of wool on. There were also some fine specimens of Durham and Devon cattle, and we were informed that the intention was to keep a good stock of these breeds. We were shown a good three years old Durham bull, whose head and limbs denote good blood, and whose mellow skin indicates that he is a fleshy animal.

All the improvements of which we have spoken, have been planned and executed under the immediate supervision of Mr. Van Buren, who finds in these useful enterprises a salutary exercise for the faculties of the mind and body, which seems to be highly enjoyed. At this pleasant residence, removed from the cares of state, and the turmoils of political wars, he,

"With a choice few retired,
Drinks the pure pleasures of a rural life."

Opinion in England—Our Contest.

The London Atlas, a well informed and high-toned Free-Trade Journal, not very tightly harnessed to the car of party, has (July 20th) the following Editorial leader on our Presidential contest:

The American Presidency.—As far as it is possible to anticipate from the accounts recently received from the United States the triumph of the Whig candidate Clay, in the approaching struggle for the Presidency appears almost assured. The democratic party have unfortunately power, and over the only two public men whose names could be put in competition with that of Mr. Clay as statesmen and men of ability—namely, Van Buren and Calhoun, and the latter is opposed by Mr. Polk, of whom nobody ever heard, and who commands no confidence and respect. These principle, also, is divided by the presence of a third candidate, the present President Tyler, who without much chance of success, will carry with him the official influence that might otherwise have turned the scale in an evenly balanced contest between the two parties.

As regards English interests, we look upon the triumph of Mr. Clay with unmixed satisfaction. On the one hand he is certainly by far the most respectable candidate, and the Whig party on the other side of the Atlantic are by far the most intelligent, reasonable, and respectable party. A democratic President is something like a Penguin O'Connor or Tom Duncombe in power who may at any moment dash through all the laws of nations, violate all official etiquette, and involve us in a war for some Northumberland beauty or Belgian sovereign, in order to get his or her pretty finger and carry an election. Republicanism, also, is a doctrine which feels much more favor among the wholesome democratic than with the staid and respectable Whig, who has sufficient intelligence to comprehend the mission that in the long run is reserved for it in the best policy. Unluckily, therefore, with Mr. Clay as President, and the Whig party in the ascendant in Congress, we should feel much more comfortable in regard to our foreign relations than with Polk and Van Buren. Our confidence in an enlightened of the great and vital question concerning the Oregon frontier, which, if neglected may at some future period lead to serious embarrassments. On the other hand, the election of Mr. Clay must, we fear, be looked upon as a considerable error, a confirmation of the principle of commercial restriction. He has always been the consistent advocate of a high Protective Tariff, and the cause of the Whigs has always been identified with that of the New England manufacturers, who have entered a monopoly of the home market by the aid of prohibitory duties. Nor can we wonder that such is the policy of the most respectable and intelligent inhabitants of America, when we consider that by our own laws we shut the door in the face of any attempt to negotiate a commercial arrangement on the footing of a fair and reciprocal exchange of products. We take nothing from the United States but what we can produce more profitably without—their cotton and tobacco excepted—than they can produce themselves, and we receive the staple produce of the great agricultural States of the West by a sliding scale so extremely framed as not to throw the smallest amount of impediment in the way of access to the English markets. Is it to be wondered at, therefore, that they should be and must high duties on English manufactures? Is it to be wondered at, that they should be and must high duties on English manufactures? At the same time the question cannot be have gone by almost to the date of the commercial policy these very ago would have prevented the passing of the resolution Tariff of the United States, and would have given a decided seven-twenty in that country to Free Trade principles, and to the Free Trade party. A liberal commercial policy adopted ten years before, at from present moment we would see over the whole republic trade, may very possibly fail to recover what previous blunders have lost us. To offer to other States and Governments an exchange for British manufactures when the manufacturer of Prussia, Saxony and New England have acquired strength and become conscious of it, will be very like what the old saying describes as "barring the door after the horse is stolen."

From the Southwestern Christian Advocate.

A Loving Worker.—Within 8 miles of Huntsville, Alabama, lives a negro boy. He was 17 years old last August, and weighs over 200 lbs. But the best of it is, he is a slave to the Lord, if it may be said he has any. On the 8th of this, Rev. John C. Burrus, Mr. T. Brandon and myself went to see him, and were amazed. Himself and Mr. McLemore, (his master,) we learned that he has no idea of a G d "who made us" he answered "indeed." He has been but a few years half a mile from the place of his birth. He has not had a month to do the ordinary work of a slave; eats just always in the same house with white folks, takes his meals at the table with them. He will not lie for any thing, nor work for any thing, however hungry, unless it be offered him.

He was never known to commence a conversation with any one, nor ever one case further than merely answering questions to the same words. He spoke very low and tardily. He has never been known to utter a falsehood, or to steal, and is but little subject to anger—will not hit a dog or any thing else; but when teased by his mates, he will hold off and cry as one of his would break his heart. He is the idol of the family, and is the most interesting figure in the house. He can tell more interesting figures. He can tell more interesting figures. He can tell more interesting figures

Call and See.

One Shot.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DIED

INK.

NEW YORK PRICES

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

[illegible]

COMMUTATION FARE.

From May 1st. To be paid in advance.

[illegible]

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL

MR. WOOD begs to inform his patrons and the Public that the Summer Term of this School will commence on Monday, the 22d of April

The course of Instruction will embrace all the branches of an English Education and also those preparatory to admission into College. In order to increase the efficiency of this establishment, Mr. Wood has secured the services of Mr. A. McCollum, A. M. Trinity College, Dublin, and Monsieur Jean O. Maurice, a native of France. These gentlemen are eminently qualified to give instruction, Mr. McCollum in the Classics and higher branches of Mathematics and Natural Science and Monsieur Maurice in the French and Spanish Languages.

The same attention not only to the literary but the intellectual and moral improvement of the pupils, which has given so much satisfaction will be continued.

Terms for Junior Class per Qr.	$4 00
" Senior Class,	6 00

An extra charge for modern Languages.

April 15, 1844.—6m.

Just Published, and For Sale at the Printing Office,

The Lord's Day, or *The First Day of the week proved to be the Christian Sabbath,*

in a Sermon,

BY REV. MR. BLACKMORE.

Price six cents.

WOOL CARDING

DONE at the Plainfield Factory at 6 cts. per lb. Cash. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All Wool left at Alfred Emery's Store, Plainfield, will be returned [illegible]

[illegible]

May 20, 1844.—6m THOS. STEAD.

Come away to the established

SADDLERY WAREHOUSE

Corner of Main and Cherry Sts. Plainfield, N.J.

And encourage Home Industry.

JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,

Saddle and Harness-Maker,

[illegible]

Nov. 23, 1843.—1y

A New and Valuable Invention.

THE Subscribers have now in operation at Force's Mill, near Plainfield,

A Newly-constructed Water-Wheel,

[illegible]

[illegible] ABEL GREENLEAF [illegible] L. M. FORCE.

[illegible]

Plainfield, March 4, 1844. L. M. FORCE.

Chinese Hair Eradicator

[illegible]

[illegible] M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

[illegible]

ALSO

[illegible]

May 6, 1844.

Just Received,

A FEW Figured Plain and Figured Satins, also [illegible] suitable for Ladies' Dresses at this season of the year. D. [illegible]

School Books.

AT a meeting of the Society of Teachers and Friends of Education in this State, held in Trenton, June 7th, 1844, the following books were recommended and adopted to be used uniformly in the Schools of this State; viz:

Cobb's New Spelling Book.
Cobb's New Jersey Reader, No. 1.
Do No. 2.
Do No. 3.
Cobb's New Sequel or Reader No. 4.
Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic.
Davies' Arithmetic.
Smith's New Arithmetic.
Davies' Algebra.
Gould Brown's First Lines in Grammar.
Do. Grammar.
Smith's Geography and Atlas.
Davenport's History of the United States.
Wilson's do do.

A. ACKERMAN, Sec'y.

A complete assortment of the above books for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Read and Remember,

THAT

The Black, or Allebasi's SALVE,

An Invention of the celebrated DOCTOR KITTRIDGE, OF MASS.

WHEN faithfully used, is curing all Fever Sores of the most malignant kind; Cuts, fresh or old, Bruised Limbs, Burns, Felons, Ulcers, Tumors, Swellings of every description, Dropsy, Rheumatism, (chronic or inflammatory) Sore Heads, Ague in the face, Chilblains, Scald heads, &c. &c.

F. E. Gillett, of Onondaga county, N. Y., was cured by this salve of a fever sore which had perforated the bone through and through, above and below the knee, and which was pronounced incurable by one of the best surgeons in the State.

John Trafton, in Bristol, N. Y. was cured by this salve, of a cut in the knee, which had become highly inflamed, and had ulcerated above and below the knee, and which was pronounced incurable either by amputation or otherwise.

A son of Thomas and Bridget Moody, No. 250 Cherokee st. N. Y. fell and cut a nail in his knee joint. It soon became alarming; Doctors Powers, Nelson and J. Kearney Rogers, all abandoned the case as hopeless. This salve was then applied, and in three weeks the boy was running about the streets.

Hundreds of cases might be named, but cannot for want of room. Let the afflicted try it for themselves.

ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS

[illegible]

Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster,

Only 12½ cents.

[illegible]

THOMAS BIGGS,—New York, July 21st, 1843.

Allebasi's Tooth-Ache Drops,

[illegible]

All the above For Sale by
Osborn & Wilson, Scotch Plains,
Amos C. Watson, Rahway,
Henry Kiggins, Elizabethtown,
And by MILTON F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Dec. 4, 1843.—1y*

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, a few hundred good Vest and Pantaloon Hands, also Hands to make Coats and Finishing Over Coats. To Good Hands the best of encouragement and steady employment will be given.

N.B. The subscriber will pay cash or its equivalent in goods. H. A. CORY.

Plainfield April, 8th 1844.

HATHAWAY'S ARABIAN BALSAM,

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Lungs, Croup, Asthma, and every kind of Bruise, Wounds, Sprains, Burns, Sore Eye-lids, Piles and Rheumatism of all kinds.

THIS Invaluable Medicine having been in use for the past ten years, [illegible]

[illegible]

M. F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

[illegible]

[illegible]

JOHN S. C. MARTIN.

[illegible]

Jan. 2, 1844.—1y.

Just Received.

[illegible]

New Spring Goods.

[illegible]

The long established

Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary

JACKSON FOUND.

[illegible]

Dec. 28, 1843.—1y*

Startling Facts.

[illegible]

Sold in Plainfield, by M. F. CUSHING.

Jan. 2, 1844.—1y

Great Achievement in Medical Science.

[illegible]

New York Jan. 25, 1842.

[illegible]

A. BEACH.

[illegible]

F. A. TALLMADGE,

Recorder of the City of New York.

JOHN POWER, Vicar General of New York.

Dr. L. CRAIG, Agent for Plainfield.

Bonnet Silks.

A Few Pieces of new and Fashionable style. Also [illegible]

May 18. WEBSTER & MARSH.

[illegible]

Orphans' Court.

[illegible]

Essex Orphans' Court.

Term of April, 1844.

[illegible]

By the Court.

30 JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

Just Received from COMSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES

41 Cortland Street near Broadway,

NEW YORK.

by M. F. Cushing,

AGENT FOR PLAINFIELD.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES IN THEIR LINE, AS FOLLOWS:

Hay's Liniment for the Piles.

[illegible]

Oil of Tannin at greatly reduced price

[illegible]

Cologne Water, an excellent article

[illegible]

Balm of Columbia.

[illegible]

Macassar Oil, for the same. 12 cts

East India Hair Dye.

Colors the Hair and will not the Skin.

[illegible]

Dr. Q. C. Lin's Strengthening Plaster

For Weakness or Lameness, and Aches in the Back, Breast or Side. Very superior. [illegible]

Lin's Balm of China.

For the cure of Rheumatism, [illegible] Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, [illegible] thing that requires external application. [illegible]

Hewe's Nerve and Bone Liniment and Indian Vegetable Elixir,

Dr. Lin's Chinese Blood Pills.

As good in every respect as any in the market. [illegible] cts. per box.

Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a sure Cure for many kinds of Deafness. $1 a bottle.

French Corn Plaster.

So simple and effectual a cure for Corns as to commend itself to all. 25 cents per box.

Castor Oil, 1s. 6d.

The Magical Pain Extractor,

[illegible] for burns, scalds, &c. [illegible]

Indellible Ink, very superior, 31 cts

Writing Sand, 6d.

Paste Blacking, first rate, 6d.

And the Agent will obtain any thing else sold by the above firm.

Jan. 1st. 1844.—1y.

Blanks for sale at the Printing Office

Plainfield Union.

Volume VIII.—No. 35. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1844. Whole number 399.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON P. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months; if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid until the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00. To those who receive their papers by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar, and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, but nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. All communications sent without orders will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Life.

Life is onward; use it
With a forward aim;
Toil is heavenly—ennoble it,
And its warfare claim.
Look not to another
To perform your will;
Let not your own brother
Keep your warm hand still

Life is onward; never
Look upon the past;
It would hold you ever
In its clutches fast.
Now is your dominion—
Weave it as you please;
Bind not the soul's opinion
To a bed of ease.

Life is onward: hold it
In each varied dress;
Your own act can shield it
On to happiness.
His bright pinion o'er you
Time weaves not in vain,
If hope chant before you
Her prophetic strain.

Life is onward; prize it
In sunshine and in storm;
Oh! do not despise it
In its humblest form.
Hope and Joy together,
Standing at the goal,
Through Life's darkest weather,
Beckon on the soul.

(From the Family Visitor.)

Old Fudge at an Uncle.

By John Smith.

'But there is certainly a mistake. Your benefactor did not intend to send a message of this purport to me,' said Mrs. Burchstead to an errand boy at the door.

'He told me to go to Mrs. Burchstead's, ma'am.'

'What were you to say?'

'I leave the shoes with her,' he said, 'and tell her to bind them as soon as she can, for I want them; tell her whether she thinks to be careful of her stitch, for the morocco is tender.'

'It is a mistake. Run home and tell Mr. Goodrich I will call and see what he means;' and mortified and angry, she rudely closed the door.

'Will it always be so? Must I live to be insulted daily? Will people never realize the change in my situation—will they never learn what belongs to common politeness? and Mrs. Burchstead to herself, as she sank upon the sofa and cried like a child. 'Of what use,' she continued, 'is the possession of the handsomest house in town, of the most elegant furniture, and of my expensive parties, if I am eternally to have shoe binding flung in my teeth! I wish I had been deserted in my infancy, wrapped in the flannels, and laid in a basket at some rich man's door; then I should have no contemptible uncle venturing upon his relationship to insult me.'

Conscience, in the still, small voice, asked her where, but for this contemptible uncle, she would now have been? Too old, certainly, for rumsale adventures in a basket, though not too old for a tenant of the poor-house.

Pride had benumbed, not destroyed her good feelings, and as her thoughts reverted to the hour when an impoverished orphan, she was left to the charities of a cold world, the vision of a kind uncle rose in her mind; this kind uncle took her by the hand, went with her and for her—led her to his own fireside, kindly watched over and provided for, her, and taught her how to know what was once her happiest feeling—by learning how to maintain herself. 'Could the remembrance of that redeeming friend ever be lost? Were he and this 'ogre' that now embittered her happiness, one and the same? She asked herself why this alteration, and by what method about? The mental appeal made her feel ashamed; in spite of herself.

'But,' she argued, 'if a captain's wife bound shoes, what would people think? How would they express their sentiments, and what would be her feelings when the emissaries of the fate court established by 'Mrs. Grundy,' reported the results of their observations?'

With all her false reasoning, there was one thing she had to admit—one truth she felt. The girl that in former days sat in a plain furnished room with her work basket before her, binding shoes, wore a smile on her face, a song on her lips, and it mattered not how much she was hurried, had time to be happy, and was seldom disappointed. How was it now? That answering sigh was no indicator of happiness. Her eyes strayed around the room. Elegance met the glance everywhere, save in the mournful glance—in the reflected face and discontent had marred beauty.

'Mercy,' cried Mrs. Burchstead, 'I look like a fright! I shall be nervous all day, after this; but I must dress and call on uncle Goodrich, and expostulate; or he will send a bundle of cast-off breeches next. I do wish the old man could know a little of gentility, or what belongs to it.'

'Good morning, uncle Goodrich,' in a kind voice and with a cheerful look, said Mrs. Burchstead, as in a short time afterwards she entered the building which served for sale rooms, manufactory, and dwelling place for its worthy proprietor. The remembrance of a kind uncle was rekindled, and had converted the genteel fright into a pretty woman.

'Good morning, Mrs. Burchstead—please walk through in to the house my wife will be glad to see you—and so am I—looking so well too; I am pleased to think you called, for I want to talk with you, so you can wait a few minutes till I finish it is done.'

Her kind reception smarted a pang. Ere she left she had in her prosperity, slighted those to whom she could not express too much gratitude. Did the demon, who is ever busy, gentility, whisper, 'You could not be expected to visit here.' Her grandfather's portrait still hung over the mantle piece, where, when a child she had gazed upon it, wishing that it would speak, as it seemed then to smile approval on her infant gambols. The tear trembled on her eyelid, and upon the tenderest embrace of her aunt was lost the first of many to flow from a mingled feeling of joy and contrition; nor could the good old dame restrain her tears either.

'I believe women can cry when they see fit,' said Mr. Goodrich, who had entered unnoticed, and witnessed the meeting; and he averted his face and hurriedly brushed away what betrayed the fact that men too are weak at times.

'Now, Mary—for you look so much just now like the same Mary that has made both your aunt and myself happy, many is the time, that I must call you Mary—I want to talk to you. You don't know how much confidence I had in you when you first came to me. You departed from me this morning without saying one word to me. I will not upbraid you for forgetting your old uncle and aunt, for I know I have offended you deeply already this morning.'

'Indeed, uncle, don't think of it. Aunt has forgiven me, and I am sure you will.' O, how fortunate that she was unobserved. She had forgotten herself and her station in society, and—why decrease, I must say—kissed the good old uncle and aunt.

'There, there Mary, I never will think again what I have been led to believe—that you are becoming heartless. I only wish I knew how to say what I want to.'

'Certainly nothing has happened to my husband.'

'No—no—it is not that.'

'I know, then,' said she, dismissing her anxious look. 'You want to read me a good lecture. Well uncle I confess I have not acted as I ought to have done, but I will not offend you so any more over, I shall not be afraid to drop in and see my aunt at any time.'

'O, Mary I wish this gentility was never heard of; it is a sad stumbling block now a days.'

'But, uncle, there is no earthly reason now, why I should bind shoes.'

'Sure, Mary, a great deal more than when you were under this roof.'

'I can't see it. Then I was dependent upon your bounty for the support of myself and husband, and every thing around me is mine, inasmuch as a wife may claim a husband's property. Is it not?'

'Your husband, Mary, is a good man, but he has been imprudent. For instance—there was the old house, it was not good enough, it must be modernized. Now, between gothic windows, doric columns, portico, piazzas, I don't know what to compare it to. Next thing there was the old furniture; it would do reason it would not answer in the new house—chairs, pier glasses, sofas and ottomans. Well, all this was to be paid for and to enable him to do it he mortgaged his estate.' Your husband has sailed on a long voyage, the universal depression of trade must affect his interest; I fear he will not be able to meet his demands, and must become a bankrupt.'

This was news. Mrs. Burchstead buried her face in her handkerchief.

'Mary, don't grieve so,' said her aunt, 'why leave you my child, you are yours and shall never want while we have a crust. We talked the matter over before sending the shoes to you, and that was only done to make you call and remonstrate, so that we could break the news to you.'

'I don't care for myself, but to think of my husband as a beggar—to feel that I made him such. I persuaded him to alter the house; it was to please me he extravagantly furnished it. But, thank Heaven, I can work, and will work too, to show him that he has not spoiled his wife, though he has let her ruin him. Now, uncle, give me the shoes; I will take them home and begin at once.'

'There, Mary, see your heart at rest. If your husband cannot command the means to save his property I know who will lend him the money for his wife's sake. I gave out the shoes I had this morning, but if you don't alter your mind, you shall have plenty of work.'

Taking an affectionate leave of her kind relative, she hurried home an altered and better woman.

The afternoon of the same day that Mrs. Burchstead called upon her uncle, she was honored by a visit from the Misses Murray.

They in their own estimation were ladies—and of a mushroom growth, but born so—or as they expressed, they came from a very old family.—Now, only yesterday the honor of a visit from them would have delighted the captain's wife, they were genteel—so very genteel in their calling. But with Mrs. Burchstead, at whose feet all were of no moment, and though politely received, it was without any ceremony. They were interrupted by another caller.

'Mrs. Burchstead I thought I would just run in,' exclaimed Mrs. Morton, suiting the action to the word—but is I did not dream you had company!' The was a whisper!

'I am happy to see you—Mrs. Morton, the Misses Murray. Won't you take off your bonnet and spend the afternoon?'

'O! I could not for the world! I wanted to ask you if you could alter an old dress for a sis I am to wear. Mr. Goodrich is my partner, and I have heard you were a capital hand at it.'

'Let me have it, if you please. I think I can show you how, I used to know certainly.'

'Was you brought up to binding shoes?' said Mrs. Morton.

'Yes, and I am going to take up my old trade again,' laughingly rejoined Mrs. Burchstead, 'for I intend to sacrifice fashion, as I may say, for the genteel gentility by binding shoes. The decided stand she took has turned the tables; and my wife, in love with her example, is about to learn the trade, commencing with a pair of slippers for her husband.'

Manufacture of India Rubber.—A Correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, writing from Para, Brazil, gives the following account of the tapping the India Rubber or Caoutchouc tree, and of manufacturing the gum into shoes and other articles:

The Caoutchouc tree grows, in general, to the height of forty or fifty feet without branches, then branching, run up fifteen feet higher. The leaf is about six inches long—thin, and shaped like that of a peach tree. The trees show their working by the number of knots or branches which it happens; and a negroiast fit for that like a cow when most tapped, they give the most milk or sap.

As the time of operating is early day, before sun-rise we were on hand. The blacks are first sent through the forest, armed with a quantity of soft clay, and a pickaxe. On coming to one of the trees, a portion of the soft clay is formed into a cup and stuck to the trunk. The black then runs his pick over the tree, the cause just shortly—a tree giving daily about a gill. The tapper continues in this way, tapping perhaps fifty trees, when he returns, and with a jar passing over the same ground, empties his cups.—So by seven o'clock the blacks came in with their jars, ready for working.

The sap at this stage, resembles milk in appearance, and somewhat in taste. It is also frequently drunk with perfect safety. If left standing now, it will curdle like milk, disengaging a watery substance like whey.

Shoemakers now arrange themselves to form the gum. Seated in the shade, with a large pan of milk on one side, and on the other a flagon, in which is burned a nut peculiar to this country emitting a dense smoke, the operator having his last, or form, held by a long stick or handle, previously immersed with soft clay, (in order to strip off the gum when dried,) pours over the form and pouring on the milk until it is covered, puts the coat in the smoke, then giving it a second coat, repeats the smoking; and so on with a third and fourth, until the shoe or the required thickness, averaging from six to twelve coats. When finished, the shoe on the forms are placed in the sun the remainder of the day to dry. Next day, if required they may be figured, being so until that any impression will be made. The cuttings are very destructive to the work. The natives are very dexterous in this work. With a quill and sharp pointed stick, they will produce finely lined leaves and flowers, as you may have seen on the shoe, in an incredibly short space of time. After examining on the forms two or three days, the shoes are cut open on the top, allowing the last to slip out. They are then tied together and slung on a pole ready for the market. Then peddlers and Jews trade for them with the country people; and in lots of a thousand or more, they are again sold to the merchants, who have them stuffed with straw, and packed in boxes to export, in which state they are received in the United States. In the same manner, any shape may be manufactured. Thus toys are made over clay forms. After drying the clay is broken and extracted. Bottles &c. in the same way. According as the gum grows older, it becomes darker in color, and more tough. The number of caoutchouc trees in the province is enormous. In some parts whole forests of them exist, and they are frequently cut down for firewood. Although this tree exists in Mexico and the East Indies, there appears to be no importation into the United States from those places. The reasons I suppose must be the want of that proficiency found in them here.

The caoutchouc tree may be tracked all the year; but generally in the wet season they have a gap, owing to the flooding of the wood. In the rainy season, the natives cease to manufacture the same article from its dry appearance.

Giving the Countersign.—The *New Orleans Crescent* tells the following good one, which is highly creditable to the Texan's knowledge of military tactics:

'At the wolf hunting' camp, at Corpus Christi, in Texas, the guard one night, some hours a little way off, and it cried him: 'What's there?' No answer. 'Who's there?' No answer still. 'Who's there, I say? Whoever you be, if you don't advance and say Texas, I'll shoot.' 'Texas, then,' said the other, 'if that's all you want.'

'Well, why didn't you say it sooner?'

We received a letter intended for Windsor, Upper Canada, directly opposite to Detroit, during the disturbances in that quarter. The author of it people had formed themselves into a band commonly known as the 'Queen's Black Guards.' One of them being stationed as sentinel on a certain night, heard something coming. Now this somebody happened to be a Yankee and a wag. 'Who go dar?' inquired the guard.

'A friend!' was the answer.

'Dat de countersign?'

'I don't make your countersign, you black nose of a pan.'

'Come, you no git de countersign, I'll shoot, by golab.'

'You get out, you cursedest thunderhead.—Shoot a Yankee Doodle, would ye! Wouldn't you look pretty?'

'Den my Wigtucks!'

'Wigwins, and destruction take ye.'

The effect of a genuine Yankee did pass into the very heart of the sentinel's breast, and brought back an abundance of repentant contrition to this patriotic one.—*Portland paper.*

Old United States Flag.—The Flag was 13 Stripes, red and white, with a rattle snake extended, mouth open and sting out, towards the outer folds of the flag—the tail just touching the staff, as if springing on a fly; under the snake the figure 13. Don't mind the figure 13.—There was no field of blue—or stars—13 stripes as above stated—and it was that very flag which floating from the main royal of the frigate, Alliance, under the gallant Paul Jones, first dashed through a British fleet of 21 sail of the line in the North Sea, the intrepid Jones delivering his everlasting broadside, under a lee iron bowsed into the Admiral, and receiving the fire of the whole fleet as he passed, and under full canvas of the formidable foe, arrived in safety at Brest.—*Nashville Gazette.*

Lime and Rats.—A gentleman of this city who had occasion to use considerable lime about his premises, which had heretofore been much infested with rats, informed us that their little animals had suddenly ceased to appear on the premises—' before using the lime,' said he.

'You could scarcely walk across the yard after he had whitened it,' remarked one of them. He showed us several of their holes, and the ground around which he had deposited a small portion of fruit and pulverized lime, which evidently had the effect of driving them from these places, which they had resorted to in great numbers. The above is a simple and cheap method of getting rid of this annoying and destructive pest; suppose you try it?—*Memphis Appeal.*

Great Squirrels.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, writing from the boundaries of Lake Champlain, confirms a statement made by Dr. Morse in his well known geography, and which has by some been regarded as fabulous. He says—

A word on the number of squirrels here.—When they wish to move from one stand to the other, they watch the wind until it blows in the right direction, and then they will cast themselves running to the beach with a large piece of bark as his mouth, perch he launches, then jumping on board, turns up his tail for a sail, and ever he goes to the port of his destination. I might have shot them while making sail, but it looked to me as something almost wicked.

Twenty Seven Days without Food.—A family residing in Front street possessed a favorite cat about half grown, which was a pet with the little boy. On the 20th July, the cat, after being missing about a week, made its appearance in the yard, and unsuccessful searches were made but without effect, until the 24th of August, when some one of the family had occasion to go to the unfrequented closet in the cellar, found the cat there, in a state. It had been in the place days, where the child had shut it up, without food. It was reduced to skin and having sucked one of its claws nearly after great attention from the kind family, it is now a fair way to recover.—

A man knew me of his history, in a region of his own wages generally were high, for riches generously and a plenty of necessary, good ally an attention; to his wish great men, generally accepted by many citizens to know him; of his wife, and high standing always in best.—

Mahogany.—Such is the value of this wood in Honduras that the cut up into logs has produced as $12,000.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Proclamation.

Whereas by virtue of an act of the legislature of the State of New Jersey, entitled "An act to provide for the election of Delegates to Convention, to prepare a Constitution for the government of this State, and for submitting the same to the people thereof for ratification or rejection," passed the 23d day of February last by the Governor of said State and a Privy Council by him summoned for that purpose at the State House in the city of Trenton, having cast up the whole number of votes given in the said State, at the election for the adoption or rejection of the said Constitution; and having ascertained the number of votes cast in favor of the adoption of said Constitution to twenty thousand two hundred and seventy-six, (20,276) and that the number of votes cast against the Constitution three thousand five hundred and twenty-six, (3,526) and having determined that a majority of the votes are in favor of the adoption of the said Constitution—

Now therefore, I, Daniel Haines, Governor of the said state, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do hereby Declare, that the said Constitution will take effect and go into operation on the second day of September next, at and after which all persons will be required to demean themselves according to the provisions thereof—

And further, I do hereby direct that an election for such officers as may be required to be elected under and by virtue of the said Constitution, on the eighth and ninth days of October next, in the places and in the manner how provided by law; and that at such election, the qualifications of the electors and of the said officers, be such as are specified in the said Constitution.

Given under my hand and privy seal, at the city of Trenton, the twenty ninth [L. s.] day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty four.

DANIEL HAINES.

FOREIGN.

Twenty Days Later from Europe.

The Great Western arrived at New York on Saturday evening, Aug. 31st, and the Hibernia arrived at Boston the next evening, both from Liverpool,—the former having left that place on the 17th, and the latter on the 20th of August. The news brought is of but very little consequence.

The Hibernia made the passage in 12 days—being the quickest passage on record. She had 137 passengers. The Great Western had 133.

The Express with the Hibernia mail was conveyed over the Long Island Railroad, 93 miles, in 2 hours and 50 minutes, with a train of 4 cars.

The Duke of York, another son of Queen Victoria was born on the 6th of August.

Commercial affairs remained without any material change. Business in the manufacturing towns was brisk. The Corn Market remained as at the last advices. Money continued abundant, and at the lowest rates of interest. The weather had been unfavorable for the crops and harvests, and in consequence wheat and flour rose in price.

Parliament adjourned on the 10th of August. An Act Abolishing Imprisonment for Debt, had been passed, and received the royal assent and went into operation the same day, when all debtors in prison for debts under £20 were liberated. Parliament had repealed the penal laws respecting the Roman Catholics. A bill, conceived in a similar spirit, enabling property to be legally transferred to the use of the Church of Rome in Ireland was passed.

Incendiary fires still continue in many parts of England. All attempts to discover the object and aim of the incendiaries have proved abortive.

The Orabelton affair continues to be the source of excited feelings between England and France. The French government seems reluctant to acknowledge the errors of its agents, and is protracting the negotiations on the present of making further examinations into the conduct of Mr. Pritchard.

The editor of the Courier and Enquirer, who returned from Europe in the Hibernia, confidently predicts war between England and France. He says:

"I am irresistibly led to the conclusion, that a war between England and France will certainly take place within a very short period—ostensibly in consequence of the Tahiti affair, but in point of fact, because it is deemed necessary by the other powers to check French conquests in the Mediterranean, and under a conviction that it will be the means of arresting a general war on the demise of Louis Phillippe. The judicious use of the lancet frequently saves the life of the patient; and in like manner, a temporary affair between England and France, with Louis Philippe's well known love of peace, may be the means of saving France from great commotions at his death, and Europe from the horrors of a general war, involving in its consequences the happiness of the civilized world.

"The crops in France are generally good—the large in some sections has suffered from drought other causes, but the aggregate product is

"The French were vigorously prosecuting the with Morocco, by Prince de Joinville, who barded Tangier. A negotiation with the had not terminated satisfactorily to the

"Tangiers, Morocco and Tangiers, had been and were occupied by the French.

"*Death of Joseph Bonaparte.*—Letters ence mention the death of Joseph Bonaparte King of Naples, and afterwards of died on the 28th of July, after a His brothers, Louis and Jerome, him in his last moments. Louis is d of the family.

"It that the Pope is dangerously ill.

"Elevation of old Mehemet Ali in favor, of his son Ibrahim, is announced from Egypt. The old man intends, it is said, to take a pilgrimage to Mecca.

"The trade of nearly all the nations of Europe with China, appears to be increasing at a rapid rate. The German League are exporting large quantities of manufactured goods to that country which are said to pay a good profit.

"A formidable Banditti in the forests of Corsica was holding the people of the towns in great alarm early in August. They had made heavy exactions on several towns."

The Heidelberg War.—Sheriff of Albany Tarred and Feathered.—We are indebted to the Albany Knickerbocker for an extra containing alarming intelligence from the Rensselaer Manor in this State. The Tenants tarred and feathered the Sheriff of Albany county on Friday at bern, where he attempted to seize some property for rent. The tenants seized him dragged him in a muddle and held him there over half an hour, alternately tickling him in the ribs, and immersing him in the soft mud. He was tauntingly and commanded to sing out 'down with the rent,' and on his refusal he was again thrown down and kicked, and then tarred and feathered. His boots and stockings were taken off and the tar applied to his legs. His stockings were then drawn on to his tarred legs and his boots also and he being well lined with tar. The Sheriff remarked that it was the tightest fit he ever had. During this performance the Sheriff's men were at a short distance looking on but dared not to interfere. It appears that to escape being tarred and feathered they complied with the request of these men and cried 'down with the rent,' and in this way escaped violence. The Sheriff refused to return home with his men, but he was seized, with his hands tied behind his back, and put into the wagon. He arrived in Albany about five o'clock on Saturday, a most horrible figure.

Judge Barnett, who belonged to the large company which left Missouri last year for Oregon, writes:

"We have performed, with considerable labor, but without suffering, a great journey, astonishing the natives with our numbers, wagons and teams. Perhaps so great a journey has never been performed before by wagons. We travelled up and down streams nearly all the way, out of which we could generally obtain a supply at all points. No dread of suffering for the want of water need be apprehended. We had the finest weather I ever have seen. We left the general rendezvous at a point near Independence on the 22d May last and we have had only three hard rains. After we reached the Great Platte, we had no rain at any consequence. The weather was cool and pleasant generally, and during the summer we had but some four or five days of very warm weather. There is generally a fine cool breeze blowing on the wide prairies through which we passed. In the Blue Mountains, about the 1st of October, we had a storm of snow, which lasted some hours. The snow melted as it fell, and the storm soon passed, and was not severe. In the Rocky Mountains on the 1st of August, we had a severe frost. We have seen a great many rare and beautiful objects on the way but had little time to examine them. We saw numerous herds of Buffaloes, some wild horses, and many elks and antelopes."

American Rail Road Iron.—The Mount Savage Iron Works, near Cumberland Md. have recently commenced and are now successfully prosecuting the manufacture of Rail Road iron. The letter from D. K. Minor, Esq. editor of the Rail Road Journal who recently visited the works says—

One immense rolling mill, with two sets of rollers and 8 or 9 puddling furnaces, is now rolling, beside other iron, from 25 to 30 tons per day of railroad bars of the bridge form, weighing 48 pounds to the yard—designed for the Company's own use in laying a road from their works to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Cumberland. In my visit I witnessed the operation of rolling those bars weighing over 200 pounds each, which was done apparently with great ease; and from what I there say, I am free to say that, with the present Protection upon Iron, we shall be able in less than five years, to furnish all the railroad iron required in this country, at prices less than we imported it when duty free.

The Company now employs, in its various departments, over five hundred men and supports a population of near two thousand persons.

John Ross, the Cherokee Chief, was married on Monday evening last, at the Washington House, Philadelphia, to Miss Mary B. Staples, of Wilmington, Del. A correspondent of the Tribune says—

He is about 55, and she is only 18 years of age she is a very beautiful girl and highly accomplished. She belongs to the Society of Friends, or did. Her father was formerly a highly respectable Quaker merchant of the city.

She was given away by her brother and attended by her sister and a neice of John Ross as bridesmaids. He had collected several of his daughters and nephews from boarding school, &c. in New Jersey to be present at the wedding, and after the ceremony a family party of 20 of the Ross's full blood Cherokee Indians,) sat down to a most sumptuous banquet for the preparation of which he had given Hartwell a carte blanche, and a most elegant affair it was. Ross is considered to be worth half a million of dollars. He proposes sojourning with his beautiful bride at this excellent hotel for a short time; after which he goes straight to his wild home in the South Western prairies. The bride was richly attired in white lace. The bridegroom was dressed in the height of fashion.

To Save Oats in Feeding Horses.—Bruise or crush your oats in a mill, or otherwise, as convenient, and your horse will become fatter on half his usual allowance, than on double the quantity unprepared. If you cannot bruise the oats, pour hot water on them and let them soak for a few hours.

Items from Nauvoo.—The Warsaw Signal says that Daniel Spencer has been elected Mayor of Nauvoo, pro tem. Geo. Miller and Whitney have been elected Trustees of the Church property, and under their management the temple is progressing rapidly. Samuel H. Smith, brother of the prophet, died at Nauvoo about 2 weeks since. William is now the only surviving brother.

Sidney Rigdon, who claimed the leadership of the church, on the ground of his being the only survivor of the first Presidency, and also, on the ground of his having been named by Joe at one time, as his successor, has had his claims rejected by the twelve, who have decided that to have Joe man for leader, but that the church shall be governed by them collectively.

A shocking accident occurred on the night of the 26th August, upon the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, about 3 miles above Reading, during a terrific thunder shower. The locks of the tremendous engine, of which so much has been said by the newspapers lately, burst, and he two firemen, the engineer and the conductor were killed. The cause of the accident is a matter of dispute among men of science. It is confidently asserted by some that it was caused by lightning entering the boiler; and as steam is known to be a conductor, it is a fair presumption that the accident occurred as above named, and what renders it more probable is, the fact that the train attached to the locomotive was empty and therefore very light; besides, the bursting of the boiler of a locomotive is almost the rarest thing on the world.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Silas Wright and Theodore Frelinghuysen.

The position of Mr. Wrights a most remarkable one. He is a plain man, with nothing of the courtier about him, and nothing of the peculiar social attractiveness which adorns Mr. Clay, and which is so efficient in creating personal friendships and working out political strength. He has no children, as is no way the inventor of fame. He has never sought office, and we do believe he has been more excited about politics, in any way, as to lose his temper, or resorted to any of those tricks so often the essential machinery of political men. In the agitations of debate he is always calm and courteous, and never on all his life was guilty for a moment of those personalities which so often embitter public men and the people whom they represent. Calm, urbane and dignified in debate, however violent may be the storm. Mr. Wright carries on an immense correspondence with his own hand, and with such industry as never to allow the business of one day to be over for the next. He will not go to bed until the business of the day is done. Whoever writes him a letter on any matter, is sure to get an immediate answer, written in a plain round hand,—short, but containing all there's to say. It is honorable to the American character that such a man should be in public estimate. We speak now, not of his political views but of the man. But the elevation to which he has risen is certainly remarkable. Within an hundred days he has been tendered a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the U. States, to which he would have been confirmed by the unanimous voice of the Senate and the country. He has been offered the nomination of a great party to the first and then to the second place of executive office in the nation, and now the same party tender him the chief magistracy of the Empire State. All these stations have been tendered to him and urged upon him with a unanimity among his own party broken only by the fear of removing him from his present place as Senator—and they have all been declined, not by way of finesse, but because he is unwilling to fill positions so little suited to his taste. What other man in our country has had the opportunity of rejecting so many honors?

Theodore Frelinghuysen is another name so adorned by the personal qualities of the man, that politicians seek it to lead them. With Mr. Frelinghuysen as with Mr. Wright, office seeks the man, not he the office. The nomination of Mr. Frelinghuysen by the whigs was an acknowledgement of his high character, not an attempt to raise him higher. In its moral bearing it was, in fact, less a nomination for him than on them and the country. It proclaimed the existence of so much morality in the country, that personal virtue in the candidates for office adds at least something to the probability of their success. The country is certainly under many obligations to such men than they can ever be to the country. Said Napoleon, "France wants one more than I and Trance." Both the honorable Mr. Frelinghuysen and the whigs owe an acknowledgement of his high character, not an attempt to raise him higher. In its moral bearing it was, in fact

Vermont Election.—Mr. Slade, the Whig candidate for Governor, is elected by the people. The Whigs have elected three members of Congress, and the Democrats one.

The N. Y. Democratic State Convention nominated Hon. Silas Wright, as their candidate or Governor, and Addison Gardner for Lieut. Governor; and it is said both have accepted of the nominations. If Silas Wright cannot carry the State surely no one of the party can.

Mr. Clay has written another letter on the Tariff, dated Aug. 22d, in answer to one from John M. Clayton. We make two short extracts:

"Every where the cry is for a Tariff for Revenue with discriminations for protection. Every where the preservation of the Tariff of 1842, which has worked so well, and is delivering us from embarrassment, is loudly demanded."

"In respect to the policy of protection, the great, practical, absorbing question is shall the Tariff of 1842 be preserved or repealed? That question is to be solved in November next. I have repeatedly expressed my opinion unequivocally in favor of it."

A Hickory Pole will be raised, and a Democratic Mass Meeting held at New Durham, on Wednesday, the 11th inst.

An Ash Pole will be raised, and addresses delivered, at Chimney Rock, on Saturday, 14th.

South Carolina.—In relation to the question of Secession, we are satisfied, on inquiry, that but a small party, in a limited section of the State, entertain opinions at all favoring it. We assure our friends abroad who possess correct feelings and principles on this subject, that the people of South Carolina, that they ever have been, no ideas of seceding.—*Charleston Patriot, Sept 3.*

Twenty one emancipated slaves including 11 women, arrived at Philadelphia last week from Newbern, N. C. who were set free by Lewis Wade the late Joseph Payne, Esq.

Large flakes of snow fell at Cincinnati on the 27th day of August.

Since the accession of Sir Robert Peel's ministry, in consequence of increase has occurred among the beggary lords of England.

The number of Methodist preachers in the United States and Texas exceeds that of the standing army of the United States.

If your sister while tenderly pressing you to her conversation with her tender love to leave, asks you to bring a glass of water from the adjoining apartment, you can start on the errand, but you need not return. You will not be missed, that's certain—we've seen it tried. Don't forget this little hint.

A curious instance of Russian patience is alluded to in the French Journals. An old man, a Russian, has just published his memoirs, in which he declares that he has passed 22 years of his life in the mines of Siberia for a crime that he was never tried, never even informed why he was punished.

A Snake Story.—A correspondent informs us that "a female snake, measuring about four feet in length, was recently captured in the vicinity of Paterson, N. J. together with 23 young ones, each about 10 inches long. When first discovered, the young ones were playing around the mother; but on the latter being assailed, they opened her mouth and they darted down her throat with the rapidity of lightning. She then gave battle in earnest, attacking her assailant in great fury, keeping them at bay for some minutes, but she had to bite the dust. The young ones were taken out alive. The body of the old one was dark brown, and the eyes pale blue.—*Sun.*

Humbug.—We wish it to be distinctly understood the certificates and other proofs of the excellence of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry which appears in this paper occasionally, are fully are strictly true. None other will be given. The following is from a well known builder:

NEW YORK, March 10, 1843.

I was last fall attacked with a pain and severe soreness of the chest, which continued for a number of weeks. I had used mostly for several years, been subject to a permanent weakness, caused by a strain. This last attack gave me much apprehension, as I feared it was the commencement of a fatal disease. About the middle of December I began to take Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry—a single bottle of which soon removed all soreness from the chest, added strength and vigor to the lungs—and now I regard myself as perfectly sound and well.

JOHN BRYAN, 161 Ann street.

Sold in Plainfield, by Dr. Lewis Craig, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Stephen Vail, 3,00; Rev. Mr. Gillette, Mobile, Ala. 2,50; Theodore Vail, 1,60; John D. Titsworth, 1,22; Wm. M. Drake, 1,00; J. M. Smith, ,70.

MARRIED.

On the 27th ult. J. D. Nuttman, of Decatur, Ind. to Caroline L. Burnet, of Elizabethtown.

In Elizabethtown, on the 4th inst. Joseph T. Higgins, to Susannah C. Harvey.

At Washington Place, N. J. on the 4th inst. Smith Ross to Vashta B. daughter of Jonathan Littell.

DIED

In this place, on Friday last, 6th inst. of consumption, Mr. William Thorn, aged 26 years.

In Somerville, on the 29th ult. Wellington L. Martindell, in the 21st year of his age.

On the 1st inst. Thomas Bennett, of Railway, in the 51st year of his age.

☞ The Quarterly Meeting of the Directors of the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company will be held at the Office of the Secretary on Monday next, the 9th of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The Directors are all particularly requested to be present at the meeting.

Sept. 24, 1844. C. BOICE, Sec'y.

Swift Retribution.—On Friday evening, 19th of last month, on board the packet boat Onondaga, a man died in a very sudden and awful manner. He had taken the liberty to make himself an infidel, and to pour the most horrid anathemas upon Christianity and its Author, and was exceedingly enraged against any that dared to reprove him. While engaged in this wickedness, and while in the very act of cursing the followers of Christ, he fell upon the deck of the boat, and instantly expired. "All present," says the individual who gave us the facts in the case, "were astonished of the truth of that declaration of the holy Bible, 'the wicked in his pride doth curse God,' as he was suddenly made an exhibition of his power. Let every reader beware how he tempts the Almighty.—*Syracuse Rel. Recorder.*

Worldly Justice.—A boy who stole a loaf of bread in Liverpool has been transported for seven years. The wealthy merchant who seduced the boy's sister was imprisoned one night.—*Bal.*

An Irishman passing along the street, was annoyed by some boys from a garret window.—"Come back, bad luck to you," exclaimed Pat, "or I shall you here, wouldn't I kick you down stairs!"

CHAIR MAKING.

THE Subscriber has taken the Shop formerly occupied by E. Heath, next door to Webster & Marsh's shop, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of Chairs, such as Gerdiner Cushed Maple, Common Chairs, at short notice.

Old Chairs Painted and Repaired.

Sept. 7, 1844—3w G. A. BILL.

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour—N. Y. Superfine,	4 25
Ohio,	4 06
Rye Flour,	3 75
Brandywine,	4 25
Grain—American Wheat,	91
Rye,	68
Corn,	56
Oats,	36

Once More.

AFALL lessinvited the Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has just received a Fresh Supply of Groceries for the Season, consisting of Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Cordials, Tobacco, Cigars, Pickles, Sauces, Fruits, &c. &c. Also a Large Assortment of Almonds, Whole Spice, Pepper, Cayenne, Cloves, Ginger, and Mustard, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

D. BULLMAN.

Sept. 21, 1844.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

New Jersey Supreme Court. Ft. Fa. &c.
James Wilson vs. Jonathan Dunn, Jun. and Alexander Wallace.

New Jersey Supreme Court, Essex.
William E. Johnson vs. the same.

New Jersey Supreme Court, Essex. Ft. Fa. &c.
The Plainfield Manufacturing Company, vs. the same.

BY Virtue of the above writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, I have seized and taken in Execution all the right, title and interest which the said Defendant Jonathan Dunn, Jun. had on the 27th day of February, 1844, (the day on which the said writs of Fieri Facias were delivered to me) of, in and to all that certain lot of land situated in the township of Westfield, county of Union, and State of New Jersey. Lot at the corner of Lands surveyed on a draft of Peter Poor's and other descendants. Begins at a stake in the middle of Crocker's Brook—land now what is called the Cherry Hill Road—and runs thence north 45 deg. east 19 chains and 50 links to a stake in the middle of the road; thence north 45 deg. west 4 chains and 50 links to a stake; thence north 30 deg. west 7 chains and 50 links to a stake; thence north 45 deg. west 7

WISTAR'S BALSAM
OF WILD CHERRY
THE GREAT REMEDY

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS,
Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis,
Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs,
Chronic coughs, Pleurisy, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and all affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN DESCRIPTION.

A compound Balsamic preparation of the "Prunus Virginiana" or Wild Cherry Bark, combined with the Extract of Tar, prepared by a new chemical process, approved and recommended by the most distinguished physicians, and universally acknowledged the most valuable medicine ever discovered.

NO QUACKERY !!! NO DECEPTION!

In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, nor do we wish to exhibit more than it justly deserves. Yet when we look around and see the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved so highly successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favor.

Various remedies of the same have been offered and puffed into notice for the cure of diseases of the Lungs, and some have no doubt been found very useful, but of all that have yet been discovered, none united high physicians and all who have witnessed its effects, that none have proved as successful as this. Such indeed are the

SURPRISING VIRTUES

Of this Balsam, that even in the advanced Stages of Consumption, after all the most esteemed remedies of Physicians have failed to effect any change, the use of this medicine has been productive of the most astonishing relief, and speedily effected a cure after all hopes of recovery had been despaired of.

In the first stages of the disease, termed "Catarrhal Consumption," often given Nose, Throat, Chest, it has been used with unbounding success and hundreds acknowledge they owe the restoration of their health to this invaluable medicine alone. In the form of Consumption usually prevailing amongst delicate young females, commonly termed debility, or

"GOING INTO A DECLINE,"

A complaint with which thousands are lingering, it has also proved highly successful—and not only possesses the power of checking the progress of this alarming complaint, but also strengthens and invigorates the system more effectually than any medicine we have ever possessed.

Besides its surprising efficacy in Consumption, it is equally efficacious in Liver Complaints, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Lungs, and has exerted many of the most obstinate cases, after every other remedy had failed.

As we have already published numerous certificates from the highest authority, which proves its virtues beyond all doubt, we consider it unnecessary to exhibit a long list of them in this place, and only by mention a few cases, to show what it has done.

WHILE LIFE REMAINS
WE'LL HAVE STILL SOME HOPE.

A SURPRISING CURE.—Among the many singular cures which this medicine has effected, there perhaps none in which its powers are so fully shown as in the case of Mrs. Austin.

This lady had been consumptive for several years and during the greater part of the time had received the best medical attention, and tried all the most valuable remedies yet known, but to be found to arrest its progress. She became subject to violent fits of coughing, expectorated large quantities of matter occasionally tinged with blood, and step by step, the fearful disease continued its ravages, till all hopes of a recovery was entirely despaired of. While in this distressing situation, lingering upon the very verge of the grave, she commenced the use of this Balsam, which, to use her own expression, operated almost like a charm. In a few days she expectorated freely, the cough was gradually suppressed, night sweats ceased, and she began again to her looses, and now in place of that emaciated form withering to decay, she is seen mingling in society, in better health than she has enjoyed for years.

DISINTERESTED TESTIMONY.—Having witnessed the surprising efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in the case of Mrs. Austin, I cheerfully acknowledge the above statement to be true in fact.

I. C. WALTERS, M.D.

Chester county, Ninth Month 6th, 1841.

Friend Wistar:—It gives me much pleasure to inform thee that my wife's health has improved very much since she has been using thy Balsam of Wild Cherry, and we think there is no doubt but it will cure her. She has taken the two bottles I purchased from thee a short time since, and her cough is much better, she also sleeps well at night, and says she has found nothing to give her so much relief. Thee will please give me three more bottles next time I call.

Thy Friend,
EDWARD HOLMES.

Lancaster county, July 18, 1841.

Dear Sir:—Please send me two bottles of your genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been afflicted with consumption for the last two years, and suffered very much with a severe cough, pains in my breast and shoulders, night sweats, &c. and having tried numerous remedies and been under several doctors, yet I could not find any thing to relieve me until I received one of your Balsams. I got one bottle from a neighbor of mine who is using it, and have found such wonderful relief from it that I have no doubt it will cure me effectually.

Very respectfully yours, &c.
ROBERT HOBMAN.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—Mrs. Eliza Thompson was afflicted with this complaint for nearly five years during which time she was under the most skilful physicians—had tried mercury, Bedman and Brandreths remedies, and every thing that offered her any hopes of relief. She had until wandering pains in the side, sometimes in the breast, and small of the back, a hacking cough, frequent pains in the breast, and had been unable to sleep on the right side for three years. After the use of this Balsam, she was cured in a few weeks, and remains well to this day.

ELIZA THOMPSON.

Dear Sir.—Your Balsam of Wild Cherry has effected some astonishing cures here. One of which is an old lady, Mrs. Rockwell, who had been suffering for a long time with shortness of breathing, and general weakness, until she was finally obliged to keep her bed. Various remedies and physicians were resorted to in vain, she commenced using your Balsam, and after taking two bottles, was so far recovered as to be able to attend to all the duties of her house, and on taking two bottles more was entirely cured.

Respectfully, &c.
JOHN S. C. MARTIN.

Pottsville, Pa.

CAUTION.—As there is a spurious imitation called Syrup of Wild Cherry, purchasers should be very particular to ask for DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM, and observe his signature on the bottle.

Prepared for the proprietor, and sold at wholesale by Williams & Co., Chemists, No. 21 Minor street, Philadelphia.

Sold at wholesale by Isaac Butz, No. 125 Fulton street, New York.

Sold by J. M. King, in Morristown.

And in Plainfield, by Dect. LEWIS CRANE.

Price one dollar per bottle.

Jan. 8, 1842—1y.

PLAINFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Summer Session will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of May ensuing, in the building lately occupied by Mr. Fairchild.

Terms per quarter, for day scholars.

Primary Course	$2 50
Writing, Arithmetic and Elementary Geography,	3 00
E. Grammar and Geography,	3 50
Nat. Phi osophy, Chemistry, Botany, History	4 00
Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying	
Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c.	5 00

Extra Charges.

Music on the Piano,	10 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
Ancient Art and Modern Languages, each	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	5 00

Professor D. S. Browne will give instruction on the Piano, and his son Alexander Hamilton Browne (member of the Brooklyn Institute) will instruct small classes in Drawing.

ISAAC CORIELL, Jr. Principal.

Plainfield, April 29, 1844.

Orphan's Court.

Term of June, 1844.

John W. Craig, Administrator, &c. of Ezekiel Decamp, deceased.

Order to Limit Creditors on a Representation of Insolvency.

The said Administrator having represented to the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex, under oath that the personal and real estate of the above named deceased, is insufficient to pay the debts of said decedent, according to the best of his knowledge and belief. The Court thereupon order and direct the said Administrator to give public notice to the Creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the above named Administrator their claims and demands against said estate, under oath or affirmation, within six months from this day, July 8th, 1844, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the said County of Essex for the space of three months, and also by advertising the same for the like period in one of the newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said deceased lived.

By the Court,
JNO. J. CHETWOOD, *Surr'gate.*

29—6t

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of April, 1844.

Furman F. Randolph, Executor, &c. of Jeptha F. Randolph, deceased.

Decree to limit Creditors.

On application of the above named Executor, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Executor give public Notice to the Creditors of the Estate of said Decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, within one year from this day, April 16th, 1844, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the County of Essex for two months—and also by advertising the same in one of the Newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said Decedent lived, for same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period, as proper public notice being given as aforesaid, such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action thereof against the said Executor.

By the Court,
30 JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

Just Received from COMSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

21 Cortland Street near Broadway,

NEW YORK.

by M. F. Cushing,

AGENT FOR PLAINFIELD,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES IN THEIR LINE, AS FOLLOWS:

Hay's Liniment for the Piles,
A celebrated, well-known, sure, perfect and warranted cure for this troublesome disease.
It never fails in effecting a cure.

Oil of Tannin at greatly reduced price
This article has been used to considerable extent in this section for the past year, and given great satisfaction. The shoemakers say there is nothing like it to make leather soft and pliable, water-tight and to wear well. A great saving of money will result from its use, besides the incalculable benefit of always having dry feet. Carriage tops and Harness by its use last much longer, and look much better, than by the use of the common preparations.

Sold in large bottles at 75 cents, and in smaller at 50 cts

Cologne Water, an excellent article.
In bottles holding three pints, at 75 cent—in small er at $1 and 12 cents.

Balm of Columbia.
A highly recommended article for preserving and restoring and beautifying the Hair. 75 and 50 cts.

Macassar Oil, for the same. 12 cts

East India Hair Dye.
Colors the Hair and will not the Skin.
This Dye is in the form of a powder, which in plain water or lotion may be applied to the hair every night, the first night turning the lightest Red or Gray Hair to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet black. Any person may use this with the least possible trouble, keeping hair any dark shade or perfect black: with a positive assurance that the powder, if applied to the skin will do no harm. $1 per bottle, with directions.

Dr. O.C. Lin's Strengthening Plaster
For Weakness or Lameness, and Pains in the Back, Breast or Side. Very superior. Price 25 cts.

Lin's Balm of China.
For the cure of Rheumatism, Nettle-Rash, Erysipelas, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Tetter, and every thing that requires external application. $1 a bottle.

Hewe's Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir,

Dr. Lin's Chinese Blood Pills,
As good in every respect as any in the market. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a sure Cure for many kinds of Deafness. $1 a bottle.

French Corn Plaster.
So simple and effectual a cure for Corns as to commend itself to all. 25 cents per box.

Castor Oil, 1s. 6d.

The Magical Pain Extractor,
The best remedy and the quick est cure ever invented for burns, scalds, &c. 25 and 50 cents.

Indellible Ink, very superior, 31 cts.

Writing Sand, 6d.

Paste Blacking, first rate, 6d.

And the Agent will obtain any thing else sold by the above firm.

Jan. 1st, 1844.—1y.

Blanks for sale at the Printing Office

Just Received!

2 PIECES Rich Light Figured Silks,
1 do Black Figured Silk,
4 do Balzorines,
3 do Lawns.

Also—One Case, 1600 *Yards American Prints,*

Embracing all the different Styles and Patterns for the season, in pieces from 3 to 12 yards, which will be sold from 5d to 9d per yd.

Persons in debt is this time for great bargains.

DANIEL BUULMAN.

May 20. 1844.

Just Received,

A New Supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of French, English and Domestic Prints, Balzorines, Crape Delaines, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Spring Shawls of various patterns Parasols, Sun Shades, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A General Assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer and Satin Stocks, Silk Cravats, Gambroons, Summer Stripes, Cottonades Linens, &c.

May 20. H. A. T'GREY.

The long established Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary. *JACKSON POUND,*

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he continues the above business at his old stand;—where he keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Large Bread, Rusk, Crackers, Soda Crackers, Milk Biscuit, Pilot Bread, Sugar Crackers, Candies of all kinds, &c. &c. at Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be obtained else where, and many articles for all comers.

Any person having any claims or demands against he subscriber, for blacksmithing, printing, shoemaking, tailoring, wagon-making, flour, corn, hay, oats, &c. &c. are requested to call and settle the same, and also all persons indebted to him by bill, and all other demands whatsoever, are requested to present them for settlement without delay.

Those indebted to him he hopes will not put themselves out of the way to pay up their accounts, but when convenient he would like to have it, and will take it in potatoes, corn, oats, wood or cash, or any thing else suited to his business. He hopes that after none will ask him for trust, as he intends to do a cash business, and nothing else in any way.

J. P. forbids any one to trust him without his written order.

Dec. 25, 1843.—1y*

Startling Facts,

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exist but what are sooner or later troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases add to a supposed fever, or attack of cholera, or something, carries off the flowers of the human family—while in truth they die of Worms! and these could be saved from premature graves, if a trial was made of KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How sickening the thought that these things should be—and that parents will ever forgive themselves for not trying this WORM EXTERMINATOR, when they know this even if the case was not worms, this remedy could do only good—it could do no hurt—but if used as a purgative—let the disease be what it may! How important then to use it, and who will dare to take the responsibility to do without it? Let every parent that loves his heart, ask themselves this question in truth and soberness.

MR. J. C. RINGOLD had a child very sick for near two weeks, and attended by a physician, without any relief, until KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE was given, and next day more than forty worms were passed, when the child recovered rapidly.

A GERMAN lady, living in a cellar near the Manhattan Water Works, had dwindled for a month till near a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth and itching of the nose. A humane lady who called to pity her case, told the family to give a dose of Kolmstock's Vermifuge, which brought away great quantities of worms for two or three days, and the child grew fat and well at once and regained its full strength in less than a month.

Several Children in a highly respectable family, in Broadway, had worms to a frightful extent, and were all relieved by using Kolmstock's Vermifuge.

In some of the best families in the neighborhood of St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the circumstance of having eradicated a large quantity of worms, after all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that part of the city.

A FAMILY in NEW JERSEY saved several children by the use of it. One, a girl of 8 years of age, had become exceedingly emaciated before this Vermifuge was given. The next day three large worms were dislodged, and the left off the Vermifuge when she again became worse, and and resort to the Vermifuge that finally brought away an incredible quantity of worms, and the cure was complete, and she gained her health rapidly.

A Physician of standing had doctored a family of children some weeks, without being able to restore them to health, but seven to health. He then began to send for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, and cured the rest with it in less than a week.

NUMEROUS cases of other complaints were supposed to exist, and the persons prepared for death, but finally a trial of this Vermifuge discovered the true cause of the sickness, by bringing away an almost incredible quantity of worms, which were small, and the persons recovered with great despatch Instances of this kind might be cited to an immense extent, but its useless, one trial for 25 cts will show to the most astonishment the certainty of effects of this Vermifuge.

CAUTION.—Never buy this article unless it have the Kolmstock's Vermifuge handsomely engraved on the outside label, and the fac-simile of Comstock & Co.

Sold in Plainfield, by M. F. CUSHING.

Jan. 2, 1843.—1y

Great Advancement in Medical Science.

Who after reading the following can longer doubt that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the greatest Medicine in the World!

New York Jan. 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with the asthma for 14 years sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks, and though attended by various medical advisers of the highest reputation and skill in the country to whose practice proved nearly fatal to life

Some few weeks ago I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry which gave instant relief and a single bottle produced what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

For Asthmas colds, coughs, shortness of breath, wheezing and soreness of the lungs I believe it to be the very best medicine in the world. I send this certificate to the agent whom I do not know only as a duty which I owe in sympathy to the afflicted.

A. REACH.

in William's Law Office, 55 William st.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public

E. P. WILLIAMSON,
Recorder of the City of New York.
JOHN POWER, Vicar General of New York.
Dr L. CRAIG, Agent for Plainfield.

Dr. Steelling's Pulmonary Syrup, Vegetable Antibilious Pills, Tonic Pills ; and Healing Salve,
For Sale at the Printing Office.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

WEBSTER & MARSH,

HAVING recently added largely to their stock are prepared to offer a general assortment of New and Fashionable Goods,—Among which may be found a variety of colored and satin striped Balzorines —few pieces of French Lawns—a few Cloth supply of gentlemens plaid muslins, figured and plain delaines French, English and Domestic Prints, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Spring Shawls of various kinds Gimps, Fringes, Parasols, Sun Shades, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery, &c. &c.

ALSO

A General Stock of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Drillings, Gambroons, Silk, Valentia and Marseilles Vestings, with a general assortment of Summer Stripes, Cottonades, &c. &c. &c.

May 6, 1844.

Bonnet Silks.

A Few Pieces of new and Fashionable style. Also a few more pieces of Balzorines, Satin striped Delaines, &c. &c. with a rich assortment of Sun Shades and Parasols. Opened this day by

May 13. *WEBSTER & MARSH.*

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, a few hundred good Vest and Pantaloon Hands, also Hands to make Coats and Planting Over Coats. To *Good Hands* the best of encouragements and steady employment will be given.

N.B. The subscriber will pay cash or its equivalent in goods.

H. A. CORY.

Plainfield April, 8th 1844.

HAT AWAY'S ARABIAN BALSAM,

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Lungs, Croup, Asthma, and every kind of Burns, Wounds, Spraine, Scars, Sores, Piles and Rheumatism of all kinds.

THIS Invaluable Medicine having been in use for the past ten years, and having given universal satisfaction to those who have tested its infallibility, shows that it needs only to be used to prove its excellence, It is valuable for the cure of eruptions of the skin arising from impurities of the blood. We are well assured that it is a most effective remedy for the above complaints—and no family which has once used it will ever be without it. It may be administered to the smallest infant with perfect safety and entire success.—Sold Wholesale and Retail at 126 Broad st. Newark, N. J. Price 25 cents per bottle.

M. F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Read and Remember,

THAT

The Black, or Allebasi's SALVE,

An Invention of the celebrated
DOCTOR KITTRIDGE, OF MASS

WHEN faithfully used, is curing all Fever Sores of the most malignant kind; Cuts, Fresh or old; Bruised Limbs, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Swellings of every description, Dropsy, Rheumatism, (chronic or inflammatory) Sore throat, Ague in the face, Chilblains, Corns and heads, Scrofula, &c.

P. E. Gilbut, of Ontario county, N. Y. was cured by this salve, of a fever sore which had perforated the bone through and through, above and below the knee, and which was pronounced incurable either by amputation or otherwise.

The son of Thomas and Bridget Mundy, No. 159 Chatham st. aged 7, fell and put a nail in his knee joint. It soon became alarming: Doctors Powers, Nelson and J. Kearney Rogers, all abandoned the case as hopeless. This salve was then applied, and in three weeks the boy was running about the streets.

Multitudes of cases might be named, but cannot for want of room. Let the afflicted try it for themselves.

Sold by the proprietor, 21 Cortland street, New York, and by M. F. CUSHING, Plainfield.

ALEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS

Are now admitted to be one of the best remedies in the world for all diseases which have their seat in the bowels. The opinion almost universal that if there is pain in a disordered stomach, or bowels, he is some almost universal, except among the half educated, that if there is pain in a disordered stomach, or bowels, he is some disease, and a dose of these pills will always prove decisive. It would be well for the world if our physicians had a better knowledges of Pathology and Therapeutics—the treatment of disease—would then become simple, and much of the suffering now endured, would be avoided. These Pills reach directly the stomach and bowels, collecting every impurity and discharging it from the body. As a cathartic, antibilious and alterative medicine, they cannot be surpassed. For diseased lungs and liver, fevers of every kind, dyspepsia, &c. they should be found in connection with Allebasi's Pain Killing Plaster.

Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster,

Only 12½ cents.

This Plaster is rapidly taking the place of all others, for pain and weakness in the back, side, chest, bowels, loins, muscles, joints, feet, &c. for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, dyspepsia, &c. &c. as no other can do. There are but few only, out of multitudes that might be given, will be inserted here.

Dear Sir:—I was troubled a long time with a chronic affection in my breast, which rendered me unfit for business; I had tried various remedies and sacrifices without effect. At length I obtained Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster, which I applied to my breast, and was entirely cured. I am satisfied it is the best Plaster in use, and hope it will be universally circulated.

THOMAS BIGGS.—New York, July 22d, 1843.

Allebasi's Tooth-Ache Drops,

Effect astonishing cures in from 5 to 10 minutes, when used according to directions. One local agent in Pennsylvania, who has sold a large quantity within the last few weeks, has offered $100 to any person who will furnish a case of ordinary tooth-ache that will not be cured by any of these drops in from 5 to 10 minutes, and he has found no one yet to claim the premium.

All the above For Sale by
Osborn & Wilson, Stouch Plains,
Jacob Wilson, Scotch Plains,
Henry Kiggins Elizabethtown,
And by MILTON F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Dec. 4, 1843.—1y*

School Books.

AT a meeting of the Society of Teachers and Friends of Education in this State, held in Trenton, June 7th, 1844, the following books were recommended and adopted to be used uniformly in the Schools of this State: viz—

Cobb's New Spelling Book.
Cobb's New Juvenile Reader. No. 1.
Do do No. 2.
Do do No. 3.
Cobb's New Sequel or Reader No. 4.
Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic,
Davies' Arithmetic,
Smith's New Arithmetic,
Davies' Algebra,
Goold Brown's First Lines in Grammar,
Do. Grammar,
Smith's Geography and Atlas,
Davenport's History of the United States,
Wieland's do
A. ACKERMAN, Sec'y.

A complete assortment of the above books for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL

MR. WOOD begs to inform his patrons and the Public that the Summer Term of this School will commence on Monday, the 22d of April.

The course of Instruction will embrace all the branches of an English Education and also those preparatory to admission into Colleges. In order to increase the efficiency of this establishment, Mr. Wood has secured the services of Mr. McCollum, A. M. Trinity College, Dublin, and Monsieur Jean O. Maurice, a native of France. These gentlemen are eminently qualified to give instruction, Mr. McCollum in the Classics and higher branches of Mathematics and Natural Science and Monsieur Maurice in the French and Spanish Languages.

The same attention not only to the literary but the intellectual and moral improvement of the pupils, which has given so much satisfaction will be continued.

Terms for Junior Class per Qr.	$4 00
" Senior Class,	6 00

An extra charge for modern Languages.

April 15, 1844.—6m.

WOOL CARDING

DONE at the Plainfield Factory at 6 cts. per lb. Cash. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage she has hereto fore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All who left at Alfred Berry's Store, Plainfield, will be returned there when carded.

Also, Wool carded and spun into Stocking Yarn, Carpet Yarn, or for Blankets, Cloth, &c. at the following prices.

Stocking Yarn, double twisted and reeled 25 cts. per lb.
Yarn for Blankets or Carpets, 1s 3d per lb.
Yarn for Cloth, Warp and Filling, 1s. 6d. per lb.

Also, HAT BODIES of all qualities made of Wool for sale or manufactured to order.

THOS. STEAD.

May 20, 1844.—6m.

Chinese Hair Eradicator

Will remove superfluous hair from the back of the neck or any part of the face without the least soreness The first application will destroy the hair entirely, and in almost every instance there can be seen a few scattering hairs of much less size and strength than at first; from such the Eradicator, and the second or third application will remove them. It is prepared and by more hair on the face where it has been applied. Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

ON and after Monday, 18th of March, 1844,

The Passenger Train will leave Somerville, at 8 A. M. and at 1 P. M. and arrive at Elizabethtown Lower New York by N. J. Railroad, at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.; by Steamboat at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.

The Freight Train will run every day

Leave Somerville at 4 1-2 o'clock, A. M.

Leave New York at 1 P. M. for Elizabethtown.

Persons desirous of their freight to go directly through, will harvest put on board of the 1 o'clock boat, as all freight will go in that boat unless otherwise directed. Persons desirous of their freight to go directly through

Plainfield Union.

Volume VIII.—No. 37. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1844. Whole number 401.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON F. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months, if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers $2.50, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar, and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

From the Philadelphia Freeman.

The Wyandott.

Where fair Ohio rolls her tide,
To bear with chainless motion,
The rills that dance on green hill side,
Uncoiling towards the ocean;
A rugged pile, its wall of rock,
Sublime in heaven built hand,
Rent by the angry earthquake's shock,
Rough jagged, thunder-rifled.

Upon its summit grey and bare,
A dusky Chief ascended,
One long black lock of streaming hair
Above his forehead bended.
The bravest of the brave was he,
'Mong all the forest rangers;
His warriors fell by treachery,
Before the lily strangers.
Above him was the heaven of blue,
Spread out in calm expansion;
Around, as far as eye could view,
Smiled many a sunny mansion;
Beneath his feet, with ceaseless flow,
Rolled on the chainless river;
And gaily rushing to and fro
The light barks glided over;
The fire canoe dashed proudly by,
With joyous billows playing;
Its hot breath, on the darkening sky,
In living tapery displaying.
Awhile, on heaven and earth and flood,
The Indian's dark eye rested
As stern as silence, in field of blood,
The battle shock he breasted.

He spoke;—and kindled fierce that eye,
Beneath its jetty lashes,
Like lightning on a jetty sky,
In fearful and wild flashes.
"The Indian's curse," he said, "be on
The home of the marauders;
My last, abiding mansion
Rest heavy on their borders!
Like waves before the kindled flame,
Our warriors have departed;
Soon first the cruel pale face came—
So foul and treacherous hearted;
Our council fires are quenched;—their smoke
Went curling up to heaven,
To feel the cloud by whose red stroke
This land shall yet be riven;
And where our hunters chased the deer,
And through the thicket bounded,
The naked limbs, their summits rear,
By whitened bones surrounded;
And where for right, in fiercest fray,
The warrior's life was yielded,
The child-strewed, tho white, marl, clay;
And there their bones are builded.

Oh fast, before the cruel blow,
Our glory fell in sunder,—
Like leaf in tempest toru—laid low,
Before the 'Yengees' thunder;
The scattered tribes, in all our hills,
Like savage wolves were slaughtered;
Red rain a hundred rushing rills,
That first they shed water'd;
And not an arm is left to raise
The tomahawk in terror,
Or wing to foeman's heart, through blaze
Of burning homes,—the arrow.
The forest trees are shorn away;
Our fathers' graves deserted;
The stricken deer have fallen a prey,
And, like our tribes departed;
And as the blasted leaves, that on
The whitened oak are waving,
Our few, when all beside are gone,
The storms of life are braving.

But oh! I may not, cannot, stay,
Where all I knew are changing;
My spirit longs to be away,
In some bleat forest ranging;
I know there is a better land
Where the Great Spirit dwelleth;
Where fiercely from the airy band,
The hunter's hunting swelleth.
The way is dark before the Chief,
But he is brave and fearless;
His heart is strong, nor melts at grief,—
His eye is ever tearless.
Ye dwellers of that land!—I come,
Scarred in a hundred slaughters;
My curse is on the spoiler's home;
My grave beneath the waters."

He ceased;—Upon his lip the while,
A bitter smile was curling;
A fearless leap—and down that pile,
The giant form was whirling.
One yell rang fiercely on the air,
With sound of waters blended;
The eddying waves alone told where
The Wyandott descended!

E. D. H.

From the Columbian Magazine.

The Lady's Metamorphosis.

By the Author of "The Widow of Bruges."

Give me a rope to hang myself, if you are a true and real friend," exclaimed the young wife of a certain Mr. Raimond, as, bounding into the room of her guest and cousin, she threw herself, with a comic expression of distress, on a stool at her feet.

"Why, what is the matter?" returned the personage thus apostrophized, an arch and merry piece of mischief as one would desire to seek consolation from. "What is the matter, Amy?"

"Matter!" she repeated, throwing up her hands and bringing another agonizing expression on her countenance, "real and in store for yourself."

Clara Lindsley read the epistle propelled towards her in such a very unceremonious manner and read it with most provoking calmness and deliberation to the end.

"Well," she exclaimed, when, to her friend's infinite delight, she had concluded, "well, Amy, all I can nod remind you, that a young gentleman, in a very charming and delightful letter, has conformed your head and master of his determination to make you a wife."

"Yes," answered her hostess, "and this is the subject of my grief. I could annihilate him for the idea, and my lord and master (as you term him) for being so pleased with it! The Augustus Hanson is an elegant and fastidious a piece of man's flesh as one would desire to meet; refined and polished beyond measure. I should tremble even if point de vice in all my domestic accoutrements, at the idea of his visit: for Walter, in their correspondence during our engagement, with the first fever of his love fit upon him, painted me as little lower than the angels, and now that I have grown old and ugly—twenty five instead of sweet seventeen—with four noisy and obstreperous urchins which put the idea of being quiet, poetical and elegant, entirely out of the question, it is really too unfortunate. My prime misery, however, is, that Martha, my nurse, who has had the entire control, injection, tendence and care of the children, has seen fit to go home and make a visit just now, so I have three little terrapins all to my hands. I intend to treat you with ceremony, my dear, and make you bear me company in the nursery—but the man, what shall I do with him? Imagine me making my first appearance, with the four clinging round my skirts, or their dining room after their late meal, with bread and butter faces, and aprons which would be beyond measure improved by the contact with soap and water."

"A most lamentable and direful picture, truly," returned her friend. "But why cannot you get some one to supply Martha's place?"

"There is not a soul to be had in town, for love or money, that I dare trust them with," was the reply.

"Then there are the two women you have already in the house," suggested Clara. "Cannot you persuade them."

"Oh, it would do no good," interrupted Amy, with a despairing look; "Mary is the clumsiest specimen of green Erin that I ever beheld in my life; the children are as frail as death of her; Lucy she is a very Xantippe. There would not be a hair left on their unfortunate heads by the end of the week."

"Well, well," said Clara, "I see no other resource than to play nurse myself. Nay," she continued, "you need not seem so comfortless; I am right good earnest one. I can dust the parlor take care of the birds and water the flowers, with an aptness that it will be remarkable to behold.—As for children, I perfectly dote on them, and trust they will on me before a day is over I'll engage."

"Oh! it is entirely out of the question" returned Amy, recovering from her stupor of surprise. "You must help me entertain Mr. Hanson."

"By your leave cozy," returned Clara, gaily, "I'll do no such thing. There is no necessity of our both being half ladies, half servants.—You must array yourself bewitchingly and be all the first, while I, in a suitable guise and with cool propriety will perform the last. Is it not a charming idea?" she exclaimed, clapping her hands with delight at its most novel, entertaining episode in my existence?"

"A grand servant you would make," said Amy tossing the delicate little hands which were performing such gyrations in the air, in here; "a grand servant you would make with these; and your long brown curls, pray my love, how will you dispose of them? They will ruin your plan."

"Hide them all under a cap, don a forlorn dark calico which will have no virtue in shape or making, save cleanliness, and sir Mr. Hanson will not swear he never saw a stupider, duller, more ordinary specimen of a servant than I am mistaken. I will look so;" she continued, making a face which excited her friend's risibles in a very alarming and unusual degree.

"But I desire above all things, that Mr. Hanson should see you," said Amy, only half persuaded.

"What," answered Clara, "making schemes matrimonial already? I prithee forbear my cozy. I have too pleasant a home, and love my own sweet will too well, to resign either to a slight temptation."

Clara was a pretty, sweet, wilful, and as mercury apiece of Eve's flesh as ever danced through this weary world. She had a charming, graceful figure, and a face, which shaded by the shower of brown curls that fell over it, was exceedingly bewitching to behold. It must be confessed however, that with the aforesaid curls entirely concealed under an ugly cap, that face so bright so lovely, underwent a slight transformation. In short, it was rather too much of the full moon order to be charmed. It was astonishing how by the gipsey could make herself. She threw the lids down over her large eyes till they resembled veritable Chinese orbs, or a line cut in the face to mark where eyes should be. She widened and flattened her mouth by some process peculiar to herself, till the fashion of it was like nothing in heaven or earth. She hung her head, stooped, was deaf, dumb and blind whenever Mr. Hanson spoke or looked at her, in short played her part so well, or rather so ill, that the gentleman (although his thoughts seldom deviated to such sublunary matters) wondered how his friends were led to select such a stupid, awkward, inconsequently dull servant; he should really have been afraid of her effect upon the children. And the friends themselves were ready to fall into convulsions of laughter when they chanced to encounter this odd ridiculous transformation of their lovely little relative.

"You have never seen Miss Lindsley, I believe," said Mr. Raimond, one evening, addressing Mr. Augustus Hanson.

"No! nor do I desire to," returned the gentleman, with quite a variation from his usually composed and elegant manner. "I passed a few weeks at the sea side this summer with a bevy of friends and adorers of the lady, and if ever I was weary of hearing one's praises sounded eternally in my ears, was I then. They raved so long about her constantly, and the little anecdotes and interesting reminiscences which they recalled gave me not a far idea than that of a petted, naucy, self willed flirt."

"Beware, beware, Hanson," interrupted his friend laughingly; "she is my wife's cousin and most especial favorite."

"I beg a thousand pardons," returned the gentleman addressing Amy; "I take it all back; that she claims kindred with you would be an ite of a sufficient recommendation."

"Mr. Raimond did not listen as politely as she should have done to this apology. She was absorbed in the vision of a little, slender hand, stricken threateningly at the speaker, and a white cap in the distance, which, before she could well distinguish its form, vanished.

This identical little figure caused Mr. Hanson, one morning very much to doubt whether he was awake or dreaming. She was dusting the parlor, evidently unconscious of his proximity, while he, from the position reclined on a lounge and watched her motions. What ever so fine a lady ward servant so transformed? The best figure erect, every motion, as she glided around in her occupation, full of ease and grace. Her eyes (he had never seen their color before) were a deep violet, and she sang as she worked, with no little taste and execution. "Sweet spirit of air," must certainly be dreaming," murmured Mr. Augustus Hanson to himself; and speed up, throwing out limbs and limbs to secure himself that he was now quite awake for when the figure had vanished, even then he fancied he heard the fairy like melody in the distance.—From that day forward Mr. Hanson looked upon the small servant as nothing more or less than a witch; he would not have been surprised to see her turn into a black cat and vanish up the chimney. He will use it for Clara Lindsley that old romantic days had passed, else might she have been convicted and burnt on the pyre. One day he was passing one day a summer bower, and hearing the noisy uproarious laughter of the children, saw fit to enter, for in spite of his fastidiousness and elegance he had a most overweening passion for the little gentry. What did he see? The children shouting and screaming in triumph and delight; they had succeeded in wresting the cap from the head of the nurse, and the brown curls had fallen in a cluster around the face flushing rosy with the endeavor to retain it. Scarcely had his eye taken in the picture when it disappeared; yet he was certain he had heard the shouts of the children as they passed into another walk. The next moment, however, he was convinced of his mistake, for he saw his fancy heroine, dull, awkward as was her wont, bearing quietly the youngest child in an equally different direction. What extreme deceptiveness and delusion! Mr. Hanson began to doubt. He was standing one morning near a piazza, where at once, in the shape of birds and plant, made a perfect little paradise. Suddenly he heard a light step moving among them, while the first were chirping, answering and apparently charmed and delighted was certainly the sweetest, strangest, most fantastical, peculiar petting he ever heard in his life. Very sensible birds to be pleased! he did not wonder at it; Mr. Hanson would not have had the slightest objection to being addressed so himself. Such musical and tender expressions of tenderness, such musical diminutives, such amusing, original twisting, joining and rending of words till they expressed the whitest, sweetest lovingnesses! Sylph, fairies, or spirits celestial could alone discourse thus.—Mr. Hanson, distracted with curiosity, stepped softly around to peep at the descended angel.—What did he see I—The little forlorn servant creeping with cat-like, stealthy step over in the distance. He could scarcely believe his eyes; he thought his friend's house must be infected, haunted and his dreams came on more deeply than ever. Mr. Hanson's fairy queen, his dark eyed lady, who was to walk majestically through the world and share with him his luxurious home, was changed to a little creature that spoke softly, sang sweetly, petted lovingly—a thing light, changeable, capricious, half tears with violet orbs and thick, brown curls. In short, an idea, a remembrance concerned none mysteriously and incorrigibly with his friend's small servant. The elegant refined Mr. Hanson blushed when he acknowledged it to himself.—One morning he heard loud cries, laughter and many voices proceeding from the parlor. He entered, and there were many of his sex-side accountances, with divers others; the apartment in the utmost confusion, chairs, sofas, ottoms in inexplicable contiguity and disorder, a thick dust flying through. The company were collecting around the dire cause of this hubbub. There, upon a chair, where she had dropped in appartent embarrassment and fatigue, sat (with broom in hand) he small servant and mere lessly gazing upon her were the intruders. One had torn off her cap, and the lovely curls in confusion bounded and flowed over the dark coarse dress.

Another had disentangled her hands of the gloves and the little things flouted like victories in her lap. Quite an amusing, charming tableau thought Mr. Augustus Hanson, and he began to have an inkling of the real state of affairs.

"Why Clara, Clara Lindsley!" exclaimed one of her friend's.

"So, Mr. Hanson, you have seen Miss Lindsley and in a most becoming guise, truly, cried they all.

"Miss Lindsley!" he repeated. What! the little, stupid servant, the saucy self-willed flirt, the bewitching fairy in all his Chateux d'Espagne?

"Yes, veritably," she declared in chorus.

And six months after, (so much for human resolution,) he was sitting opposite her at the tea table in a very delightful house, where he was master, addressing the lady, with the utmost propriety, too, as Mrs. Augustus Hanson.

"Passenger Aboard."

Along a long I went the' last bell' of a steam boat bound up the river; the boiler deck was crowded, the gangway platform disappearing, plank by plank, and every thing betokened a more than ordinary departure, when an amiable friend of ours stood upon the guard of the boat, a little removed from the incautious crowd, and gave no thought to the matters observed an elderly man, apparently in great distress, walking up and down, casting uneasy glances up Oliver street, at the foot of which the boat lay, and, over and a gain, clapping himself down upon a lot of 'baggage' composed of brass nobbed trunks, elegant valises, "hat boxes," &c.

"He'll be too late—I know he will—the careless rascal! he knew he had but ten minutes to go upon, too. Always the way—it would make a saint swear!"

Thus muttered the stranger, when our friend, who is remarkable for his ready sympathy, ventured to ask the cause of the elderly gentleman's distress?

"Cause, sir! my boy, Jim—cold enough to know better, too, he'll be left sir; I know he will; and here is all our baggage on board, down to his carpet bag. Serves me right—should have left him with the trunks and gone up myself."

The signs of being 'just off' continued; the ole gentleman's uneasiness increased every minute, and our friend didn't wonder at it, for, it appeared the 'Jim,' in addition to his delay, had taken with him a pocket book and funds with him which the elder had forgotten to change before coming on board.

"Morever," continued the anxious gentleman, "I have a few indispensible articles to purchase, and not a cent of change in my pocket."

The old fellow flopped down on his baggage, instantly started up again, and with his eyes fixed on the Oliver street descent, began walking faster than ever.

Our friend, who was deeply interested, tried to soothe the stranger, observed that the boat would probably not go for some little time, and, as for the trifles which the gentleman wished to procure, (pulling out some loose gold and silver) he begged that he would help himself, run ashore for their purchase, while he would guard the bag gage until the return of 'Jim.' The stranger, in the most unaffable manner, accepted the offer of our friend's hand, helped himself to a couple of half eagles out of it, pointed out the valise which he wished to be particularly looked after, ran down stairs, made his way ashore on the sole remaining plank, and wiped his brow as in great anxiety and excitement, darted up Oliver street.

A short time elapsed, when the bell, which had been silent awhile, gave forth two or three decisive strokes; there was a sudden escape of steam, the suddenly chained up piston sung—a line was heard, and a revolution, of the wheel proclaimed that things were at a crisis, indeed! The guardian of the trunks called out lustily on the Captain that there was a 'passenger ashore,' but the Captain's only reply was 'too late now.' The boat continued backing out, and the two unlucky passengers behind, without a stitch to put on. It was too bad! but the Captain was inexorable, and our friend's feelings became inexpressively excited; his straining gaze was fixed on Oliver street, when he suddenly became conscious of a movement behind him, and then turning, he beheld a man walking off with the very valise he had had so particularly recommended to his care. He darted forwards, jerked the property from under the person's arm, and requested him to "Let that property alone, if he pleased!" The man faced about in speechless astonishment, and so did our friend for what should he behold but another stranger, fitting a key into the lock of the largest and handsomest trunk of the pile! He rushed back with the valise in his hand, followed by it's claimant, the latter a cockney tones else, while the person at the trunk proved a Frenchman.

"What are you doing at that trunk sir?" demanded our indignant friend.

The Frenchman who seemed to be the very personification of politeness and ogue, said suddenly:

"Monsieur, if 'tis all ze same, I have zeen ze ze valise was my trunk——"

He was interrupted by the cockney, who, seeming to recover his speech, suddenly exclaimed—

"Well I'm blowed if this ain't a good un,' and caught hold of his valise once more.

"But I tell you"—cried our friend, struggling, "you are wrong!—the baggage is under my charge—you are mistaken."

"Indeed I zeen, Monsieur," calmly observed the Frenchman, the trunk now open, 'if 'tis not my trunk, may be 'tis ze zame age!—maybe 'tis not my little pearl"—at the same time he opened a pill box, and swallowed half a dozen of its tenants.

In the mean time, the cockney was speaking most disrespectfully, not only of his own "eyes," but of the eyes of all the 'Yankees' in existence. Our friend grew nearly distracted, when, to cap the climax, up came a couple of waiters, who, under the direction of a third stranger, began to move off sundry articles towards the cabin! By this time a crowd had collected—the captain among the rest; our friend hastily explained the whole circumstance, when a strange smile, which passing from face to face, gradually changed into a broad grin, and suddenly broke out into a roar, induced the perplexed one to examine his own 'position,' which was as disagreeable as, after a moment's thought, it appeared to be hard to 'define.' It was evident that the crowd were against him, when, amid the laughing he heard a tremendous "whoop!" winding up with—

"Roped in by Jingo!"

A sudden light broke in upon him, a sudden loss occurred to him as suddenly, and a sudden retreat being all that remained, he suddenly withdrew to his cabin room to admire the graphic descriptions of mysterious Beaufield!—*Revealer.*

A Thrilling Incident at Sea.

The "Bunkerhill Aurora" has the following account of the furling of a top-gallant-sail on board the U. S. Ship Vincennes. It might be said that it is only one of the many dangers that "poor Jack" is surrounded by, when doing duty aloft.

"Just before noon, while taking in the top gallant-sail, one of the crew who was on the yard, by the slatting of the sail, had the bolt-rope thrown over his head, and before he could free himself, was jerked off and forward of the yard where he hung dangling by the neck at the height of 80 feet. He struggled for a moment only, trying with both hands to reach the rope over the head, and then they fell powerless by his side. He was first observed by the boatswain, who looked up on seeing a lot fall overboard. I was by his side, and never shall I forget the face of horror, nor the unearthly and fearful shriek that broke from him after pointing aloft for a few seconds, incapable of uttering a sound. It was like that sometimes heard from persons suffering under the night mare. It was indeed a most awful sight, to behold a fellow creature thus quivering in the air, his arms dangling to and fro, and he whole body swaying backwards and forwards with every roll of the ship 15 and 20 feet, and every little while striking with fearful violence against the mast. In a few seconds a dozen men were aloft to his assistance; but it seemed se many hours. And here a new danger presented itself; one of them thinking only of freeing the sufferer's neck, caught him with one hand, leaning over the topsail yard, as he swung in, and began cutting the rope with the other. Providentially, the attempt was seen and arrested by the first lieutenant. Had he cut the rope the jerk must have thrown them off together. He was soon liberated but declared to be dead. On being lowered on deck on a hammock sent up for the purpose, the means used for recovery of persons whose animation is suspended were successfully used, and he is now doing well. Another minute's delay would have been over with him. On examination of the neck on which he was suspended, his preservation is little short of miraculous. There was only a single turn round his neck. Had it slipped, (and I assure on only can tell what pressed it,) he would have been dashed to pieces, or whirled over and over where with the heavy sea that was running, he must have perished. Had it caught as much under his ear he must have strangled ere relieved.—And in view of his escape, will you believe it, all he thinks of is stopping his grog to-day, which we were compelled to do lest it should induce a fever! No half an hour since, I went to see him, and he said, "it was bloody hard a man must lose his grog because he came near breaking his neck." Such is the old man of war's-man.

More buildings will be erected this year in the manufacturing city of Philadelphia, than were ever erected before in the same space of time. Every carpenter and mason in that city is fully employed and well paid.

In our last paper we gave the substance of a letter from Henry C. Wright, respecting the Water. We subjoin, from the Liberator, the following extract of a more recent letter, to Mr. Garrison, editor of that paper, from the same person—dated, "Graefenberg, Austrian Silesia, June 28, 1844."

Once more I wish to talk with these long absent mountains of silence. Presents seem to me that all disease is removed from my system, and I am once more right in my case. My physical constitution has been entirely renovated, and restored to its original strength and hardihood, so far as I can judge, by the water-cure. Having taken no alcoholic or warm drinks, of any kind, for many years, but having taken only cold water, and having never taken a particle of calomel, nor been salted, in my life, the water cure took hold of me more favorably than of most, and operated more speedily, and powerfully, and beneficially. I shall leave here the first opportunity after next Monday, the 1st of July.

Mr. Garrison adds to the letter the following paragraph:

☞ Thousands of hearts in this country will leap for joy to hear of the recovery of our noble-hearted brother Wright. His case was at critical that he had not gone to Graefenberg, he in all probability could not long have survived it for consumption seemed to have marked him for its own, almost beyond the possibility of escape. His restoration is alone a high panegyric on the Water-Cure System, and we trust will be the means of bringing that system more widely into notice.

Sinners Welcome.

1. Christ is an able and willing savior, who will in no wise cast out any soul that comes to him.

2. The grace of God, through Christ, is perfectly free; that is, he requires no qualification or merit in those who come. They are invited to apply to him in all their guilt and pollution that they may from his gracious hand receive pardon and renovation.

3. There is no obstacle in the way of any sinner's coming but what exists in himself. The door of mercy cannot be set wider open than it is; the invitations of Christ could not be more kind and full.

4. The whole blame of the sinner's ruin who refuses to come to Christ, will lie at his own door. This only obstacle is his own perverseness and unwillingness. Christ was willing to give life to his greatest enemies if they would come to him; for he complains, "ye will not come unto me that ye may have life."

5. The conversion of a single soul is the work of God only. The same power which caused light to shine out of darkness, must shine into our hearts. Creation is a work proper to God only, but conversion is a "new creation," and and requires power as really divine as that by which the worlds were formed.

6. God has directed the gospel to be preached to every creature without discrimination; and every one who hears it has a divine warrant to receive it; and if he does, he has the faithful news of God pledged for his ever lasting salvation.

7. As the efficacy of the word depends on the energy of the Holy Spirit, all Christians should be incessant and fervent in their supplications for this Spirit of grace to be poured out, that sinners may be converted.

8. We have encouragement to hope that the time is coming, and perhaps drawing near when conversions will be multiplied far beyond the experience of former ages; when the Jews shall be made to obtain mercy of the Lord, and when all the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ. "Even so come, Lord Jesus!"—*Dr. Alexander.*

The Trumpet of the Charcoal Man—The following amusing anecdote is only one specimen of the fun to be found pervading the "Clappendiana" in the latest No. of Gaylord Clark's lately established serial numbers:

By the way speaking of the last trumpet, makes me remember the reply of a veteran old charcoal man of Philadelphia, well known to the citizens there, for the sonorousness of his trumpet and the excellence of his commodity.—Honest Jimmy Charcoal he is removed from the quick, and unmourned with those who are pumped from the level of the Delaware to heaven. He was a cheerful good hearted old soul, and, though he did not move in the first circles, yet he spread light and heat wherever he went—not by his pers n—however; for if there ever was a man who looked like a plen penitentiary fresh from the court of Teophet, Jimmy was that individual. Well, as I have said, he had a most excellent horn, and whenever it rang were the blazes which he protruded through the same out on the general air. At last some evil disposed citizen having no taste for music, went to his honor the Mayor, and lodged grevious complaints of the distinguished hornist (I use a musical term) setting forth that he disturbed the public bosom with his soul stirring instrument. After such an accusation he was brought before the municipal functionary, and received a stern and awful reprimand. Instead of the result as in St. Satan had not only allowed him his own color, but also his charcoal. His reply was cogent and conclusive:—"Look here your honor," said he, "I ha'nt no disposition, by no means, to complain of them ere people as has complained of me. Folks in my line can bear onwards of one double in the way of epithets without changing color or getting mad. But I say I takes them as charges me with making no more noise in the world, why they have got up such an stipathy agin my ile? And I should like to know if my little tin affair troubles them so now, how they will feel when they come to hear the big trumpet that is to blow at the last day of judgement, calling them just as likely as not to a somewhat mighty sight blacker than the one I come from?"

The Mayor was nonplussed; and the coalman went swaggling on his way. The officer could no more hand his logic than his opponent could his horn.

Game Laws.—We have humane game laws in this country which prevent birds being killed out of season, but on gentlemen's estates in England the law preserves the game at the sacrifice of the farmer, for the amusement of the sportsmen. A writer speaking of Lord Ashburton's estate says,—

"I find the same nobleman has an estate in Norfolk; and here I perceive the tenants are bound by their leases not to mow their corn crop,—not because mowing disperses much grain, but the subsequent raking which it renders necessary, spoils all the grain to mix it with earth and flints—spoils the bread, and the health of the eater of bread, too, because these minute flints are ground with the wheat; this nobleman in question does not forbid, on pain of heavy fines, the use of the scythe in mowing the corn crops for any such reasons. On pain of heavy fines he forbids the use of the scythe, or any other instrument which cuts lower than 12 inches—any instrument or style of reaping which does not leave a sufficient length of straw which does not leave a sufficient length of straw to thatch the game's premises. Here, then, we have the farmers feeding swarms of destructive vermin at their own expense, for the landlord's amusement and that of his friends who come to shoot there; game which more than any other cause, deteriorates the morals of the laboring population by seducing into and nurturing them in crime, while, in addition of all those evils, the farmer must sacrifice a large portion of the best of their straw in order that the game's portion of which according to Sir John Sinlair's estimate of all the straw is at the least at the rate of two millions sterling to the whole kingdom."

This really reminds us of the feudal ages of one who had descended from William the Conqueror, who had fought at Cressy and Agincourt But for a nobleman born in Philadelphia, one of the democratic city of the third Ward, Locust, peer of the breeches pocket, to prosecute his tenants in this feudal style is really remarkable —*Sun.*

Good Resolutions.—An obituary of Mrs. Ward, wife of a clergyman, which we find in the Puritan, contains some excellent resolutions appended to a written prayer. They were taken in all, from which these are selected:

9. I will endeavor each day, to have a season for secret prayer and meditation; and I will daily read the Scriptures, examine myself and renew my vows to God.

5 I will cultivate more firmness and consistency in the government of my children.

6. I will avoid irritability of temper.

7. I will be meek under reproof.

10 I will endeavor to be faithful to the souls around me.

11. I will cultivate conscientiousness in the denial of my time.

12. I will cultivate the habit of ejaculatory prayer.

14. I will avoid levity.

15 I will cultivate cheerfulness of temper."

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Proclamation.

Whereas by virtue of an act of the legislature of the State of New Jersey, entitled "An act to provide for the election of Delegates to Convention, to prepare a Constitution for the government of this State, and for submitting the same to the people thereof for ratification or rejection," passed the 23d day of February last the Governor of said State and a Privy Council by him summoned for that purpose at the State House in the city of Trenton, having cast up the whole number of votes given in the said State, at the election for the adoption or rejection of the said Constitution; and having ascertained the number of votes cast in favor of the adoption of said Constitution is twenty thousand two hundred and seventy-six, (20,276) and that the number of votes cast against the Constitution is three thousand five hundred and twenty-six, (3 526) and having determined that a majority of the votes so given in favor of the adop ion of the said Constitution—

Now therefore, I, Daniel Haines, Governor of the said state, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do hereby declare, that the said Constitution shall take effect and go into operation on the second Tuesday of September next, at and after which all persons will be required to demean themselves according to the provisions thereof—

And further, I do hereby direct that an election for such officers as may be required to be elected under and by virtue of the said Constitution, on the fourth and ninth days of October next, in the places and in the manner now provided by law; and that such election, the qualifications of the electors and of the said officers, be such as are specified in the said Constitution.

Given under my hand and privy seal, at the city of Trenton, the twenty ninth [L. s.] day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty four.

DANIEL HAINES.

Humbug.—We wish it to be distinctly understood the certificates and other proofs of the excellence of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which appears in this paper occasionally, are falsehoods strictly true. None other will be given. The following is from a well known builder:

NEW YORK, March 10, 1843.

I was last fall attacked with a pain and severe soreness of the chest, which continued for a number of weeks, and had previously for several years, been subject to a permanent weakness, caused by a strain. The last attack gave me much apprehension, as I feared it was the commencement of a fatal disease. About the middle of December I began to take Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry—a single bottle of which soon removed all soreness from the chest, added strength and vigor to the lungs—and now I regard myself as perfectly sound and well.

JOHN BROWN 61 Ann street.

Sold in Plainfield, by Dr. Lewis Craig, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

A woman may always be judge of the estimation in which she is held, by the conversation which is addressed to her.

The New Jersey Horticultural Society are to hold their first annual Exhibition at the Lyceum Hall, in the City of Burlington, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 25 h and 26th of September. The New Jersey and Camden & Amboy Rail Road Companies, having kindly consented to attach to the train which will leave Jersey City at 9 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, the 24th inst., a car designed to remain, free of expenses, all fruits, flowers, plants and vegetables intended for the exhibition, and all persons taking an interest in the promotion of the horticultural pursuits, are earnestly invited to be present upon the occasion, and to send forward such contributions, as it may be in their power to make.

The society it will be recollected, is a State Institution, designed to awaken and diffuse throughout New Jersey an interest in the cultivation of the garden and orchard, and to bring together, at its annual exhibition, from all parts of the State, such productions as may be interesting or valuable. At meetings and at monthly and annual exhibitions, are held at no stated place, but wherever a majority of the members may, from time to time, decide it most expedient to hold them. Burlington has been selected as the place for the first annual exhibition. The next will probably be held at Newark.

The Society is yet in its infancy, having been in operation but a few months; it has consequently however under most favorable circumstances, and if the friends of horticulture in New Jersey will now come forward and give it their countenance and support, a long career of honor and usefulness may be confidently anticipated for it. It is particularly desirable that this its first annual meeting should be a creditable one. The season has been most propitious. The most delicious fruits, the finest vegetables are to be found in almost every part of the State, and the choicest of these be produced, and an exhibition will be witnessed, of which New Jersey may be proud, and that may safely challenge competition with that of any other State.

The Society will have persons stationed at Bristol upon the arrival of the cars on the day preceding the exhibition, to take charge of such articles as may be forwarded, and they will be returned free of expense or disposed of in such other way as these owners may direct.

The premiums offered by the society are very liberal, a list of which may be seen at this office

Editors throughout the State would confer a favor by copying the above into their newspapers.

RICHARD S. FIELD, President

WM. W. KING, Secretary.

Note—Editors of newspapers will be entitled to free tickets to the Exhibition.

☞ The List of Premiums will be given hereafter.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

Great Missionary Meeting at Leicester.

Worcester, Mass. Sept. 13th 1844.

The largest meeting of the American Board ever held, and probably the largest assembly of clergymen ever convened in the United States has just passed its session in this place. My former letters gave you an account of the first two day's proceedings. On Wednesday evening the committee on Ways and Means offered a series of resolutions which were caused by Drs. Darling, of Pa. Rev. Dr. Parker, of N. Y. Rev. Dr. Wisner, of the N. Y. Mr. Thomson, of New Haven, and others. Their resolutions were somewhat general in their nature, and were withdrawn the next morning, when an elaborate report was made by the committee, recommending a more systematic organization to devise the resources of the churches that contribute to the funds. This report, with the resolutions of various committees, occupied the time during the forenoon, and the afternoon was devoted to the ordinance of the Lord's supper.—The crowd was so great that two churches, as well as large tents at first or third in your city, were filled to overflowing with communicants, and a third house was opened to accommodate those who could not collect an entrance into the others. Such a scene has probably never been seen in this country before. The occasion was one of deep and solemn interest, and will be long remembered by the thousands who participated in it.

On Thursday evening two immense meetings were held, at one of which Mr. Frelinghuysen presided and delivered one of his happiest addresses, on the social and political aspects of the missionary enterprise.

The views were in some respects novel and very striking, and I hope will be published in full. The Rev. Daniel Temple, missionary from Smyrna, and Rev. Samuel Wolcott, missionary from Madras, and the Rev. Dr. Parker of Philadelphia also addressed this meeting.

At the other church, Chancellor Walworth presided, and also made an address. Rev. Mr. Anderson gave an account of his late visit to the missions in the East, and Rev. Mr. Spalding, a missionary from Ceylon, delivered an address.

Friday morning the Board met for its closing session. By this time more than 600 corporate and honorary members had been enrolled, being more by 200 than had ever been present at any meeting of the Board. The report of the Committee on Ways and Means were discussed and adopted, recommending that every one should lay by on the first day of the week as God had prospered him, and thus contribute according to his ability, to the cause. Some time was spent in devotional exercises, and after a session of very deep interest, the Board adjourned to meet in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y. next year.

Yours truly, P.

☞ The largest Quince in the world, or, so far as we know, that ever was in the world was brought to us this morning from the garden of Mrs B. Willis in Orange. It weighs 1 1 lb. 5 oz. and measures 14 inches, and is very plump and perfect.—*Newark Adv.*

A man at the west advertises temperance scythes—warranted to cut without whiskey.

Important News.—We understand that important information has been received at Washington, and that the Cabinet has been engaged in serious consultation upon the course they should adopt. The advices from Texas and especially from England, are said to show, in a manner not to be mistaken, the agency of England in stimulating Mexico to renew her war upon Texas. It is said that Texas has secured the loan of a few 000 of dollars, in part through the facilities which she has extended. The troops for the invasion of Texas are in a state of organization; and it is said, that the Mexican Admiral, commanding the two Mexican steamships now in New York, states that if they were in condition he must sail immediately for Vera Cruz, where they would be joined by another from England with military stores and ammunition—and that if they were not in a state of repair, he must proceed immediately to Mexico with despatches,—If he therefore left in the cars on the 2d inst. for New Orleans. One of the steamers is repaired, and the other will be in about two weeks. One reason given for this haste is that the expedition must be pressed, so as to accomplish the invasion before the Congress of the United States meet.

We understand that in consequence of this state of things, a question has been presented to the Cabinet at Washington, what steps should they immediately adopt?

A messenger has within a day or two been despatched to Mexico, with a strong remonstrance upon the course she is pursuing. The rumor, so far as relates to England, is undoubtedly false.

To Farmers' Daughters.

It has been some time since I talked to the girls. This evening I will give them a few lines lasting them know I think of them yet. As usual, I am dwelling on the common, every day affairs of life, and feeling more and more the importance of young females being well acquainted with all the minutia there. The reason for my writing as I do at present, I will give you.

A few days since, I was in a room where was assembled a dozen or more young and contented wives, speaking of a pretty, interesting girl, praising her mode of department and engaging manners; but at last wound up with, "She does not know how to do any thing useful; she could not even make her own dresses; she would be of very little use in this world of hard work."—Now, I had seen by the same opinion myself, though I would not tell him, you know: but I thought I would tell you, and for you profit by it, if you also can. He spoke also of some young ladies who studies mental and moral philosophy, chemistry and other branches, and wanted to know what use it would finally be. He was certain, from his own observation, they did not have enough of philosophy to govern their temper and general conduct; and as chemistry, all their study of it had not given a knowledge of bread making, which he considered of more importance, but his mother had been successful in the line of business, and he had been accustomed to the best sort of bread. He thought, if there studies were not of some practical utility, they might as well be left alone.

I was really amused, to hear views so much in opposition to the prevailing notion of the day; and, to tell the truth, I thought there was some good common sense in them, though I informed him that the girls would laugh most heartily at such a sentiment as that, in these days of progress—but, when many consume it public and sensible to be perfectly ignorant of common affairs. My advice was that he should go away into the country, and look for the daughter or some good farmer, who had taught his family it is honorable to eat gain a the useful employments in which the greater part of the days of women consist—one who could sit down happily at home, and pass a portion of her time in reading, with a detachment of fine dress, fash nable company, fashionable visits, and all those fashionable things that disturb the peace of young housekeepers, and render home a scene of misery and strife, instead of the gathering place of the heart's affections. If girls had any idea of what would promote their future happiness and interest more of their precious time would be spent in acquisition of useful and necessary knowledge, rather than in frivolous and fashionable (generally useless) accomplishments. The first is of great importance, in every situation in life; the latter are almost always given up, as soon as they possess or takes her station at the head of a family. I was led to consider what should be the character of a lady who has finished her education or who is at least has left school, and also of the training necessary to form that character. Nothing prevents it, I will tell you my opinion and some time in a future, will suggest some of you'll think I am altogether too old fashioned to be writing in these days of light and knowledge.—*Tennessee Agriculturist.* LUCY.

An Irish Wager.—Two natives of the Emerald Isle, who were travelling together, finding their means run short, and being in want of a "drop of the crathur," decided the ways and means for raising a supply. Catching a frog in a ditch one of them went on with it in advance of his companion, and stopping at the first public house he came to, asked the landlord if he could tell what kind of an animal that was. "What sort of an animal!" exclaimed Boniface, "why you boddy, it's a frog to be sure." "Booby here, booby there," said Pat; "I atrikus me you're mistaken, for as 'cute as you think yourself, I'll bet you the price of a pint of whisky it's a mouse, and I'll have it to the first traveller that comes up to decide between us." Agreed," said the landlord. Pat's confederate soon arrived; and being required to say what sort of an animal it was, after much examination and deliberation, declared it to be a mouse, and thus the landlord, in spite of the evidence of his senses, had to pay the wager."

I once heard a gentleman make a very witty reply to one who wished that he did not believe there was a truly honest man in the world: "Sir" said he, "it is quite impossible that any one man should know all the world; but it is very possible that some one man may know himself.—*Colton.*

THE UNION.

Plainfield, September 28, 1844.

Whig Mass Meeting at Plainfield.

The Whigs of Plainfield propose to hold a Mammoth Mass Meeting on Thursday the 26th of September inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. The Poughkeepsie Blacksmith, Senator Miller, J. Blunt, Esq. and Mr. Mason, of Baltimore, have accepted of invitations to be present. The committee respectfully invite all their fellow citizens to attend. Come one—Come all! with Music, banners, &c. Accommodations will be provided for the ladies.

The cars leave New York at 11 o'clock, Newark 12½, and Elizabethtown at 1. The Fare from New York and return is 50 cents, from Elizabethtown and return 37½ cents. From Somerville and back 25 cents.

C. Boice, J. Osborn, jr. S. K. Stevens, H. Pierson, and Jos. Clark, Committee.

The following is the reply of Mr. Mason to the invitation of the committee:

Baltimore, Sept. 13, 1844.

Dear Sir—I have, by the post of this evening your letter inviting me to address the Whig Mass Meeting at Plainfield on the 26 inst. You need no apology for extending to me this invitation; for Whigs have one cause and one aim, and sympathise with each other, from one end of the Union to the other.

I have engaged to be at New York on the 27th and will endeavor to be with you on the 26th by the first train New York—Jersey Railroad cars.

If you love New Jersey—shake on you. We are in the midst of the fight, and a more glorious one I never expect to see in civil affairs.

My hear is with you, but body cannot attend the gen lemen of your Committee. I hope to see you all on the 26th.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

Cornelius Boice Esq. J. MASON.

Essex County Whig Convention.—The Whigs of this county will meet by delegates at the Park House in Orange, on Friday, 27th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. to nominate a Senator, 7 members of Assembly, Sheriff, County Clerk, Surrogate and Coroners.

The Westfield Township Whig meeting for the appointment of delegates to the above Convention will be held at Sutton's Hotel, in South Plain, on Tuesday evening, 24th inst at 7 o'clock.

JOHN RANDOLPH, } Committee.
WM. H. CLEAVER }

Sept. 23, 1844.

The Middlesex County Whig Convention, last Thursday, nominated the following ticket:

State Senate—David Crowell, of Perth Amboy.

Assembly—S. W. Phillips, David C. Dunn, R. C. Stults, C. Abrams.

The Morris Whig Convention last Wednesday, nominated the following ticket:

State Senate—John B. Jones, of Morris.

Assembly—Henry Seward, Matthias Ritchell, George Thompson, Timothy Ritchell.

Daniel Webster preached at an immense Whig Mass meeting at Boston, last Thursday.

Essex Standard.—Messrs. James S. and John Dr. ke have just commenced the publication of a semi-weekly Democratic paper at Elizabethtown, in this county, with the above title. Terms $2 per annum, or 2 cents each.

Daily, one of the Philadelphia papers, has been convicted of murder, after a trial of considerable length.

Great Fire in Paterson! Godwin's Factory Gone!

We learn with regret from Paterson that a fire broke out about 2 o'clock this morning in great Godwin's large Cotton Factory, which burnt with such rapidity that the whole establishment, with all its machinery and other contents, was destroyed before the Fire Department could get control of it. The factory was a three or four story stone building, a part of which was occupied by Hugh Boggs's Machine shop. Nothing remains but the walls. It is not known how the fire originated. The loss must be at least from 20, to $30,000. We did not learn the amount of insurance as Gen Godwin is absent.

We are also pained to hear that Capt Cornelius Post, the active and intelligent foreman of the establishment was seriously if not fatally injured. In his efforts to aid the firemen in controlling the fire, he ascended a ladder which broke, and he fell to the ground between two stones, by which one leg was broken, and he was injured internally, but to what extent had not been ascertained when our informant left.—*Newark Adv. of Friday.*

Foreign.—The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston last week, bringing intelligence from Europe to the 4th inst. as follows:

The French in Africa.—Prince de Joinville still continues his agressions upon Morocco. The bombardment of Tangiers amounted to but little, as but trifling damage was done, and the city by no means destroyed. There appears to have been more glorying than generalship. The Prince has since attacked Mogadore, a small city, which he is said to have destroyed. The attack was made on the 15th of August, and the island was taken possession of—70 of the French killed and

wounded. The inhabitants acted with great bravery. Such is the account—the official report of Prince de Joinville not having been received.

A great battle has taken place between the Freniers and Moors on land, at Isluy, on the 14th which Marshal Bugaud achieved quite a victory. The English are looking with great uneasiness, so much so, that the affair at Tahiti has fallen into comparative insignificance.

The French at Tahiti.—The French have made a movement towards meeting the demands of England respecting the outrage committed at Tahiti. Capt. Bruat, who has command of the French forces, has dismissed the infamous D'Aubigny, under whose orders the insults to the Queen and Mr. Pritchard were given. Thus there is a prospect that a reparation will be made without a war. France is said to have proposed that Tahiti shall be left an independent power, under the government of Pomare, with English and French consuls. If so, a proper apology be made, the difficulty will be settled.

The weather in England has been highly favorable to the farmer. The crops were over an average.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert were to embark on the 10th inst. for Scotland on a visit to the Duke of Athol, over whose magnificent estates his Royal Highness will enjoy the sports of the field.

An agent of the Texan Government, while collecting recruits and arms in London, was arrested, and informed that his movements were contrary to law.

It is said that the riots at Philadelphia caused Father Mathew to abandon his Temperance mission to the United States.

The King of Prussia has lately made a visit to the Austrian Court, which is taken as a sign of a more intimate intercourse between the two great Powers of Germany, and the intended combination of the world's power in the hands between France and England would not only create war of giants, but would involve Europe in its consequences.

The Democrats of this vicinity are said to have Hickory Pole on Saturday next, near the Railroad Hotel. A large assembly is expected. We have also near a dozen poles of both kinds, in this neighborhood.

Painful Occurrence.—We regret to learn that Mr. Frazee Ayres, of Woodbridge, in getting out of the cars from Philadelphia on the evening of the 10th inst. at Unionto wn, near Rahway, fell and tore the scalp from one side of his head. The injury, though severe, is not supposed to be mortal.

Case of Carter.—The Supreme Court gave their opinion lately, against the motion for a new trial, overruling all the exceptions taken to the prisoner's counsel to the decisions of the Court on the trial at the Warren Circuit.

The prisoner's counsel not having prepared recently, relative to the point that two of the jurors were not sworn Carter, and positively expressed strongly a belief of guilt, and therefore could not be received by the Court. But as this was a case of life and death, the Court gave notice that they would suspend the sentence, and the prisoner until the November term, in order that the counsel might in the meantime take every chance in a proper manner, in relation to the point alleged in the ex parte affidavits. They should, rected the Sheriff of Warren county to detain Carter in custody of the Sheriff of Morris, on him until he should receive further orders from the Court. The prisoner was accordingly given into the custody of Sheriff Olmsted, and is now confined in the Mercer jail, South Trenton.—*State Gaz*

☞ We regret to learn that the deficiency in the supply of water on the Morris Canal, which so far as we have heard is the only cause, is now such that the canal is rather boats in large numbers are daily stopped and under reasonable delay before they can proceed to their place. The Boonton Pond at the summit level of the Canal is nearly exhausted to the level of the stanches, and Long Pond, which was relied upon for the supply of the lower end of the Eastern division, is, with all the Passaic, barely sufficient for the factories at Paterson; for which, having a prior right to the water, the Canal is trapped so low that boats of any description can only pass while the gates are open, and the water is running. This is a serious evil, and if any remedy can be devised it should be speedily applied. The subject certainly deserves consideration.—*Newark Adv.*

☞ The protracted drought under which the country is suffering has so dried the streams that the Mills at Paterson have, not for the last few weeks, run at half speed, and one or two had to stop entirely for want of water. The Paterson Intelligencer states that the quantity of water in the Passaic is less at present than it has been since 1819. Not a drop has passed over the falls for some time. Little or no business is done on the Morris Canal, for want of water. The drought appears to be general all over the country.—*Id.*

A writer in the New Bedford Mercury states that some of the followers of Father Miller have taken a new start of late, and that several of the believers in that vicinity have actually given up every temporal concern, to await for the day in which our earth is to be burned up. Some of these men have families and they are suffering from their utter neglect of business.

DIED

On the 17th inst. Frances, daughter of Veshi Meeker, of Elizabethtown, in the 16th year of her age.

On the 14th inst. in Elizabethtown, David Whitehead, in the 67th year of his age.

In Indiana, on the 22d ult. in the 43d year of his age, John R. Van Doren, lately of New Shannock, Somerset county, in this State.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

1. Butts, N. Y. $4,00; P. Mosher, 2 00: David Lenox, 1.08.

NEW FALL GOODS.

WEBSTER & MARSH.

HAVE on hand and are constantly receiving a variety of Rich and Fashionable Goods, viz. Plain and Satin Striped Alpacas,
Rich Plain and Satin-striped Afghan Lustres,
Cashmere D'Ecosse of new and beautiful styles,
Black, Blue black, and plain and figured,
Mousseline de Laines, plain and figured,
Black and colored French and English Merinoes,
Embroidered and chene Scotch ginghams,
American, French and English calicoes—some extra rich,
Brocha, Cashmere, and Damask worsted Shawls,
Ladies Cravats, Velvet points, &c. &c.
Cashmere and Silk elegant scarfs for handkerchiefs,
Thread Laces, Edging and insertings,
Hosiery and Gloves, of various kinds and qualities,
Gimps, Fringes, Cords, Tassels, &c. &c.

Also, a general supply of Brood Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings &c. &c.

Also, Groceries, Family Provisions, &c. &c. all which will be sold at the lowest Market prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Sept. 23d, 1841.

New York Wholesale Price Curren

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N.Y. Super canal,		4 25
	Ohio,	4 36
	Rye Flour,	4 00
	Indian Meal,	3 56
Grain.—Northern Wheat,		91
	Rye,	60
	Corn, 56 lbs.	56
	Oats,	31

LOZENGES.

VAN DIEN'S Worm, Cough, Camphor and Cathartic Lozenges.—For sale by the subscriber in good, made under Sherman's receipt. The Camphor Lozenges are an immediate and effectual cure for the headache. The Cathartic an agreeable and efficient purgative.

Also Sherman's Worm, Cough and Camphor Lozenges—And Peter's Worm, Cough and Cordial Lozenges, all for sale by M. F. CUSHING

CHAIR MAKING.

THE Subscriber has taken the Shop formerly occupied by Jno. L. Heath, next door to Mr. Wm. Miller's Store, where he is prepared to make Chairs of all kinds, as Governor Curled Maple, Fancy Chairs, Settees, Venetian Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Children's Chairs, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Ornamental Painting done. G. A. HILL.

Sept. 8, 1841—4w

Once More.

A S FALL has arrived the Subscriber would respectfully inform his Friends and former Customers, that he has opened a Fancy and Variety Store, in the room formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Miller, where he is prepared to offer to Cash Customers, Goods of the best quality, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, Cords, Tassels, Gimps, Fringes, Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Combs, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Looking Glasses, Paper Hangings, Window Shades, &c. &c. which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

D. BULLMAN.

Sept. 30, 1841

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of the above stated writs of fieri facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue at Sooy's Hotel, in Scotch Plains, on the 19th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the following lands and tenements, situate in Plainfield township and being in the township of Westfield, county of Essex, and state of New Jersey. First all that tract of land described in a deed from Philip Dell et al to the defendants, begins at a stake in an angle of Lucket in stone's Land near what is called the Cantonment, thence running north 48 deg. west on the said Lucket's land 24 chains and 10 links to the road, back running, the next south 42 deg. west 11 chains and 70 links to a heap of stones, thence south 48 deg. east 24 chains and 10 links to a heap of stones in the line laid out and described being to John Ross, thence south 42 deg. west 11 chains and 7 links to the place of beginning, containing two acres and a half acres of land.

The 2d Lot is the same conveyed to said defendants by D. B. Ackerman, and by deed recorded in Book 0 of deeds, page 540, &c. situate in Westfield aforesaid and is part of Jacob Liellum's mountain place which he purchased of his mother-in-law, Elizabeth Dell, late Elizabeth Jacobs, deceased, and which said property they deed to Abner Reeder now deceased, dated 9th March 1792, containing 3 acres more or less.

The 3d Lot situate in the city of Newark is the same conveyed to said defendants by deed of J. B. Bernet, sheriff, recorded in Book U 5 of deeds, page 309, beginning on the northerly line of Garden street at a point 300 feet distant westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said Garden street with the westerly line of Prospect street, thence running (1) north 25½ degrees 100 feet, thence (2) north 57 deg. west 50½ feet, thence (3) south 25 deg. west 231 feet to said Garden street, thence (4) along said Garden street south 50 deg. east 50 feet to the place of beginning.

The 4th Lot is the same conveyed to defendants by D. B. Ackerman, and by deed recorded in Book U 5 of deeds, page 540, &c. situate in Westfield aforesaid, being as designated on the map of the commissioners for dividing the Road Estate of James Coles deceased to lot No. 1 in the division on West side of the road in said division, at the south corner of Lot No. 4, at a heap of stones, thence south 85 deg. west 4 chains and 75 links to a heap of stones, at the corner of lands being Recompense Stansbury's corner, thence south 40 deg. west 4 chains to a black oak with stones around it, thence south 61½ deg. west 5 chains and 25 links to a heap of stones, thence south 49 deg. west 3 chains and 95 links to a heap of stones, thence south 57 deg. west 35 links to a stone fence being a corner, thence thence along the line of Lot No. 6 on the deg. west 10 chains and 75 links to a stone heap the northeasterly corner of lot No. 6, thence south 87 1-2 deg. east 75 links to a corner of Stephen Crane's land, thence along the line of said Crane's north 2 deg. east 9 chains and 3 links being a corner of Lot No. 4 thence along the line of Lot No. 4 south 12 deg. east 7 chains and 75 links to the beginning, containing 10 acres, more or less.

The 5th Lot is the same conveyed to the defendants by Rodney Wilson and wife by deed recorded in Book Q. 3 of deeds, page 50 &c. situate in the township of New Providence and Westfield, beginning at the most southerly corner of this same, thence running North 53 1-4 deg. east 11 chains and 66 links thence north 45 deg. east, 19 chains, thence north 47 deg. east 12 chains, thence north 44 deg. east 5 chains thence running north 50 deg. west 2 chains and 21 links, thence north 87 1-2 deg. west 8 chains and 66 links, thence south 40 1-2 deg. west 7 chains and 50 links, thence south 31 deg. west 1 chain and 40 links, thence south 58 deg. west 14 chains and 65 links, thence south 40 deg. west 10 chains and 6 links, thence south 65 1-4 deg. west 15 chains and 50 links, thence south 55 deg. 15 chains and 34 links to the road, thence along said road south 25 deg. and 50 100 and 350000 parts of a hundred of Land, more or less.

The 6th Lot is the same described in a deed from Daniel Hatfield, and wife to J. Osborn jr. recorded in Book R page 521, &c. bounded and described as aforesaid, beginning at a stake being the east corner of J. Osborn's Lot thence North 44 deg. west and binding on Lots in Osborn's line 9 chains and 30 links to a stone by the side of the road leading to Plainfield thence north 44 deg. east along said road 75 links to a stone near the House by the side of the road leading to Rahway thence along said road north 57 deg. east 2 chains and 30 links to a stone and corner of said Osborn's land, thence along his line south 44 deg. west 75 links to the place of beginning containing 17 1-4 hundredths of an acre more or less.

The 7th Lot situate in Westfield aforesaid is the same described in a deed from Frazee Coles and Rebecca Runyon to defendants recorded in Book H 4 of deeds page 299, beginning at a stone in the road and is a corner of a lot formerly Abner Dayton's, thence running with the line formerly said Reeder's north 45 deg. east 7 chains and 20 links to a stake being another corner formerly said Reeder's, thence running with the line of the same north 62 deg. east 16 chains and 4.9 links to a stake in the line formerly Henry Frazee's thence with the same binding thereon south 4 deg. east 8 chains and 42 links to a small iron bolt being a corner of said Frazee, thence with the line formerly by said Frazee and others, south 63 deg. east 16 chains and 50 links to a stone planted in a corner, thence south 53 links and 25 links to an old rock one stump being another corner formerly of said Dunn and is now Dennis Coles' line, thence with the same binding thereon south 87 deg. west 10 chains and 82 links, thence north 42 deg. west 3 chains and 21 links to the beginning, containing 23 acres and one quarter more or less.

The 8th Lot is the same described in a deed from Laing Western & Pulle to J. Osborn jr. recorded in Book A 6 p. 92 1-2, situate in aforesaid, beginning at a stake by the side of the road leading to Scotch Plains, being the southeasterly corner of Dan'l Dunn's and runs thence south 85 deg. west 23 chains and 50 links to a stone planted as a corner, thence south 53 links and 25 links to an old rock one stump a stake, thence south 22 deg. east 17 chains and 37 links to the place of beginning, containing 23 acres and one quarter more or less.

The 9th Lot is the same described in a deed from John S. Dennison and wife to the defendants recorded in Book T. 3 of deeds page 136 &c. situate in Westfield aforesaid, and beginning at a heap of stones on the line of lands of Recompense Stansbury and Recompense S. Darby, thence south 85 deg. west 23 chains and 50 links to a stone planted as a corner, thence south 53 links and 25 links to an old rock one stump a stake, thence south 22 deg. east 17 chains and 37 links to the place of beginning, containing 23 acres and one quarter more or less.

The 10th Lot is the same described in a deed from Laing Western & Pulle to J. Osborn jr. recorded in Book A 6 p. 92 1-2, situate in aforesaid, beginning at a stake by the side of the road leading to Scotch Plains, being the southeasterly corner of Dan'l Dunn's and runs thence south 85 deg. west 23 chains and 50 links to a stone planted as a corner, thence south 53 links and 25 links to an old rock one stump a stake, thence south 22 deg. east 17 chains and 37 links to the place of beginning, containing 23 acres and one quarter more or less.

The 11th Lot situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at the northwesterly end of Lewis and Zopher Hatfield's lot, and running thence (1) south 87 deg. east 1 chain and 25 links, thence north 55 links to a corner of land formerly of R. R. Frazee, thence (2) south 87 deg. east 8 chains and 50 links to the road, thence southwest with the road 75 links to the place of beginning, being the house and lot where an Osborn resides.

The 12th Lot is a small lot of stone near the blacksmith shop, a corner of the last mentioned lot by the side of the road thence south 42 1-2 deg. east along said road 66 feet, thence south 57 deg. east 531 feet to a corner of Noah Parse's land, thence south 42 1-2 deg. west with said Parse's line 308 feet to a corner of said Parse, thence north 48 deg. west 66 feet to a corner of Lewis and Zopher Hatfield's, Frazee, thence north and 44 deg. east and binding on said Frazee, G. Allen and J. Osborn jr 847 feet to the place of beginning containing and reserving three acres of land sold to William Hand 57 feet front on the road 1-6 of an acre.

Also one lot and house, beginning at a corner formerly of Isaac M. Dorr's lot by the side of the road leading to Rahway and running thence (1) south 85 deg. west 1 chain and 50 links to the road, thence (2) south 44 deg. 30 min. west 9 chains and 75 links to a stake by the side of the said road another corner of the lot formerly of Abner Dayton's, thence with the same (3) south 57 deg. east 60 feet to the place of beginning.

Also, a lot of land about 80 links square more or less, in rear of lot owned by Levi and Zopher Hatfield and adjoining Mr. Malvern's house from the south side being a part of said Osborn's garden.

WILLIAM A. BALDWIN.

June 6, 1844.

This sale stands adjourned to the 29th day of August inst. at the same place and hour.

WM. A. BALDWIN, Sheriff.

August 10, 1844.

☞ This sale stands adjourned to the 25th day of September next, at the same place and hour. WM. A. BALDWIN, Sheriff.

Aug. 29th, 1844.

JUST RECEIVED,

1 BALE CARPET WARP, and for sale by May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

INK. JUST RECEIVED, Several gallons of very superior Blue and Black Writing Ink. May 27. M. F. CUSHING.

Tea, Ten, Tea.

THE best Young Hyson Tea that was ever sold in Plainfield for this price, which is only four shillings per pound.

ALSO,

A very superior Orange Pekoe Tea, for 6 shillings For sale by, DANIEL BULLMAN.

Plainfield, May 13, 1844.

Grass Cloth for Skirts!

OPENED this day,
12 Pieces Grass Cloth
20 " Domestic Prints,
5 " Lawn,
Also a Fresh Supply of De Laines, Balzorine, &c.
June 18th. *WEBSTER & MARSH.*

DAISY BUTTONS, and LADIES' FANCY CRAVATS, also a Assortment just received Nov. 6, 1843. by WEBSTER & MARSH.

NEW YORK STORE

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Crockery, Hard and Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, will be kept on hand for sale at the lowest prices for Cash or Country Produce—also an assortment of Provisions consisting of Flour and meal by the cwt. Hams, Smoked Beef, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Fish, &c. All those wishing to purchase goods or provisions in retail or by the cwt. will do well to call at the above-named store on the corner of the Rail Road & Hotel.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

From 100 to 200 Hands for Southern Work of all kinds, viz. Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts and Drawers, to whom constant employment will be given. Customers can be accommodated with cutting, Wool Garments made in the latest fashion and at short notice.

LAND, &c.

A Quantity of Land in Sussex and Lewis counties, in the State of New York and Illinois, and several improved farms, which will be sold cheap for Cash or Bankable funds, or part payment. Titles are perfect. Property will be sold on commission—and loans of money obtained on the most reasonable terms. Orders directed to the subscriber at Plainfield, or to John S. Edwards, 29 Pine Spring 1st street, New York city, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN S. EDWARDS, Agent.

Plainfield, N. J. July 8, 1844. —tf

Picture Frames and Glass.

Pictures, 11 by 14 inches, or less, Framed in Mahogany by the Subscriber, at 3s. each.

Writing Paper,

At 1s.—1s6d.—2s.—2s6d. & 3s. per quire. Copy books 6d.

Medicated Lozenges.

Sherman's, Peters's and Vandies's Cough, Worm, Camphor, and Cathartic Lozenges.

July 27. M. F. CUSHING.

More New Carpets.

THE Subscribers are just receiving a fresh assortment of Carpetings, to be sold at New York prices. WEBSTER & MARSH.

May 13, 1844.

Fresh Teas.

A Lect's better than the best that ever was sold in Plainfield, for the price, which is only 4 shillings per pound, it have ing been proved. Also

Superior Young Hyson Tea for 5 shillings

Also—Extra Superior Tea for 6, 7, 8, and 9 s.

May 20. H. A. CORY.

Prime Cheese.

A FEW Boxes of very superior just received by May 4, 1844. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Look! Look at This!

THE Subscriber having just returned from New York with a new Assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, takes this opportunity of inviting all who are in want of good and handsome Goods, to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

April 22, 1844. H. A. CORY.

N. B. Good hands for all kinds of Southern Work wanted by H. A. C.

Parasols and Sun Shades.

A Good Assortment, for sale by May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND EXTRAORDINARY ENTERPRISE!—SEVERAL HUNDRED VOLUMES or New and Useful Books, now on sale at PUBLISHERS ON THE CHEAP PLAN. Each volume will contain 150 pages and upwards and can be forwarded to any part of the United States. Put up in paper covers 25 cents; bound in board, 37 1-2 cents; in cloth and gilt lettered 50 cents.

THE MODE WAY'S & CO., Publishers 174 Broadway, New York have made such arrangements for publishing, during the present spring and summer months, several hundred volumes of New and Useful Books, on the various branches of Medicine, History, Education Belles-Letters, Poetry and Romance by the best writers. This will unquestionably form the most interesting library of Books ever published in this country, and the very small price at which each volume will obtain for them, as issued, a very large and rapid sale. They would call attention to the

MODERN STANDARD DRAMA,

LIBRARY EDITION,

EDITED BY EPES SARGENT.

Containing a collection of the best Plays of Modern Authors, with Explanatory Notes and observations, Costumes of characters and Stage Directions; to be completed in 50 weekly numbers, at 12 1-2 cents each.

The stage-marks and directions, including a description of the costumes of the characters, will be given; but in no instance will there be a departure from the text of the author. The series will this not only be serviceable to the actor, but satisfactory to the general reader.

The typography of the series will be new, large and uniform; and every number comprises a distinct and entire work in itself.

JUST PUBLISHED;

No I.—The DRAWING ROOM LIBRARY, Edited by Epes Sargent.

THE LIGHT OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE, AND OTHER POEMS.

Now for the first time collected, by Epes Sargent, with an illustrative engraving on steel, designed by H. G. Chapman.

Prospectus of the Drawing-Room Library.

The works included in this series will be either original such as are not to be procured, except at extravagant prices, in any other shape. There is a class of productions, both in prose and verse, which may be called Drawing-Room Literature, which we propose to lay before the public in a form which will bring it within the reach of the million. Publications of a growing taste in the public mind for better reading—for higher specimens of achievement in the domain of thought—for more invigorating, if not more palatable intellectual nutriment, begin to appear. It is intended that this series shall contribute its supply of its demands—will be the object of the "Drawing Room Library."

By way of presenting our credentials in entering upon the task of editor, and not as a sample of what we intend to give, we commence the series with a collection of our own Poems, it being the first which we have had to undertake. The prose tales, original and versel, will appear in future numbers. But in the meanwhile the series will be enriched with works of a permanent interest, which cannot but impart to it great value.

The "Drawing-Room Library" will be published every week, in numbers, containing distinct works, at 12 1-2 cts. each. A title page and table of contents will be given, when numbers enough to make a neat, uniform volume, have appeared. But as every number will be independent in itself, subscribers may commence with any number, and continue as long as they may wish. Each number will contain as much matter as has been usually published in the form of books, which sell at from 75 cents to one dollar; eight numbers will be sent. Price 12 1-2 cents.

BIOGRAPHICAL SERIES.

To be completed in about fifty numbers, each number, or volume, to contain 150 pages and upwards. Published semi-monthly, at 25 cents per volume.

This series will consist of deeply interesting memoirs of eminent persons, male and female, such as have never before been presented in a popular form. They will possess all the charms of a work of fiction, with the additional advantage being of use.—Now ready.

No. 1.—THE LIFE OF MADAME D'ARBLAY, (formerly Miss Burney,) authored of "Evelina," &c. in two volumes, at 25 cents each.

No. 2.—LIFE OF GOETHE.—From his own autobiographical papers, and the notes of his contemporaries, in 2 volumes, at 25 cents each vol.

New Works recently published by J. Mowatt & Co.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM, OR MESMERISM, its History, Phenomena, and Present Condition, containing Practical instructions, and the later discoveries in the science, principally derived from a recent French work by William Fishbough, M. D. containing new and important facts, never before published in the United States; by Rev. Chauncey Hare Townshend, author of "Facts in Mesmerism," &c. Price 25 cents

THE MODERN STANDARD DRAMA, edited by Epes Sargent, author of "Velasco, a Tragedy," to be published in fifty weekly numbers.—Now ready

No. 1 ION, a Tragedy in five acts. By Thomas Noon Talfourd, Serjeant at Law. From the author's last London edition, containing all the Dramatic Compositions & c. 12 1-2 cents.

No. 2—FAZIO, a Tragedy. In five acts. By Mrs. H. H. Milman. From the Author's latest edition, with the Stage directions. 12 1-2 cents.

No. 3. THE LADY OF LYONS. By Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer 12 1-2 cents.

No. 4. *MICHELIEU.* By Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer. 12 1-2.

No. 5.—*THE HONEY MOON.* By John Tobin. 12 1-2 cents.

No. 6. *THE WIFE.* By James Sheridan Knowles 12 1-2 cents.

INFANT TREATMENT—with direct instructions for self-management, before, during, and after lying-in; Adapted to the United States. By Mrs. Barwell. First American edition, revised, enlarged and adapted to habits and climates in the United States, by a Physician of this City. Under the approval and recommendation of Valentine Mott, M. D. Price in paper covers, 25 cts. Bound in cloth, and gilt letters 50 cents.

CURTIS ON THE PRESERVATION OF SIGHT—The diseases of the eyes, their treatment, and choice of spectacles, &c. By John Harrison Curtis, Aurist and Oculist to her Majesty. Price 12 1-2 cts.

THE ILLUSTRATED COMPLETE FLORIST'S MANUAL—For Preservation from coughs, colds and consumptions. With information upon some points of German Practice in the treatment of such cases. By the late Gerald de Ferrers, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in London, &c. First American, from the second London edition, greatly enlarged. Price 12 1-2 cents.

HISTORY OF ALL CHRISTIAN SECTS AND DENOMINATIONS—Their origin, peculiar tenets and present condition. By John Lyeth, D. D. From the Fifteenth London edition. Revised and corrected, with the introduction of many facts relative to the religious sects in the United States, by the American Editor. Second edition. Price 37 cents bound in cloth and gilt letters 50 cents.

THE LITTLE ROBINSON OF PARIS—Or Children's Triumph—A Tale for Youth. Translated from the French of Madame De Segalet Bonnemain, &c. Copyright, with an engraving. One of the most interesting stories ever written for the young; and conveying a fine moral precept. Price 12 1-2 cents.

A WINTER GIFT FOR LADIES—Being instructions in knitting, netting and crochet, containing all the newest and most fashionable patterns. Price 12 1-2 cents.

THE LADIES WORK BOX COMPANION—Containing instruction in all kind of canvass work, with thirty new and exquisitely engraved patterns. This contains all of Ornamental Needle Work. An expensive London work, just published, entitled "Berlin Wool Work," the handsomest book of all the works on this subject. Price of the American edition 12 1-2 cents.

THE NEW BALL ROOM GUIDE—or the Etiquette of Dancing; containing the figures of all the favorite cotillions, quadrilles, waltzes, polkas, &c. &c. &c. A very useful little work in families where dancing is practised. Price 12½ cents.

LETTER WRITER FOR LADIES—A manual of the most approved rules for conduct among married and unmarried ladies. Revised by an American Lady.—Price 12 1-2 cents.

THE LADIES SELF INSTRUCTOR IN MILLINERY, Mantuamaking, and all the branches of plain sewing an excellent little work, containing 16 illustrative engravings. Price 12 1-2 cents.

THE LADIES HAND BOOK OF EMBROIDERY AND APPLIQUE. Being instructions in embroidery on silk, velvet, muslin, lace, marino, &c. and in applique, with numerous designs and engravings. Dedicated to Queen Victoria. Enlarged by an American Lady. E. 12 cents.

THE LADY'S HAND BOOK OF THE TOILETTE; or the Secrets of Ornamental & Manners of Fashion and Health—Containing receipts of all sorts as salutary cosmetics depilatories, washes, powder ointments, &c. &c. which every lady would have an interest to preserve her beauty and charms. Price 12 1-2 cents. The most chaste made in periodical agents. For sale at the Bookstore.

J. MOWATT & CO have in course of publication an important Educational Series on the cheap plan.

NOW READY

KNOWLE'S ELOCUTIONIST AND RHETORICAL READER AND RECITATION BOOK.

Containing the only true and true principles of Elocution, with a new selection of pieces for reading and declamation—designed for the use of schools and colleges, by James Sheridan Knowles Author of "Virginius," "William Tell &c. Altered and adapted to the purposes of instructions in the United States by Epes Sargent—324 pages—price 50 cts. bound in leather. This is the most perfect and popular work now published in the United States. Attached to the work will be found the opinions of Charles Anthon, LL. D. Professor of Ancient Literature, Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, in regard to its merits.

Any newspaper inserting this advertisement with its remarks at the time of its first publication, will be entitled to a copy of such work named above, which will be delivered to order.

J. MOWATT & CO.
174 Broadway New York.

☞ Periodical Agents supplied on the most favorable terms. Local and Travelling Agents wanted in all the principal works in every town and county in the United States.

The series will be composed principally of such modern dramas of celebrity as in consequence of their restricting of copyright in England have not been published in this country, and a few specimens of the British drama. The dramatic chef d'œuvre of Talfourd Crosby, Stuart, Masters, Holmes, Tobin, Knowles, Morton, Talfourd, Lytton, Lovell, Sheridan, and the Colmans, certainly possess that degree of interest that no well selected library should be without them, and yet few of these dramas have ever been published in the American public in a shape suitable for preservation.

It is proposed in the present series to remedy this deficiency. Every number will consist of an entire drama, of a character to please in the closet as well as on the stage, and each accompanied by such remarks, historical and critical.

Grain Cradles.

TWO or three Grain Cradles, of Rynex's make, for Sale by M. A. CORY.

July 1.

Just Received!

2 PIECES Rich Light Figured Silks,
2 do do Blue Black Figured Silk,
4 do Baizerines,
4 do Lawns.

Also—One Case, 1600 Yards American Prints,

Embracing all the different Styles and Patterns for the season, in pieces from Six 12 yards, which will be sold from 6¼ to 14¢ per yd.

Now Ladies is the time for great bargains.

DANIEL BULLMAN.

May 20. 1844.

Just Received,

A New Supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of French, English and Domestic Prints, Baizerines, Crape Delaines, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Spring Shawls of various patterns from 2.50 to 5.00, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A General Assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer and Satin Stocks, Silk Cravats, Gambroons, Summer Stripes, Cottonades Linens, &c.

May 20. H. A. CORY.

The long established

Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary,

JACKSON POUND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he continues the above business in his old stand—where he keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Large Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Soda Crackers, Milk Biscuit, Pilot Bread, Sugar Crackers, Confectionary of all kinds, &c. &c. at Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere, and many thanks for all custom.

Any person having any thing to barter or deal on against he subscriber, for Blacksmithing, printing, shoes, hats, tailoring, wagon-making, flour, corn, hay, oats, or feed, also taxes, doctor's and lawyer's bills, and all other accounts which are expected to be presented them for settlement without delay.

Those indebted to him he hopes will not put themselves out of the way to pay their accounts, but whatever one can do would like to have it, and will take it in potatoes, corn, oats, wood or cash, or any thing else which they have to spare. He hopes here after none will ask him for credit, as he intends to do a cash business, and nothing else in any way.

☞ *J. P. forbids any one to trust him without his written order.*

Dec. 25, 1843.—ly.

Startling Facts.

Hundreds of children and adults are dead yearly with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exist but what are sooner or later troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases said to be a supposed fever, scarlatina, or some other alarming complaint, is the forerunner of the human family—while in truth they die of Worms! and those would have been restored in a day by the use of a bottle of KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How sickening it is though that these things should be—and when cured or forgotten to administer for neglecting to WORM EXTERMINATOR, when they know that even if the case was not worms that remedy could not be by any possibility do hurt—otherwise spoken a purgative—and that kindness be what it may. How important then to use it, and who will dare to take the responsibility to do without it? Let every parent that is not a brute, ask themselves this question before and not afterwards.

Mr. J. C. RINGOLD had a child very sick, for near two weeks, and attended by a physician, with no relief—he then procured a bottle of VERMIFUGE was given, and next day more than forty worms were passed, when the child recovered rapidly.

A CHILD of a widow woman living near the Manhattan Woolen Works, had dwindled for a month till near a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth and itching of the nose. A humane lady who called to speak for the Vermifuge, recommended for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, which brought away great quantities of worms for two or three days, and the child grew better at once and regained its full strength in less than a month.

Several Children in a highly respectable family, in Broadway, had worms to a frightful extent, and were relieved through Kolmstock's Vermifuge.

In some of the best families in the neighborhood of St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the circumstance of having eradicated a large quantity of worms after all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that part of the city.

A FAMILY in New Jersey saved several children by the use of it. One, a girl of 8 years of age, had become exceedingly emaciated before this Vermifuge was given. The next day three large worms were thrown out, and she left off in Vermifuge when she again became worms, and and recovered to be well, though that finally brought away an incredible quantity of worms, and the cure was complete, and she gained her health rapidly.

A Physician of standing had doctored a family of children some weeks, without being able to remove the cause of several to health, and had left Kolmstock's Vermifuge, and found the rest with it in less than a week.

Numerous cases of other complaints are supposed to exist, and the persons treated for them, without first finally a trial of this Vermifuge discovered the true cause of the sickness, by bringing away an almost incredible quantity of worms, which died and smelt, and the persons recovered with great despatch. Instances of this kind might be cited to an interminable length, but it is needless, one trial only will show any one with an established fact the merits of this Vermifuge.

CAUTION.—Never buy this article unless it have a fac simile of Kolmstock's name on the label, and also on the outside label, and the fac-simile of Comstock & Co.

Sold in Plainfield, by M. F. CUSHING.

Jan. 2, 1843.—ly

Great Advancement in Medical Science.

What after reading the following can longer doubt that Winter's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the greatest Medicine in the World?

New York Jan 23, 1843.

I have been afflicted with a cough for 24 years sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks, and though I attended by various medical advisers of the highest reputation and skill in the country to see the last, I never expected to get rid of it.

Some few weeks ago I commenced taking Winter's Balsam of Wild Cherry which gave instant relief and a single bottle has produced what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

For Asthmas colds, coughs, shortness of breath, wheezing and soreness of the lungs I believe it to be the best remedy ever brought to this world. This certificate to the agent whom I do not know only as a duty which I owe in sympathy to the afflicted.

E. A. READE.

Sworn in William's Law Office, 59 William st.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public. F. A. TALMADGE,

Recorder of the City of New York.

JOHN POWER, Vice Consul of New York.

Dr. L. CRAIG, Agent for Plainfield.

Dr. Steelling's Pulmonary Syrup, Vegetable Antibilious Pills, Tonic Pills; and Healing Salve, For Sale at the Printing Office.

PLAINFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Summer Session will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of May ensuing, in the building lately occupied by Mr. Fairchild.

Terms per quarter, for day scholars.

Primary Course	$2 50
Writing, Arithmetic and Elementary Geography,	3 00
E. Grammar and Geography,	3 50
Nat. Phi osophy, Chemistry, Botany, History, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Rhetoric, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c.	5 00

Extra Charges.

Music on the Piano,	10 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	5 00

Professor D. S. Browne will give instruction on the Piano, and his son Alexander Hamilton Browne (member of the Brooklyn Institute) will instruct small classes in Drawing.

ISAAC CORIELL, Jr. Principal.

Plainfield, April 29, 1844.

Orphan's Court.

Term of June, 1844.

John W. Craig, Administrator, &c. of Ezekiel Decamp, deceased.

Order to Limit Creditors on a Representation of Insolvency

The said Administrator having represented to the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex, under oath that the personal and real estate of said deceased, is insufficient to pay the debts of said decedent, according to the best of his knowledge and belief. The Court thereupon order and direct the said Administrator to give public notice to the Creditors of said deceased to bring in their accounts and Administrator their claims and demands against said estate, under oath or affirmation, within six months from this day, June 15th, 1844, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the Said County of Essex for the space of two months, and also by advertising the same for the like period in one of the newspapers printed in the City of Newark which are most generally in the neighborhood where said Deceased lived, for said Creditors to appear before the Surrogate at his office in said City of Newark on the 15th day of August then next, to show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and in default of such appearance and cause shown, said Creditors will be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and forever barred of his or her action thereafter against the said Executor.

By the Court,

30 JNO. I. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of April, 1844.

Parmen F. Randolph, Executor, &c. of Sophia F. Randolph, deceased.

Decree to limit Creditors.

On application of the above named Executor, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Executor give public Notice to the Creditors of the said Testatrix, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, within one year from this day, April 16th, 1844, by setting upon a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the County of Essex for two months—and also by advertising the same on one of the Newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said Deceased lived, for the same time; and that the said Creditors shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of one year, public notice being given as aforesaid, that then and there he will be barred of his or her action thereafter against the said Executor.

By the Court,

30 JNO. I. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

Just Received from COMSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

81 Cortlandt Street near Broadway, NEW YORK.

by M. F. Cushing,

AGENT FOR PLAINFIELD.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES, in the Drug Line, as FOLLOWS:

Hay's Liniment for the Piles,

A celebrated, well known and perfect and warranted cure for this troublesome disease.

It never fails in effecting a cure.

Oil of Tannin at greatly reduced price

This article has been used to considerable extent in this section for a year past, and given great satisfaction. The process of manufacturing it has been to make leather soft and pliable, waterproof and to wear well. A great saving of money will result from its use, besides the incalculable benefit of it being a healing diet. Cases of sore feet that require its use last much longer, and look much better, than by the use of the common preparations.

Sold in large bottles at 75 cents, and in smaller at 50 cts

Cologne Water, an excellent article.

In bottles holding three pints, at 75 cents—in smaller at 31 and 12 cents.

Balm of Columbia.

A highly recommended article for preserving and restoring and beautifying the Hair. 75 and 50 cts.

Macassar Oil, for the same. 12 cts

East India Hair Dye.

Colors the Hair and will not the Skin.

This Dye is in the form of a powder, which in three minutes (or less) may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the hair red or fiery Hair to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, have red hair changed to black, long hair any dark shade or perfect black; with a positive assurance that the powder, if applied to the skin will not color it. $1 per bottle, with full directions

Dr. O.C. Lin's Strengthening Plaster

For Weakness of Limbness, and Pains in the Back, Breast or Side. Only 25 cts.

Lin's Balm of China.

For the cure of Rheumatisms, Nettle-Rash, Erysipelas, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Tetter, and every thing that requires external applications, $1 a bottle.

Hewe's Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir,

Dr. Lin's Chinese Blood Pills,

As good in every respect as any in the market 25 cts. per box.

Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a sure Cure for many kinds of Deafness. $1 a bottle,

French Corn Plaster.

As simple and effectual a cure for Corns as to even need mention—25 cents per box.

Castor Oil, 1s. 6d.

The Magical Pain Extractor,

The best remedy and the quickest cure ever invented for the burns, scalds, &c. 25 and 50 cents.

Indellible Ink, very superior, 31 cts.

Writing Sand, 6d.

Paste Blacking, first rate, 6d.

And the Agent will obtain any thing else sold by the above firm.

Jan. 1st, 1844.—ly.

Blanks for sale at the Printing Office

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

WEBSTER & MARSH,

HAVING recently added largely to their stock are prepared to offer a general assortment of New and Fashionable Goods,—Among which may be found a variety of colored and satin striped Baizerines—a few pieces of French Lawns, also a fresh supply of striped and plaid muslins, figured and plain delaines French, English and Domestic Prints, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Spring Shawls of various kinds Gimps, Fringes, Parasols, Sun Shades, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery, &c. &c.

ALSO

A General Stock of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Drillings, Gambroons, Silk, Valentia and Marseilles Vestings, with a general assortment of Summer Stripes, Cottonades, &c. &c. &c.

May 6, 1844.

Bonnet Silks.

A Few Pieces of new and Fashionable style. Also a few more pieces of Baizerines, latest patterned Delaines, &c. &c. with a rich assortment of Sun Shades and Parasols. Opened this day by

May 6. *WEBSTER & MARSH.*

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, a few hundred good Vest and Pantaloon Hands, also Hands to make Coats and Pantaloons Over Coats. To *Good Hands* the best of encouragements and steady employment will be given.

N B. The subscriber will pay cash or its equivalent in goods. H. A. CORY.

Plainfield April, 8th 1844.

HATHAWAY'S ARABIAN BALSAM,

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Lungs, Croup, Asthma, and every kind of Burns, Wounds, Sprains, Sore Eyes, Piles and Rheumatism of all kinds.

THIS Invaluable Medicine having been in use for the past ten years, and having given universal satisfaction to those who have tested its infallibility, above all others, is only to be made to prove its excellence. It is valuable for the cure of eruptions of the skin arising from impurities of the blood. We are well assured that it is a very efficacious remedy for the above complaints—and no family which has once used it will ever be without it. It may be administered to the smallest infant with perfect safety and entire success. Sold by Kenrick & Tyler, 190 Broad st. Newark, N. J. Price 25 cents per bottle.

M. F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Read and Remember,

THAT

The Black, or Allebasi's SALVE,

An Invention of the celebrated DOCTOR KITTRIDGE, OF MASS.

WHEN faithfully used, is curing all Fever Sores of the most malignant kind; Cuts, fresh or old; Bruises, Boils, Burns, Felons, Tumors, Sprains, Swellings of every description, Dropsy, Rheumatism, (chronic or inflammatory) Sore throat, Agues in the face, Chilblains, Scald heads, &c. &c.

F. E. Gilbert, of Ontario county, N. Y., was cured by this salve, of a fever sore which had perforated the bone through and through, above and below the bone, and which was pronounced incurable by one of the best surgeons in the State

John Trafton, of Bristol, N. Y. was cured by this salve, of a cut in the knee, which had become high by inflamed, and had maturated above and below the bone, and which was pronounced incurable either by amputation or otherwise.

A son of Thomas and Bridget Mundy, No. 100 Chamber st. N. Y. was cured of a bad white swelling joint. It soon became alarming; Doctors Powers, Neilson and F. Bentney Rogers, all abandoned the case as hopeless. This salve was then applied, and in three weeks the boy was running about, free and well.

Multitudes of cases might be named, but cannot, for want of room. Let the afflicted try it for themselves.

ALEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS

Are now admitted to be one of the best remedies in the world for all diseases which have their seat internally. They are composed chiefly of roots, herbs and gum in a disordered stomach, or bowels, has become almost universal, except among the full educated physicians, who have long since discovered and strongly proclaimed. It would be well for the world if for the millions had a better knowledge of Pathology and Therapeutics; the treatment of disease would then be more simple, and much of the suffering now endured, would be avoided. These *Pills* reach directly the stomach and bowels, collecting every impurity and discharging it from the body. As a cathartic, any bilious or obstructive complaint, at present, is surpassed. For diseased lungs and liver, fevers of every kind, dyspepsia, &c. they should be used in connection with Allebasi's *Poor Man's Plaster.*

Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster,

Only 12½ cents.

This Plaster is ready to take the place of all others, for pain and weakness in the back, side, chest, bowels, loins, muscles, joints, feet, &c. for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, dyspepsia, &c. &c. &c. As a porous plaster, it is the only, out of multitudes that might be given, will be inserted here.

Mrs. Lloyd was troubled a long time with a chronic affection in my breast, which rendered me entirely helpless: I had used various remedies and sought without effect. At length I obtained Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster, and after using it, and a few of his Pills, I was entirely cured. I am satisfied it is the best Plaster in use, and hope it will be universally applied.

THOMAS BIGGS.—New York, July 22d, 1843.

Allebasi's Tooth-Ache Drops,

Effect astonishing cures in from 5 to 10 minutes, when used according to direction. One local agent in Pennsylvania, has sold over three thousand within the last few weeks, has offered $100 to any one that will furnish a case of ordinary tooth-ache that will not be cured by one of these drops in from 5 to 10 minutes, and he has found no one yet to claim the premium.

All the above For Sale by

Osborn & Wilson, Scotch Plains,
Amos C. Watson, Rahway,
Henry Kiggins Elizabethtown,
And by MILTON F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Dec. 4, 1843.—1y*

School Books.

AT a meeting of the Society of Teachers and Friends of Education in this State, held in Trenton, June 7th, 1844, the following books were recommended as proper to be used exclusively in the Schools of this State; viz:

Cobb's New Spelling Book
Cobb's New Juvenile Readers, Do. No. 2,
Do. do. No. 3,
Do. do. No. 4,
Cobb's New Sequel or Reader No. 4,
Davies' Primary Lessons in Arithmetic,
Davies' Arithmetic,
Smith's New Arithmetic,
Davies' Algebra,
Davies' Frost's First Lines in Geometry,
Do. Geometry,
Smith's Geography and Atlas,
Davies' Frost's History of the United States,
Willard's do do

A. ACKERMAN, Sec'y.

A complete assortment of the above books for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

PLAINFIELD. FAMILY SCHOOL

MR. WOOD begs to inform his patrons and the Public that the Summer Term of this School will commence on Monday, the 22d of April.

The course of Instruction will embrace all the branches of an English Education and also those preparatory to admission into Colleges. In order to secure the efficiency of this establishment, Mr. Wood has secured the services of Mrs. A. McCollum, A. M. Trinity College, Dublin, and Monsieur Jean O. Maurice, a native of France. These gentlemen are eminently qualified to give instruction, Mr. McCollum in the Classics and higher branches of Mathematics and Natural Science, and Monsieur Maurice in the French and Spanish Languages.

The same attention not only to the literary but the intellectual and moral improvement of the pupils, which has given so much satisfaction will be continued.

Terms for Junior Class per Qr.	$4 00
Senior Class,	6 00

An extra charge for modern Languages.

April 15, 1844.—6m.

WOOL CARDING

DONE at the Plainfield Factory at 6 cts. per lb Cash. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All Wool left at Alfred Berry's Store, Plainfield, will be returned there when carded.

Also, Wool carded and spun into Stocking Yarn, Carpet Yarn, or for Blankets, Cloth, &c. at the fall owing prices.

Stocking Yarn, double-twisted and reeled, 2s. per lb.
Yarn for Blankets or Carpets, 1s. 3d per lb.
Yarn for Cloth, Warp and Filling, 1s. 6d. per lb.

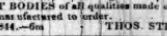
Also, HAT BODIES of all qualities made of Wool for sale, or made manufactured to order.

May 20, 1844.—6m THOS. STEAD.

Chinese Hair Eradicator

To remove superfluous hair from the back of the neck, or any part of the face without the least soreness. The first application removes it for the season entirely, and after about two months there can be seen a few weak tering hairs of much less size and strength than at first; then apply the Eradicator, and the second or third application forever prevents the growth of any more hair on the place where it has been applied.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.



Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

ON and after Monday, 19th of March, 1841, The Passenger Train will leave Somerville at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. and will leave New York by N. J. Railroad, at 9 A. M. and 4½ P. M.; by Steamboat at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.

The Freight Train will run daily

Leave Somerville at 4 1-2 o'clock, A. M.

Leave New York at 2 P. M. Steamboat.

☞ Persons wishing their freighting go directly through, will have it put on board of the 1 o'clock boat, as all freight will go directly through by that train. Freight will not be received after 2 P. M. and will wait after the arrival of this boat to take all the freight that arrives at Elizabethport. Rates of Freight reduced to summer prices, on after April 1st.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

From May 1st, To be used in advance.

Between Somerville or Boundbrook and Elizabethport, $50 per year, or 20 for 6 months.

Between Somerville and Plainfield, $50 a year, or 20 for six months.

Between Westfield and Elizabethport, $30 a year or 12 for six months.

Come away to the established

SADDLERY WAREHOUSE

Corner of Main and Cherry Sts. Plainfield, N. J.

And encourage Home Industry.

JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,

Saddle and Harness-Maker,

INFORMS all concerned that he is at all times happy to receive and ready to execute all orders in all the branches of the above business, as well as quick, and cheap as any in the surrounding towns. Try us, gentlemen, and judge for yourselves.

Nov. 13, 1843.—1y

A New and Valuable Invention.

THE Subscribers have now in operation at Fresh Mill, near Plainfield,

A Newly-constructed Water-Wheel,

called Eureka, or I have found it,—which for simplicity and durability has no equal. It is entirely different in its construction, and made of cast iron, and will do more work with a given quantity of water, than any other wheel, the overshot not excepted. All who have used it, and it is now up in 13 mills, to the best advantage, are requested to call and examine for themselves. And all who wish to use the wheel will be supplied by applying to ABEL GREENLEAF of Westfield, or Long Island—or to L. M. FORCE, Plainfield, N. J.

The Subscriber having one of the above Wheels in use has sawed 249 feet of boards in 45 minutes, and can saw 100 feet per hour with 13 pitches. For money he will deduct 25 per cent. from the bill of price; to all who pay cash where the work is done, but the old prices will in all cases be charged when the cash is not paid down.

L. M. FORCE.

Plainfield, March 4, 1844.

Just Published, and For Sale at the Printing Office,

The Lord's Day, or *The First Day of the week proved to be the Christian Sabbath,*

in a Sermon,

BY REV. SR. BLACKWOOD.

Price six cents.

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS,

Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, Chronic coughs, Pleurisy, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and all affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A compound Balsamic preparation of the "Prunus Virginiana" or Wild Cherry Bark, combined with the Extract of Tar, prepared by a new chemical process, approved and recommended by the most distinguished physicians, and universally acknowledged the most valuable medicine ever discovered.

No Quackery in No Deception.

In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive the sick by exaggerating under affection, nor do we wish to represent it more than it justly deserves. Yet when we look around and see the vast number of consumptive graves occasioned by many of the diseases for which this medicine has proved so highly successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or speak in too positive terms.

Various remedies it is true have been offered and puffed into notice for the cure of diseases of the Lungs, and some have no doubt been found very useful, but we challenge the whole list to be admitted by physicians and all to the have written testimonials of effects, that none have proved as successful as the Such indeed are the

SURPRISING VIRTUES

Of this Balsam, that even in the advanced Stages of Consumption, after all the most esteemed remedies of the Faculty prove to have failed to effect any change, the use of this Balsam has been followed by some of the most astonishing relief, and actually effected cures after all hopes of recovery had been despaired of.

In the first stages of the disease, to meet Catarrhal Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, it has been used with unbounded success, and hundreds are now to be found in every section of the land who owe their escape from the dreadful effects of Consumption to the timely use of this Balsam. For young females, commonly termed debility, or

"GOING INTO A DECLINE,"

A complaint with which thousands are lingering it has also proved highly successful, and not only counteracts the power of checking the progress of this alarming complaint, but also strengthens and invigorates the system more effectually than any medicine we have ever presented.

Besides its surprising efficacy in Consumption, it is equally efficacious in Liver Complaints, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Lungs, and has been found in cases of Dyspepsia and obstinate cases, after every other remedy had failed.

As we have already published numerous certificates from the highest authority, which proves to you beyond a doubt the virtues of this medicine, we will in a few brief words refer you to them in this place, and will only mention a few cases, to show what it has done.

WHILE LIFE REMAINS

WE HAVE STILL SOME HOPE.

A SORROWFUL CASE.—Among the many sorrowful cases which have come to our knowledge, is one in our own town in which its powers are so fully shown as in the case of Mrs. Austin.

She had been in a rapid consumptive for several years and during the greater part of the time had received the best medical attention, and tried all the most valuable remedies, yet nothing could be found to relieve her. She was reduced to a mere skeleton, coughing, expectorated large quantities of matter occasionally tinged with blood, and step by step this fell disease was marking her for the grave, and all hopes of a recovery was entirely done away. While in this distressing situation, lingering upon the very verge of the grave, she commenced the use of this Balsam, and in a few days we noticed a change, and almost like a charm. In a few days she expectorated freely, the cough was gradually suppressed, and every day appeared to add fresh vigor to her system, and in a few weeks she was restored from wasting to decay, she is now mingling in society, in better health than she has enjoyed for years.

THE MOST UNMIXED TESTIMONY.—Having witnessed the

surprising efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in the case of Mrs. Austin, I cheerfully acknowledge the above statement to be true and correct.

C. C. WOODRUFF.

Chester county, North Carolina, 1841.

Friend Wistar:—It gives me much pleasure to inform you that my wife's health has improved very much since she commenced using the Balsam of Wild Cherry, and we think there is no doubt but it will cure her. She has taken the two bottles I purchased from you about one week, and her cough, soreness of breast, and pain in her side, are gone. She has found nothing to give her so much relief. The will please give the bearer two bottles more for

Thy Friend,

THOMAS RUSSEL.

Lancaster county, July 1st, 1841.

Dear Sir:—Please send me two bottles of your genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been afflicted with a cough for more than a year past, and suffered very much with a severe cough, pain in my breast, difficulty of breathing, night sweats, &c. and having tried numerous remedies, and obtained no relief, I was induced to try your Balsam, which proved the only one that I used some of your Balsam, and one bottle from a neighbor of mine who is using it, and have found such wonderful relief from it that I have no doubt but it will cure me entirely.

Very respectfully yours, &c.

ROBERT HOWARD.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—Mrs. ELIZA THOMPSON was afflicted with a severe cough, pain in the side, and shortness of breath; time after time was under the most alarming circumstances, and tried numerous Botanic and Homœopathic remedies, and every thing that offered her any relief, but all to no purpose. One day she felt a pain in the side, sometimes in the shoulder and small of the back, a hacking cough, frequent pains in the breast, which at times would be so severe as to cause her to faint. After various other remedies, she commenced using Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and after taking two bottles, was so far recovered as to be able to attend to the duties of her family, and on taking two bottles more was entirely cured.

Respectfully, &c.

JOHN S. C. MARTIN

Pottsville, Pa.

CAUTION.—As there is a spurious imitation called Syrup of Wild Cherry, purchasers should be very particular to ask for Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM, and observe the signature on the bottle.

Prepared for the proprietor, and sold at wholesale by Williams & Co., Chemists, No. 21 Minor street, Philadelphia.

Sold at wholesale by Isaac Butts, No. 125 Fulton street, New York.

Sold by J. M. King, in Morristown.

And for Retail by Doct. LEWIS CRANE.

Price—$1 per bottle.

Jan 8, 1844.—ly.

Plainfield Union.

Volume VIII.—No. 38. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1844. Whole number 390.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
BENJAMIN F. SUMMERS,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months, if paid within six months, $2.25, and if not paid within the end of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are entered by Carriers, $2.50, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid except at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and at 25 cents for each subsequent week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. All communications and business letters, will be addressed until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Song.—*By the Rev. J. Wolfe.*

If I had thought thou could'st have died,
I might not weep for thee;
But I forgot, when by thy side,
That thou couldst mortal be;
It never through my mind had passed,
The time would e'er be o'er,
That I on thee should look my last,
And thou shouldst smile no more!

And still upon that face I look,
And think 'twill smile again;
And still the thought I will not brook,
That I must look in vain!
But when I speak, thou dost not say
What thou ne'er left'st unsaid,
And now I feel, as well I may,
Sweet Mary! thou art dead!

If there wouldst stay, even as thou art,
All cold, and all serene,
I still might press thy silent heart,
And where thy smiles have been!
While e'en thy chill bleak corpse I see,
Thou sorrowest still mine own,
But there I lay thee in thy grave—
And I am now alone!

I do not think, where'er thou art,
Thou hast forgotten me;
And I perhaps may soothe this heart,
In thinking, too, of thee:
Yet there was round thee such a dawn
Of light ne'er seen before,
As fancy never could have drawn,
And never can restore!

From the New York Evangelist.

"Redeeming the Time."

The life of the Redeemer furnishes us with the brightest illustrations of Christian character; and he who would trace out for himself a course of conduct, "void of offence toward God and toward man," has but

"To pursue the path the Savior trod,
The path to glory and to God."

There is so much in the character of Christ adapted to call forth our admiration, that we are apt to dwell up on the more thrilling incidents of it, such as were exerted in Gethsemane and on Calvary, almost overlooking those less striking traits which made up his experience from day to day, as he yielded in all the rest hours of life, obedience to the divine law. Christ is to be imitated as well as admired; and not merely as a part but in the whole of his conduct.

We would do well to imitate that indefatigable industry which marked his progress from the commencement to the termination of his labors on earth. The whole of his life was one time redeeming scene. He had a great work to perform, and to it he most sedulously devoted the hours of his earthly existence. The early morn and the midnight hour were occupied by him in acts of holy duty. How are we reproved, when we follow him, as "he went out a great while before day," to the exercises of meditation and prayer; and as we trace his footsteps to the Mount of Olives, where in the loneliness of night he poured out his soul in earnest supplications to God. While we may have endeavored to imitate our Master in many things, have we not been remiss in this most important particular, that of "redeeming the time." We too have a great work to perform, and unless we are "up and doing," we shall be found like the foolish virgins, unprepared at his coming. How much time do we lose on our pillows. How much do we spend in slumber which our blessed Saviour spent in prayer. Let us then, like him, properly remember and improve the hours which are leading us so hastily on ward to the grave. They who really mean to accomplish much for Christ in this world, so adverse to holiness, will waste no time. The early rising of some of the fathers in the ancient church, enabled them to stand down to us stores of intellectual wealth, which otherwise would never have been accumulated for the profit of their own and succeeding generations. With the Psalmist, then, let us say, "Early will I seek thee."

H. S. C.

Slave-Trade Horrors.

The Portuguese schooner Esperanza, of 44 tons lately condemned by the Mixed Commissioned Court, and broken up for sale, was commissioned for the coast of Africa, for the Mozambique, with a crew of ten men, and provisions for fifteen days (!!!) was to take in 220 slaves, or if small below—to the sleves are to mind—220! and early packed—in the space of (what for—) the hold of a vessel of forty-four tons, with the height of 32 inches!—ay, inches! between the slaves, or under and the upper deck! Manacles and chains were on board, to the number of 500 for another cargo And with provisions for 15 days was this frightful freight—this cargo of human misery to cross the Atlantic—to traverse at a bird's flight nearly 6000 miles. Suppose calms, or adverse winds, or storms occurred; suppose the voyage was delayed 20 days, to no port save the slave ship rock; from no vessel dare the weak semblance—250 human beings, without water or food, crammed into a space not high enough to sleep in when lying down in any position, for 20 days and nights in a hold full of foul air, with their own filth, without ventilation; with a putrid and foul atmosphere, so a deck 32 inches from the ceiling. Can any fiction, any romance portray what might have been the bitter agony—the torture of these Africans? A slaver can be purchased for ten bars of half, or ten pieces of blue cloth—say 20 shillings, or 5 dollars Bar the $4000, or about £125; the immense profit renders it no trifling sacrifice to lose a cargo. One slave in every ten, if brought to Cuba or Brazils, yields an ample return; and when so cruelty may be to check the vile traffic, the western coast of Africa is too extensive for the fleet employed to watch it effectually.

Commenting on this vile traffic, the Philadelphia Ledger says: It is too cheap and indeptably entertained that the traffic has not been abolished by the efforts of European and American powers to suppress it; but has, of late years actually increased, and does so extensively. Its equally intense, in more diffusive than heretofore. As a system of cold-hearted piracy, outlawed murder, and relentless and endless war upon humanity, it deserves the blasting thunders of indignation, and the terrible punishment of an raged justice. No trial can be too speedy, no sentence too awful for secret, spleen, and abettors in this enormous crime. If a Government parishes of the impunity, it deserves to be execrated, and, pilloried as embodied infamy, it should bring as current in the stormy breath of universal indignation. The weight and majesty of Christendom—the great sympathies of our common nature roused for human desolations and despair—the sense and sentiment—the light and, spirit of the age, should rise up against this damning iniquity, and sink it accumulated with the guilty blood of its accursed authors!

Virginia.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer writing from Wilton, near Richmond, Virginia, gives a picture of the discussion in the popular mind of that State:

"Thus much have I written, with an eye to prompt to Virginia, Northern farmers. I have a great desire to capture this good old Commonwealth for the Yankee of the States. Land is cheap; I say land, three to ten dollars an acre—not the lands on the banks of the river, cleared and cultivated, but land where marl-bed, marl worth more to the land than a gold mine. Such every where in Virginia. The people are a good people. Schools well conducted with a population. It often seems to me that as yet there are no people here, and I wish, therefore, to see them come. I have to take up a spy-glass to see the houses of my neighbors, they are so far off, and yet so near an. It is a capital of about 24,000 inhabitants that I can see its spires and steeples, and almost hear the hum of its laborers. Back of me, and on every side, the river as far as I have explored I see just find land—miles but woods, woods, woods. I ride for miles and miles in the forest, but no people. And yet this is the first settled, the oldest settled part of Virginia! The people have gone off; they have settled in Georgia, Alabama Kentucky, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida; and now as if there were too many people left, a tribe is held out to the free to go to Texas!! Well, if they will go, all I can say is, Northern farmer, come here and settle. Such land as you can sell in New York and Pennsylvania for fifty, and seventy five, and a hundred dollars an acre, you can buy here for from three to ten. It is a shame, I say this beautiful country, so blest in climate, and needing so little only the fast-living hand of man stirred be without people. Here is an old vacarabic river running past my door, older than the Hudson, now lined with towns and villages—much older than the Ohio, (older in settlement and geography, I mean,) but where are the people? For a hundred and fifty miles from Richmond to Norfolk, the first explored river running into the Atlantic Ocean, the home of Powhattan and Pocahontas, and the scenes of the truly chivalrous John Smith—where are the people? Gone, I say to the South and West, the trumpet blowing now to go to Texas! Virginia has here depopulated herself to make houses elsewhere. The very of one set of her politicians, manufacturers that would keep the people here are nothing; Texas is everything. Were I a Virginian, I should esteem as worth more on James river, one good white man, than all of Texas, from the Sabine to the Rio del Norte.—Why, here is Texas all about us, land as cheap as is the distant Texas, and as good."

Agriculture at the South.

A few weeks ago, a friend of ours was about to take a journey on business, and as he could remain some time in a certain district where we had no subscribers, he concluded, as well as current, that he might collect a few names to our list. In a letter from him, dated ——, Dec. 7th, 1844, he says, "I have actually taken a ride of 12 miles from this city, and returned by a road. I saw but one building that could be construed into an apology for a barn.

"How do you manage without barns?" said I to one of the first farmers I met with.

"Why," said he, "we have no use for barns, we have nothing to put into them."

"How do you thresh your wheat?" I enquired.

"We do not grow any wheat."

"Your rye then?"

"What do you do with your hay?"

"Neither do we grow any hay."

"What do you give your horses during the winter?"

"The tops and the blades of the corn."

"And how are your eyes prevaded for?"

"Why, we let them take their chance in the fields among the stalks, and they make out to live until Spring."

The same farmer informed me that he had not procured an acre of land, nor a bill of oats, for nine years.

"And what," I asked him, "is an average crop of corn?"

"A barrel to the thousand hills."

"And how many hills do you reckon to the acre?"

"Two thousand."

"And how many bushels to the barrel?"

"Five."

"Then your yield of corn is ten bushels to the acre?"

"Yes, we are satisfied with that, and half of us do not get that much."

"Have you land here?" I enquired.

"Yes, we have plenty of it three or four feet deform the surface, but it is too much trouble to dig it."

I mentioned your gentlemen O.' said he, "a dollar and fifty cents a barrel would make it cost too much."

Seeing a little girl busily engaged in shaking a quart bottle, I asked what she had in it. She answered cream, and that she was making butter. I conceive, therefore, that a farmer who has a horse and cart—a wooden plough, rope harness, a corn hook collar, and a quart bottle to churn his butter in, feels himself amply prepared for conducting a farm "in some degree" and without spending a dollar a year for the Farmer's Cabinet."

A most legitimate conclusion, truly. We should have come to the same precisely, had we been calculating ourselves, instead of our friend. Where would be the use in turning up a neighborhood that was quietly reposing upon a belief in the perfection of primitive habits, and in making them aware of the prevalence by knowing of the superior practices of others? If a man is determined from year to year, and from generation to generation, to burn bushels of corn to the acre, with his wooden plough, hook collar, and quart bottle churn, why ask him to waste no more on an agricultural paper, that would make him dissatisfied with them all? Our simple object in forming our acquaintance with the kind of gentleman we did, and how much he had got out of the ground. He said he had just sold his load of fodder—the load brought it 9 miles and got 62½ cents for it. We could make a chapter of reflections upon these incidents, but as they would not reach the infected district, and as those of our readers will be quite as wise as we our own, we have each one to supply his own.—*The Cultivator*

Fidget Pyrington.

By J. C. Neal.

The passive grumbletonian is useless to himself and others; the active grumbletonian is just the reverse. In general, he contributes to the advancement with public prosperity; but there are exceptions, even to the class: none, who try to take no more care of the world than they forget themselves, and of course fail in their object."

Such a one is Fydget Pyrington, an inveterate stickler of the human race—a stickler from first principles philosophic.

It rained heavily on the night of Friday week. Few were abroad, except Fydget Pyrington.—The water rushed down in torrents, and he sought shelter to the mouth of a hogshead, which day on his side, wherein he crouched in the attitude of an Egyptian divinity, his chin his chin resting on his knees, and his hands clasped around his ancles. He scowled fiercely at the storm, and said;

"Nothing's fixed, no how. Our grandads must a been lazy rascals. Why didn't they run over the side walks and not leave every thing for us to do? I ain't got no numbrel, and besides that it comes down as if raining was no name for it as it always does when I'm crushed out numbrelless, in great abuse, of course at all if I'm at home. My jacket's no wet, I'll be sworn up; perhaps die, and have his jacket, wrote a top of me, which means defrizzled or raggery not impervious to water. It's a pity we ain't got feathers, so's to grow our own jackets and trowsers and do up the tailorin business, and our own feather beds which would be a great savin'—every man his own clothes and every man his own feather bed! Now, I've got a raggies idea about that—first principles bring us to the skin—fortify that, and the rattlers down. How would it do to boil a big kettle full of tar, tallow, beeswax and ingen rubber, with considerable wool, and dab the whole family once a week? The young ones be scared in it every Monday morning, and the nigger might fix the elderly folks with a white wash brush. Then there would be no bother a washing your clothes, or yourself, which I take is an invention of the doctor to make people sick, because he feels in his cold to wipe her, and the heat in summer; when nater says shut up the pursues, and keep 'em out. Besides when the new invention can turn at the knee or wore at the elbows just roll the nigger to put on the little, and give you a dab, and you're dressed for—and so that whole make of people might stick together like flies, a little spirits of turpentine or littinger might be added to make 'em dry like a house a fire.

"Twould be nice for piggers. Stand 'em all of a row, and whitewash 'em blue or red, as if they were a fence according to pattern. The grass might latch on to 'em if it was done according to Gunter, the eagle might flourish the brush, and the corporal carry the bucket. Dandies could fix themselves up some of voter.—When the parsnips is cheap, and the makin' don't cost nothing that's what I call economy, and coming as near as possible to principles. It's a better way, too, of keeping out the rain than my father plan of flogging people when they're young, to make their hides hard and water proof.

A good licking is a second first principle for introduction, but they've got a prejudice again it.

I isn't only juvenites that's prejudices. The world is so I'm it, and though I've so much to do planning it's genius, I can't attend to my own business; it is certain we won't support me but it treats me with despise and subscribing fancies. Why, it was used stuff about my un vere I language which every body can under stand, which makes no sense, and which don't cost a brass wear and tear of tongue. It's the patent anti fat quackery—it encourages consubbs linguister, to be done by winking and winking, and coaxing your eye, the size way the cat fisher makes the 4th of July orations. I was going to have introduced to Congress, to save the expense of anchovies and more porter; but t'other day I tried it on a teller in the street; I dumbed right up to him, and began canvassering my daylights to ask him what o'clock it was, and I'm blowed if he didn't sweat I was crazy, up fist and slop debate, by putting it to right atween the eyes, so that I've been going ever way the cat fisher makes the 4th of July orations. I was going to have introduced to Congress, to save the expense of anchovies and more porter; but t'other day I tried it on a teller in the street; I dumbed right up to him, and began canvassering my daylights to ask him what o'clock it was, and I'm blowed if he didn't sweat I was crazy, up fist and slop debate, by putting it to right atween the eyes, so that I've been going ever way my self-interest ought to be by my transgressions, and coaxing your eye, the size

has served his time, he is allowed gratis a day's food and a night's lodging. If he wishes to get employment at that place, he is assured to procure it. If he does not wish to, or fails in the attempt, he must pursue his wandering; and this law for three years before he can be any where admitted as a master. I have heard it argued, that the system had the advantage of circulating knowledge from place to place, and imparting to the young artisan the fruits of travel and observation he should gain. But instead of practical travelling may be, when such is taken by those who have the talent and capacity to profit by it, the contrary is the fact, to accept even, ry young man who has just served out his time to leave his home, in the manner I have described, is to throw him a bite and morals into peril and be regarded rather as a hardship than as an advantage. There is no sanctuary of virtue equal to home.—*From Everett's Address.*

☞ Letters from Rev. Mr. Torrey, the Abolitionist, in Baltimore prison for attempting the rescue of certain slaves, concerning his recent attempt to escape:

Sept. 14 1844.

"*My Dear wife,*—I am in much affliction. When I wrote you last was S. I was suffering with a brain fever, the effect of long and close confinement. Yesterday I made an attempt to escape, which only served to deprive me of my liberty to a greater degree than before. I succeeded in getting out of my cell, and irons so heavy and painful as to prevent all sleep, have brought on fever again. I suppose I shall be so confined till October, if I survive so long. I deemed it my duty to try hard to escape out of the hands of my enemies. But God knows best, and has ordered it otherwise.

(After giving some directions in regard to his children, if he should be taken away, he proceeds:)

"Thank God! the good men who aided me, are more than 100 miles off, and far out of the reach of my persecutors. I will never allow others to suffer on my account, if I can help it.—The man Dryer who betrayed us, is a negro trader, and is in prison for passing counterfeit money. He tried to get my confidence, professed to have become an abolitionist, and encouraged us to escape; all the while betraying our plans to the keepers. There is no trust to be put into such wicked men.

"You need not fear that the abortive attempt will harm me, except so far as present suffering is concerned. May God bless and comfort you. Kiss both our dear children for me. Tell him never to forget to pray for "poor father." I was much comforted a few days ago, by a letter from brother B., of Canandaigua, informing me how extensively I was remembered in the prayers of Christians, in New York as well as in New England, and even in Pennsylvania and Ohio.—God will hear them, however unworthy may be

Your affectionate husband.

CHAS. T. TORREY

A Pleasant Bed-fellow.—I was awakened last night, by a violent storm of thunder and lightning, and wind and rain. Hard dreaming, as I was, I had sense enough to feel some thing moving on the bed, and by the light from a flash of lightning, to my unspeakable horror, I saw creeping over the mattress, cobra de capella, (the most venomous of serpents.) He raised his head when he came to my body, and slowly crawled on to my legs; and as there was nothing over me but a thin cotton sheet, I could distinctly feel the cold, clammy body of the venomous reptile through the sheet.

The heat of my body seemed agreeable to the monster, as he coiled himself up there. I lay dead still. I knew my life depended on my remaining motionless; for, had I moved a leg or an arm, he would instantly have bitten me, after which I could not have lived many minutes. A cold sweat ran in a stream down my back; I was in an agony of fear. Home and friends, and all that was dear to me roused to the memory, my whole life passed in review before me.

I saw no way of escape, and I considered my doom sealed: every flash of lightning showed my loathsome in all his loathsomeness. Well, there the reptile lay, how long I never can know; to me the time appeared interminable. When I had been in one posture about three hours, my legs became sore and stiff, from having been kept so long motionless, and, at this time I gave an involuntary shudder, which attracted the notice of the serpent. He raised his head about a foot high, thrust out his forked tongue, and looked around him, as if for some living object to prey upon.

I soon thought it was all over with me. I prayed mentally (for I dared not move my lips for fear of attracting notice) for the forgiveness of my sins, when, Heaven be praised! the reptile untwisted his coils, and crawled slowly away from off my limbs, on to the bed, down by the headpost to the floor, and then fell me. It has been said that poverty makes a man acquainted with strange bedfellows; it might be added, so does wandering in foreign climes.—*A Tour of a Wanderer.*

A Factory in Mississippi.—The planters themselves are going into the manufacturing business in earnest. A large cotton and woolen factory has been established at Natchez Mississippi, the property of Messrs. Cozzens, Robertson & Wells: the factory of which consist of an engine of 25 horse power, manufactured of the very best materials and in the most handsome manner; 13 cotton carding and 5 wool carding machines; 1 cotton gin and wool picker; 6 looms for weaving cotton negro cloth, 2 looms for weaving cotton negro linsey, 2 looms for weaving jeans; 1 machine for twisting candle wick and twine, and every other apparatus necessary for a complete establishment of the kind.

Remarkable Robin.—A robin was seen in N. Yarmouth last spring, which imitated the crowing of a young rooster so admirably, that he was often taken for one. Several gentlemen saw him, and heard him crow, and are ready to testify to the fact. After remaining in the neighborhood a few weeks, he disappeared, and has not been heard of since.—*London Paper.*

Table of Coming Elections.

: tate Elections in October.

Wednesday, Oct. 2—Maryland—Governor and Legislature.

Monday and Tuesday, 7—Georgia—Legislature and Congress; Arkansas—Governor, Legislature and Congress.

Tuesday, Oct 8—Pennsylvania—Governor, Legislature and Congress.

Tuesday and Wednesday, 8 & 9—New Jersey, —Governor and Legislature.

Tuesday, Oct. 8—Ohio—Gov. Leg. and Con.

Monday, Oct. 14—South Carolina—Legislature and Congress.

State Elections in November.

Monday, Nov. 4—Michigan—Leg. and Con.

Tuesday, Nov. 5—New York—Governor, Legislature and Congress.

Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 5th and 6th—New Jersey—Congress.

Monday, Nov. 11—Massachusetts—Governor, Legislature and Congress.

Tuesday, Nov. 12—Delaware—Leg. & Con.

Presidential Election.

Nov. 1.—Pennsylvania 26 Electors, Ohio 23.

Nov. 4—Maine 9, New Hampshire 6, Connecticut 6, Virginia 17, North Carolina 11, Georgia 10, Mississippi 6, Kentucky 12, Indiana, 12, Illinois 9, Missouri 7, Michigan 5, Arkansas 3.

Nov. 5 and 6—New Jersey 7.

Nov. 5—New York 36, Louisiana 6, Tennessee 13.

Nov. 6—Rhode Island 4.

Nov. 11—Massachusetts 12, Maryland 8, Alabama 9.

Nov. 12—Vermont 5 Delaware 3.

South Carolina 9, appointed by the Legislature about the 1st of December.

All the States vote by general ticket.

The Importance of a Single Vote.—The Cincinnati Atlas publishes the following remarks on the importance of a single vote:

One vote in the city of New York returned a republican member to the assembly, which made a majority in the Legislature of that State for Thomas Jefferson, and gave him the vote of New York, without which he could not have been elected. The whole policy of the United States during the Jefferson and Madison administration, a period of sixteen years, hung on that one vote.

One vote elected Marcus Morton, Governor of Massachusetts in an aggregate popular vote of nearly 100,000.

One vote elected William Allen in the Chillicothe district to Congress in 1814, and one vote subsequently made him U. S. Senator for 6 years afterwards.

One vote elected Mr. White to Congress from Vermont, in 1822, and a member was also elected in 1824 by a single vote, in a canvass where about 50000 were polled.

The following case of the kind is still more remarkable:

In 1830, Dan Stone, of this city, was a candidate for the State Legislature. Walking up Main street, on the morning of the election, he overtook an acquaintance going to the polls, who intended to vote the opposite ticket. Stone solicited his vote. "We are old friends," said he, "and I know you will show a friend that mark of kindness." Party spirit was then comparatively quiet. The voter replied, "Well Dan you are a pretty clever fellow, I don't care if I do." That vote elected Stone, and gave a majority of one in the Legislature, which made Thomas Ewing United States Senator. Mr. Ewing's vote on the question of confirming the appointment of Martin Van Buren as Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britian, enabled the Vice President to make common cause against and have recalled Mr. Van Buren home. That recal made Mr. Van Buren first Vice President, and then President, and determined the general policy of the country for 4 years.

One vote accomplished all this.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Atlas.

A New Branch of Business

HAWESVILLE, KY. Sept. 3. 1844.

A Yankee "Pain Reliever," Tuner, &c. was at our landing a few days since all the way from Boston, with a small Flat Boat, which he was occupying as a residence, store Pittsburgh. The Boat was occupied by himself, his wife, two children, a servant, and two journeymen. It was fitted up with work benches, tools, and all the necessary apparatus for his business. He has been in the employment of Chickering, the celebrated Piano Forte Maker, for a number of years, and is no doubt qualified for his undertaking, which it strikes me is a novel one.

He engages to take any old Piano, and will so "modernize" it, that it can hardly be known from a new one, for $35! He also has new ones of Chickering's manufacture, which he will sell or exchange for old ones.

Like all Yankees, he has "one grand plan." He is now on his way, via Bowling Green, Green River, to New Orleans, where he expects to arrive in May next, after stopping at every house in the South, where they use Pianos instead of spinning wheels.

At New Orleans, he will dispose of his present craft, and build a small vessel of about 60 tons, which is to be manned by himself and his workmen, with his wife and children, for passengers. He proposed, first, to proceed to the West India Islands, among which he will coast as long as he can find business. Thence up the Florida coast to Savannah, thence up the River to Augusta. He will then descend the River, and continue his course to Boston, touching at all the "landing."

At Boston he will "go into dock," and "haul up for repairs;" after which he will "take in a fresh cargo," and sail for the mouth of the St. Lawrence—not forgetting to stop, as usual, at every house that looks as if it contained a Piano.

He will then ascend the St. Lawrence—into Lake Ontario; thence, through the Welland Canal to Lake Erie; after taking the sweep of the Lakes, he will go to Cleaveland, and as his vessel is so constructed as to pass through the Locks, he will take the Canal to Portsmouth.—He expects to accomplish all this in about two years. He knows every inch of the way on paper—having studied Navigation, and a little of everything else. Where he will go next, he has not wholly concluded; but most likely he will visit "all creation," and Texas too. Joking apart, he is deserving of praise for his true Yankee enterprise, which I hope will end in success, and that Pianos will be as plentiful as shackberries in the great West.

H.

An Extraordinary Barometer.—The mate of a vessel belonging to Boston, the Brig Grand Turk, a few years since received a severe blow with a club over the left eye; the skull was probably slightly fractured, and as to tender as to indicate, with unfailing accuracy, any change in the wea ther. The captain of the brig says:—"Generally about six hours before the commencement of a gale his head begins to ache with more or less violence, as the case may be, the position higher or lower on the head, and the degree of pain denoting equal or gain, in degree or severe—and so peculiar are the sensations, and so infallible in their indications, that he is able to foretell the commencement and generally the duration and severity of a gale with a great degree of accuracy than I have ever known a barometer to do.

The Slave Business.—The British vessel of war Ringdove, arrived at Sierra Leone on the 22d June and found there the Spanish brigantine "Sirius," with 320 slaves on board, bound to the Havana, and sent in by H. M. S. Sapphe. There were 2500 slaves at the Gallin s, in the factories, ready for shipment. The Hydra had lost 20 men by sickness. The Albatross and Wasp had also arrived at Sierra Leone. The *Madagascar had captured ten slave vessels with* 1400 slaves. She would sail for England on the return of the Penelope, which vessel had left Port Praya for Ascension with fresh water. The rain had set in—the weather was not unusually hot—there was very little sickness. The Ringdove as do all men of war on that station, shipped several Kroomen; she was to sail immediately to cruise off Gallinas.

Propellers.—We have now at our wharves a steam propeller loading for China and another fitting out for the Sultan of Constantinople, while she from Ericsson's battery Spencer's and "Lesgare," (both built in New York) will forth the admiration of every one as they move round the harbor. These Cutters are about to be despatched by the government on a trial of speed, to test the merits of their respective modes of propulsion. The Legare has Erickson's propeller, and the Spencer has Hunter's. Both are very similar, and to Erickson belongs the original honor of the invention.—*Sun.*

GLEANINGS.

House Breaking and Robbery.—The Watch and Jewelry Store of Mr. John W. Corteyou of this city, was forcibly entered at the front door on the night of the 17th inst, and robbed of some 12 or 14 watches, and the most valuable articles of jewelry in the store. One of the panels in the front door was cut out, which gave the robbers free ingress and egress.—*New Brunz. Fred.*

According to the latest accounts, London contains 50,000 thieves, 70 000 courtesans and 40,000 gamblers, to say nothing of the beggars, &c.

American merino shawls are manufactured in Blakely township, Pennsylvania, from wool raised in Lancaster. They are said to be large and handsome articles, and sell readily at $5.

In the Academy of Science at St. Petersburg, in Russia is a repeating watch about the size of an egg. Within is presented the Redeemer's tomb, with a stone at the entrance, and the sepulchre empty. The spectator is admiring the curious piece of mechanism, the stone is suddenly removed, the sentinels drop down, the angels appear, the women enter the sepulchre, and the same chant is heard which is performed in the Greek church on Easter eve.

The Girard College in Philadelphia is now nearly completed externally, having at present over 100 men engaged upon it. The old farm house which stood upon the grounds at the north end of the building, has been taken away; and the hope may now be indulged, that this generation may see the structure completed, and the park laid out according to the original design.

The Newburyport Herald says Noah's Ark was the first and the largest vessel of which we have any account, being 4,400 tons burthen, 81 feet long, 75 feet beam, and 45 feet depth of hold.

Overloaded.—The third floor of the store of Messrs. Stokes & Co., John street, broke through early yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock, carrying everything with it into the cellar. Providentially it being early in the morning, no one was in the store and no loss of life occurred. The metachony result of a similar accident at the store of Phelps & Peck, in Fulton, should lead to more than ordinary caution in loading the highest stories with heavy goods, such as iron, tin &c. &c. Mr. Stokes was himself in the employ of Phelps & Peck, in 1832, when their warehouse fell.

According to the Census of 40 the Potatoe crop of the United States, exceeded 108,000,000 of bushels—equal in value, at 25 cents a bushel, to $27,000,000.

Great Speed on the L. I. Railroad.—The True Sun states that the new locomotive, named "Fake," (built by Messrs. Rogers, Ketchum, and Grosvenor, of Paterson N. J.) ran over the road on the 16th inst. from Brooklyn to Greenport, a distance of 95 miles, in 2 hours 15 minutes; deducting two stops of 4 minutes each, leaves running time three hours and seven minutes.

The barn, with its contents, 50 tons of hay and grain, belonging to Baxter Sayre, Madison Morse Co., was destroyed by fire on the 17th inst. No insurance.

The *Revue de Paris* states that a new branch has been organized in the foreign department, which is to be exclusively occupied with American affairs, and that M. L. de Lavergne, well known in the literary and political world, had been appointed director of that office.

We are pleased to hear from Paterson this morning that the recent fire at Gen. Godwin's factory was not so destructive as was at first supposed. The fire originated in the room occupied by Begg's Pattern factory in the second story and was discovered issuing through the top of the building. But through the prompt exertions of the Fire Department it was soon subdued, and the damage is comparatively inconsiderable. The losses are fully covered by insurance, and the factory will soon be put in operation again.—*Newark Adv. of Tuesday.*

Gored by an Ox.—At Flemington, in this State, on Saturday a boy of 12 years, (son of Mr. McGrunegal,) at empted to stop an Ox, when the animal plunged at him, and horribly gored him in the left breast, from the effects of which he died.

Indictment for Murder.—The Hudson County Grand Jury have found a true bill for Murder against the German Meiggs, accused of killing Martens, another German, at Hoboken, about two months since.

A new daily paper, called the Evening Mirror, to be edited by Messrs. Willis and Morris, is to make its appearance on the 7th of next month; so says the True Sun.

Silas Wright was, in his youth, a plain farmer's boy, and Millard Fillemore spent his money as an apprentice in a woolen factory.—These are the two candidates for Governor of the State of New York.

Two more of the Philadelphia July rioters, named Terence Mullen and Edward Sherry have been convicted.

G. W. Custis has lately sent Queen Victoria an autograph of Washington, in compliance with the earnest desire of "Her Majesty" to procure one from a member of the family of the General, and which was not upended to an official document, together with a few accompanying words The Queen duly acknowledged the gift.

On the evening of the 21st inst. two of the large Harlem Railroad cars, full of passengers capsized over a small precipice tearing them to pieces, but through a dispensation of Providence, all escaped without any serious injury.

"Comparisons are Odious."—An editor down East says that the State of New York reminds him of the land of Canaan. He says that there are Wrighites, Bouckites, Bulkites, Vanites and Mikeites, and prays for the deliverance of the land.

Presbytery of Cincinatti.—The Rev. W. Graham was tried for the heresy of defending slavery. The discussion lasted three days, and the presbytery voted that the pamphlet of Mr. Graham contained certain sundry grave and dangerous errors, demanding their deliberate attention, and this whole case be referred to the Synod, for their final adjudication.

Suicide of two Drunkards.—Terence Burns, (Irish,) who kept a Porter-House in New York, cut his throat on Saturday after a drunken frolic the night previous; and Wm. Burke died of apoplexy on the same day—the effect of rum drinking.

Mr. S. W. Jewett, of Weybridge, Vt., in a letter to the Cultivator, states that the wheat crop of Vermont this year will supply the demand of that State. He thinks the average yield will reach 25 bushels to the acre. Last year it was from 18 to 20 bushs. The Black Sea wheat yields well in Vermont.

The Tribune says that the curious may be gratified by going to No. 69 Henry street, N Y where they may see a horse-chestnut tree in full blossom with foliage of the tenderness and freshness of May.

Sixty-eight thousand dollars have been paid by the State of Kentucky up to the present time, for slaves executed as criminals.

The steamboat competition is even greater in England than in this country. Deck passengers are carried from London to Newcastle, a distance of some 300 miles, for a shilling, about 24 cents.

We see it stated that a number of Millerites refused to vote at the election in Portland, Maine on the ground that the candidates, if elected, would not be in this world to take their seats. In another place in Maine, be damage by inattention to business arising from this cause, is stated in round numbers to be fifty thousand dollars.

The product of the North Carolina gold mines up to 1840, has been estimated at $10,000,000, and their annual yield to be $400,000.

The firm of George Crocker & Co., of New Bedford, Mass., which suspended payment and made an assignment two years ago, give notice that in consequence of success in business, they are ready to meet the deficit of said firm, principal and interest, amounting to thirty thousand dollars. Such men are eminently worthy of success.

Miss Elvira Hight sued John Ware, of Athens, of Me. for breach of promise, and recovered $1000 damages.

According to the census of Mr. Walker, completed a short time since, the population of Buffalo is 26,503. This is a large increase since 1840 when according to the census of that year it was 18,234.

The Impartial, published at Vermillionville, La. mentions a huge beet, raised on the plantation of Mr. Joseph Broussard, of Sorrel Prairie. It weighs 97 pounds, and has 10 or 20 different roots. It is the produce of seed brought from France 15 months ago, and has evidently profited by the fertility of the Louisiana soil.

A boy from Ware, Mass., only 15 years of age, was committed to the House of Correction in Springfield on the 31st ult, on charge of being a drunkard.

Dr. Lathrop was a man of genuine piety, but much opposed to that noisy zeal that seeketh the praise of men. A young divine who was much given to enthusiastic rant, one day said to him "Do you suppose you have any real religion?" "None to speak of," was the excellent reply.

THE UNION.

Plainfield, September 20, 1844.

☞ The election for Governor, and County Officers, in this State, takes place on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week—the 24th and 25th. The nominations of both parties for this and the adjoining counties will all be published by us next week.

Party Bigotry.—The Newark Post says the Whigs of Plainfield are almost as bigoted as those of Newark. We can inform the Post that the is precious little difference in the two parties here, on that score. Parties are so nearly balanced in this State, both are making their strongest exertions to carry the day, and hence as well as elsewhere, improper means are used to effect the object. It is a republican doctrine, that every man should vote according to his own mind, and to secure that end we have laws against bribery—but we fear things are often done by both parties to obtain votes as much worse than bribery, as bribery is worse than attending a political meeting. Let party men beware even in times of such political excitement, how by ridicule, persecution, withholding employment, or any other unjustifiable means, they endeavor to influence the votes of others—for such conduct is anti-republican, anti-patriotic, and anti-Christian.

Maine Election.—The result of the election in Maine seems to have put a different look on the prospects of the Presidential candidates, from what existed before that event. That State gave Gen. Harrison a majority of 411, but in the election just passed, the Democratic candidate for Governor received more than 10,000 majority over the Whig, and near 5000 over both Whig and Abolitionist. If the Democrats gain as largely on the vote of 1840 in the other states the Whigs will have hard work to make Mr. Clay President. The result in Maine makes New York and New Jersey somewhat doubtful, and gives a strong warning to the Whigs, for if these two States declare for Mr. Polk his prospects for the Presidency will be very fair.

Louisiana Election Complete.—The election of a Democratic member of the State Senate to Congress, at the last election, made a vacancy in the Senate, which has just been filled by the election of a Whig, by a majority of 76. This gives the Whigs a majority of one in the Senate, and they have now a majority in both branches of the Legislature, for the first time in many years. The Democrats claim a majority in the popular vote of the State.

☞ The Newark Post of Monday last, publishes a bit of doggerel verse, lampooning a person of this vicinity, who has been of late quite active in the Democratic cause. In the accompanying remarks, the Post says the contemptible satire is presumed to have been printed at this office. If it was, it was entirely without our knowledge, for we never meddle in any such low personalities, or permit it to be done by any in our employ. We were out of this State three or four days of the week the said lampoon was produced, and consequently cannot say positively that it was not done as presumed by the Post, during our absence—but for ourself, we wash our hands of the whole disgraceful concern. It was, in our opinion, altogether from beginning to end, the work of boys, wherever done.

The person lampooned, however, by causing its insertion in the Post, both daily and weekly, has circulated the "doggerel verse" himself fifty times more than any other person whatever, and of course he cannot feel much agrieved at its circulation.

☞ Mr. Stratton, the Whig candidate for Governor of this State, lives on "Coon Creek," where he was born. So it was said at a political meeting in West Jersey.

A Great Agricultural Fair was held in Poughkeepsie, week before last, surpassing any thing of the kind ever witnessed in this country. It is said that not less than 50,000 people were present during the three days of the continuance of the Fair. Four large buildings were filled with articles to be exhibited, and implements of husbandry and cattle were displayed outside.

☞ John R. Thomson, the Democratic candidate for Governor of this State, has resigned the office of Secretary of the Canal and Railroad Companies which he held, since his nomination.

☞ In another column will be found a complete table of all the elections in October and November, which will be very useful while the elections last. The whole matter will be decided in six weeks. The Presidential Election in Maine takes place Nov. 11—the table says Nov. 4, which is no error, as the law was altered last winter.

...ed to Salem, 2200 people. The population from New Providence, Railway, South Plains, Westfield, &c. The meeting was called to order about 2 o'clock. On motion of Jonathan Osborn, jr. the following officers were appointed :

President—CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq

Vice Presidents.—Wm. H. CRANE, JAMES LEONARD, JOHN RANDOLPH, LL. vet MARSH.

After a song from the choir, the President introduced Joseph Blunt, of New York. Mr. G. M. Hillyer followed, who spoke on the Tariff. The third and last speech was by James Wilson, Esq., of Trenton, who gave the history of the 2 candidates for Governor of this State. The meeting was closed by a song, early in the evening was closed by a song, early in the evening. From 600 to 800 ladies were present Mr. Mason and the Poughkeepsie Blacksmith were unable to come.

The Democratic Convention to nominate their candidate for Congress in the Third District, (Hunterdon, Somerset, Middlesex and Mercer), will meet at Somerville this day.

The Essex County Democratic Convention, to nominate the County Officers to be supported at the Election next week, will be held at Springfield, on Thursday of this week, Oct. 3d, at half past 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Essex County Whig Convention at Orange last Friday, nominated the following ticket to be supported at the election next week :

For Senator Joseph S. Dodd, of Bloomfield.

For Assembly,—John Runyon, of Westfield, Keen Poulson, of Elizabethtown, Isaac Van Wagenen, of Newark, William M. Scudder, do James Pierson, of Orange, Hugh F. Randolph, of Belleville, Alvah Sherman, of Clinton.

For Sheriff, William A. Baldwin, of Newark.

For Clerk, John P. Jackson.

For Surrogate John J. Chetwoods.

For Coroners, Jonathan Pierson, William S. Condit, Thomas F. Randolph.

Somerset Democratic Ticket.

For the State Senate—Aaron Longstreet, of Bedminster.

For Assembly—Charles Corle, of Hillsborough; Silas B Garretson, of Franklin; Frederick Apgar, of Bowkausy.

For Sheriff—Henry A. Herder, of Bridgewater.

Morris Democratic Ticket.

Senate—John H. Stanbrough.

Assembly—J. Reed Morris Dr. Samuel Willett, George Vail, Edwin Wilson.

Sheriff—Thomas L. King.

Middlesex Democratic Ticket.

Senate—David S. Schenck.

Assembly—Nathaniel Hillyer Joel B. Laing, William Patterson, Peter Wykoff.

It is perhaps easy to bring up a dozen children correctly, than to reform a single ruined one.

Letter from John R. Thomson.

To the Hon. C. Sitgreaves.

Princeton, Sept. 9, 1844.

Dear Sir :—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 5th inst., in which you state that "it has been publicly alleged in the county of Warren, that if elected to the office of Governor, I would use my official influence to procure the passage of a law, authorizing the purchase of the canal and railroad by the state. And you further propose the following question, viz: "Are you, or are you not favorable to such a law? Without a moment's hesitation I answer, I am not in favor of such a law," and in the case supposed by you, shall use my influence to prevent the passage of "such a law."

Experience points out the evils which result from independent states being the owners and managers of canals and railways, too clearly, not to deter us from adopting at this day a system which has been productive of so much misery and disgrace in our sister states. Many of the prosperity of New Jersey is undoubtedly owing to her wise system of internal improvements. Had a different system been pursued, and the public works been made at the public cost our condition at this day might have been as unhappy as our unfortunate neighbors—our name disgraced by the failure to perform our engagements, or our citizens bowed to the earth by the load of taxes, necessary to discharge them. But so far from this being the case, a clear revenue of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS a year is already derived from our public works, without any responsibility whatever on the part of the state for their construction or maintenance. I would not then destroy a system so wise, so safe and so profitable.

But I will take occasion to say, that there is nothing less likely to occur, than a sale of the canal and railroad, on the part of the present Proprietors, or a proposition to purchase them on the part of the State. The Companies, I know positively, do no desire to dispose of them, but to retain them on the terms and conditions provided in their charters; and I verily believe that nine tenths of the people are opposed to the purchase of them by the State. Hence, the one party being unwilling to sell and the other to buy, there is no probability of the agitation of the question. But were the companies ever so anxious to dispose of their works to the state, who does not see the utter impossibility of doing so under the provisions of the new Constitution, and the prudent and unconquerable aversions of our people to the contraction of public debt. By the provisions of that instrument the sanction of the people, by vote, at a general election, is rendered necessary, to give effect to any law creating debts or liabilities beyond the sum of $100,000. And hence the railroad and canal cannot be purchased by the legislature, without the consent of the people to the law for that purpose.—Thus have they protected themselves against the folly or corruption of their own representatives, as well as the influence which might prove fatal on so small a body of individuals as compose the legislature, but which would be entirely harmless when directed against the whole body o. the citizens of the states.

With sentiments of great respect,

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN R. THOMSON.

We learn that the President has appointed Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tennessee, to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States to Texas, to succeed Mr. Howard, deceased.

Hill's Patriot says: The potato crop is entirely destroyed by the rot in the whole of northern Vermont.

Cheap Travelling.—The fare on the Railroad between Philadelphia and Columbia has been reduced to $1.64. The old price was $2.75.

We have received the October number of the Columbian Magazine. Besides two splendid steel engravings, a beautiful fashion plate, and a page of original music, it has admirable contributions from a number of the very best pens in the country. Israel Post, Publisher, No 3, Astor House, New York.

The Alexandria Gazette says—The drought is most extensive and injurious. A ride across the country on Thursday last in Maryland, from the Potomac to the Patuxent, gives us an idea of what actual suffering there is on account of the want of rain. Nothing like it has been seen in this section for many years, if at all.

All the Cotton Mills at Pawtucket, R. I. except those driven by steam, have stopped for want of water, and nearly all those on the Blackstone and in the western part of the State.

Can Consumption be cured? Scores of impudent impostors are advertising their worthless nostrums as a certain cure for Consumption even in its confirmed and advanced state. Believe them not. It is absolutely false. They tell their lying tale to deceive the wasting invalid and rob him of his money. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will cure the diseases that lead to Consumption, and thus prevent it. It will also cure Consumption in its mild and incipient stage—before it has got a fast and fatal hold. Doct. Skillman, of Bombrook, N. Jersey says that it is the best preventive of that disease he has ever found in his long experience. He also uses it after cure is hopeless, and avers that it alleviates the suffering and renders the patient more comfortable than any medicine ever known. This Balsam has effectually cured many who supposed they were in the last stages of the frightful disease. Let not the despairing and emaciated consumptive entirely despond till he has given it a trial. He may yet recover. Let him not fatally mistake the stage of his disease. Try in time. Be sure to get the genuine Wistar's Balsam,—Imitations abound.

Sold in Plainfield, by Dr. Lewis Craig, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

John R. Van Norden, $14,40; Jesse Vail, 2,00; John Stine, 1,25; R. W Hathaway 1,00.

MARRIED.

On the 23d inst. Nathaniel B. Robertson to Susanna Linburger, of Rahway.

On the 17th inst. Albert Searing of Newark, to Hannah M. daughter of Joseph Hudes, of E lizabethtown.

On the 17th inst Isaac Brokaw, of Westfield to Nancy J. daughter of I. Roll, of Springfield

On the 25th inst Col. Elihu Brittin to Albina Rakeon, both of Elizabethtown.

On the 24th inst. Aaron H. Dunnell, of New York, to Phebe D., youngest daughter of Samuel Bailey, of Springfield. At the same time and place, Stephen Simonson, of Newark, to Mary H., daughter of Aaron E. Bailey, of Ohio, and grand-daughter of Samuel Bailey, of Springfield.

DIED

In this place, on the 28th inst Maria, daughter of Alvah Gardner, aged 6 years.

At Sodom Mills, Union, on the 19th inst. Miss Mary, daughter of Hull and Rachel Hulton, aged 21 years.

In Woodbridge, on the 2d inst. Morris Read, in the 70th year of his age

On the 22d inst at her residence in Middlesex county, Susan Moore, in her 72d year, widow of the late William Moore.

In Elizabethtown, on the 24th inst. Angeline Matilda Hinchman, aged 18 years, daughter of Joseph Hinchman.

In New Brunswick, on the 24th inst. James Price, aged 80 years, formerly of Elizabethtown.

Bonnet Ribbons.

A FEW Rolls of New Dots for Fall and Winter Trimmings, just opened by

WEBSTER & MARSH.

Sept. 30.

CHAIR MAKING.

THE Subscriber has taken the Shop formerly occupied by Jesse L. Heath, next door to Webster & Marsh's shop, where he is prepared to make all kinds of Chairs, such as Grecian, Curled Maple, and Common Chairs, at short notice.

Old Chairs Repaired and Painted.

Ornamental Painting done.

G. A. HILL.

Sept. 6, 1844 —1w

Prime Cheese.

A FEW Boxes of very superior, just received by

May 4, 1844. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Stanburn's VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS.

This very useful and highly popular medicine is now universally used by families and invalids. Its wonderful effects in restoring health when other remedies have been tried in vain, has inspired for it the fullest confidence of all who have used it.

THE PURE EXTRACTS

Of which these Pills are entirely composed, is the very life principle of medicinal plants and roots, drawn from the growing vegetable by a scientific and ingenious process, consequently they are free from all those injurious and useless particles which cause griping pain and nausea after taking impure medicine; they are

NOT ADULTERATED WITH SUGAR

or any other glutinous or sickly substance, therefore, they do not leave the body to corrupt, but act pleasantly and easily on the system without anything in them to clog up the stomach and bowels or retard the full and free powers of their unfailing curative virtues.

THE CONTROLLING POWER OVER DISEASE

which the Stainburn's Pill alone presents, is easily understood by drawing a comparison between them and ordinary medicines: For example—If a dose of Salts or Castor Oil is be taken the effect is to violently rack and purge the stomach and bowels, thereby weakening their natural action: but the secretions are not operated upon by these medicines; the bile is not touched—the blood is not rendered more pure; nor is disease removed from the body. How different the result when the *Stainburn's Extract* pills are taken. As soon as they descend into the stomach they are dissolved and separated by the heat and moisture they there find, when Each Extract of which they are composed, flies to that secretion of the body for which it has peculiar affinity—some to the liver, where they promote its healthy action by removing from it the obstruction cause by an overflow of bile; others have a tendency to correct the action of the kidneys; while some Extracts operating upon the pores of the skin cause perspiration to flow; and so in like manner Extract in the *Stainburn's Pills* fulfils its own peculiar office while he whole together form a mild and proper purgative, influencing the bowels to their proper action and thereby carrying disease out of the body.

Too much care cannot be taken in selecting the true and genuine Pills; and

Too much *confidence* cannot be placed in their health restoring and life giving virtues, all that is required is perseverence in using them according to the directions, and they will soon prove themselves.

WORTHY OF THE HIGHEST PRAISE.

For sale at 25 cents per box containing 30 pills, at Dr. Stanburn's Office, No. 7, Ann St., near the American Museum.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

All genuine Stainburn's Pills, prepared after the date, will have a fac-similie of the proprietor's written signature so graved upon the label at the top of the box, and also on the band around the box thus, JAS. W. STAINBURN.

EPARTICULAR CAUTION TO AGENTS.

The numerous agents for the sale of the *Stainburn's Pills*, will please observe that the partnership formerly existing between J. W. Stainburn and C. V. Clickener has been dissolved by a decree of the Vice-Chancellor, agreeable to a bill of complaints filed by said Stainburn against said Clickener, consequently all joint interests of said Clickener in my business is at an end forever; the preparation of my Pills continued by myself only, as is shown by the following affidavit :—

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

These Presents come Greeting ;

I, JAMES STAINBURN, of the City and County of New York, being duly sworn, do hereby depose and say, that I am the inventor and sole proprietor of the medicine known as "*Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills*," and further, that I have never explained the secret of its composition to any person or persons whomsoever.

WITNESS, my Hand and Seal this 27th day of June, 1844. JAMES W. STAINBURN.

[SEAL.]

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.

Sworn before me this 29th day of June, 1844.

JAMES HARPER, MAYOR.

Therefore agents will be very careful of whom they purchase, and remember, my pills are not to be had of traveller's Drug Carts or of persons who in course language is said to represent me any business. My travellers have a power of attorney from me, proved before the Clerk of the city of New York. They carry no medicines but my own preparations, and are withal men of respectability, both in manners and appearance.

Agents who may want supplies before my travellers can reach them, will please address their orders per mail to my office, 7 Ann street, New York, where they will meet prompt attention. by their,

Very respectfully, JAS. W. STAINBURN.

New York, Sept. 21st, 1844.

WEBSTER & MARSH. Sole Agents for Plainfield.

New York Wholesale Price Curren

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N. Y. Superfine,	$ 50
Ohio,	4 85
Rye Flour,	3 25
Indian Meal,	2 75
Grain.—Northen Wheat,	91
Rye,	68
Corn, 56 lbs.	34
Oats.	31

LOZENGES.

VAN DIEN'S Worm, Cough, Camphor and Cathartic Lozenges—Large Pill boxes—Cents a piece, for sale by Sherman's agent. These Worm Lozenges are an immediate and effectual cure for the tic-doloreux. The Cathartic an agreeable and efficient Physic.

Also Sherman's Worm, Cough and Camphor Lozenges—And Peter's Worm, Cough and Cordial Lozenges, all for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Parasols and Sun Shades.

A Good Assortment, for sale by

May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

NEW FALL GOODS. WEBSTER & MARSH,

HAVE on hand and are constantly receiving a variety of Rich and Fashionable Goods, viz. Plain and Satin Striped Alpacas,

Rich Plain and Satin-striped Aigrette Merinos,

Cashmere D'Ecosse of new and beautiful styles, Black, Blue black, and plaid Valencia,

Mousseline de Laines, plain and figured

Mouslin and Cashmere de Paris,

Embroidered and checked Swiss Muslins,

Assortment, French and English cambrics—some extra rich,

Brochia, Cashmere, and Damask worsted Shawls,

Ladies Cravats, Velvet points, &c. &c.

Cambric Linen, an elegant article for handkerchiefs,

Thread Laces, Edging and insertings,

Mosiery and Gloves, of various kinds and qualities,

Gimps, Fringes, Cords, Tassels, &c. &c.

Also, a general supply of Broad Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, &c. &c.

Also, Groceries, Family Provisions, &c. &c., all which will be sold at the lowest Market prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Sept. 21, 1841.

NEW YORK STORE

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Crockery, Hard and Hollow Ware, of which a General Assortment will be kept on hand for sale at the lowest prices for Cash or Country Produce—also an assortment of Provisions consisting of Flour and meal by the cwt, Hams, Smoked Beef, Cheese, Lard, Fish, &c. All those wishing to purchase goods or provisions for every day pay, will do well to call at the above-named store 1 door from the Rail Road Hotel.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

From 100 to 200 Men to do Sundry Work of all kinds, viz. Coats, Pants, Vests, Sheets and Drawers, to whom constant employment will be given. Customers will be accommodated with cutting, and Garments made in the latest fashion and at short notice.

LAND, &c.

A Quantity of Land in Jefferson and Lewis counties, in the State of New Jersey, Illinois, and several other parts of the United States, and several improved farms, which will be sold on credit, or exchanged for property in New Jersey. Titles perfect. Property will be sold on commission —conditions of sale made known at the most reasonable terms. Orders directed to the subscriber at Plainfield, or to John S. Merritt, agent, No. 19 John street, New York city, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN R. EDWARDS, Agent.

Plainfield, N. J. July 8, 1844. tf

Fresh Teas.

TEA Lastly better than the best that ever was sold in Plainfield, for the price, which is only 4 shillings per pound, it having been proved.

Superior Young Hyson Tea for 5 shillings

—Also—Extra Superior Teas for 6, 7, 8, and 9 s.

May 20. H. A. CORY.

Once More.

A S FALL has arrived the Subscriber would respectfully inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has just received a Fresh Supply of Goods, suitable for the Season, consisting of Coatings, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Vesting, Cords, Fustians, Flannels, Ticking, Blanketing and Shawls &c. &c.

Also—A Good assortment of Alpacchas, Mousseline de Laines, Parazines, Cambrics, Prints, and Ginghams, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

D. BULLMAN.

Sept. 28, 1844.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

New Jersey Supreme Court. Fi. fa. &c.

James Wilson vs. Jonathan Osborn, Junr. and Alexander Wilson.

New Jersey Supreme Court, Essex.

William E. Johnson vs. the same.

New Jersey Supreme Court, Essex. Fi. Fa. &c.

The Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company, vs. the same.

BY Virtue of the above stated writs of fieri facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue at Sutton's Hotel, in Scotch Plains, on the 10th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the following described Lots of Land and Premises, situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield, county of Essex, and State of New Jersey. First all that Lot of Land described in a deed from Peter Wilcox to Ezekiel Wilcox, bearing date the 9th day of August A. D. 1824, and recorded in Essex county clerk's office, in Book 74 of deeds, page 137, beginning at the angle of Ezekiel Wilcox's Land near what is called the Cedar Swamp, thence running north 45 deg. west on the said Ezekiel Wilcox's line 24 chains and 75 links to a stone heap, thence south 42 deg. west 11 chains and 50 links to a heap of stones, thence south 45 deg. east 24 chains and 50 links to a heap of stones in the road leading to Scotch Plains, thence north 42 deg. west 11 chains and 50 links to the place of beginning, containing 27 acres and 56 hundredths of an acre, more or less.

Also, one other lot or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the township aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a stone in the road leading to Scotch Plains, at the corner of land of Ezekiel Wilcox, thence running north 45 deg. west on the said Ezekiel Wilcox's line 24 chains and 75 links to a stone heap, thence south 42 deg. west 11 chains and 50 links to a heap of stones, thence south 45 deg. east 24 chains and 50 links to a heap of stones in the road, thence north 42 deg. east 11 chains and 50 links to the place of beginning, containing 27 acres and 56 hundredths of an acre, more or less.

The 10th Lot is the same described in a deed from Daniel Gulick and wife to Jonathan Osborn, jr. recorded in Book 5 of Deeds page 331 situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a stone in the road corner to Daniel Gulick's land, thence north 45 deg. west 24 chains and 75 links to a stake in the line of Noah Parse's land, thence with said Parse's line south 42 deg. west 11 chains and 50 links to a stake by the side of the road, thence south 45 deg. east 24 chains and 50 links to a stone in the road, thence north 42 deg. east 11 chains and 50 links to the place of beginning, containing 27 acres and 56 hundredths of an acre more or less.

The 11th Lot is the same conveyed in a deed from Daniel Gulick and wife to Jonathan Osborn, jr. recorded in Book 5 of Deeds page 331 situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a stone corner to Daniel Gulick's land, thence north 45 deg. west 24 chains and 75 links to a stone in the line of Noah Parse's land, thence with said Parse's line south 42 deg. west 11 chains and 50 links to a stake by the side of the road, thence south 45 deg. east 24 chains and 50 links to a stone in the road, thence north 42 deg. east 11 chains and 50 links to the place of beginning, containing 27 acres and 56 hundredths of an acre more or less.

The 12th Lot is the same described in a deed from Daniel Gulick and wife to Jonathan Osborn, jr. recorded in Book 5 of Deeds page 331 situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a stone in the road corner to Daniel Gulick's land, thence north 45 deg. west 24 chains and 75 links to a stake in the line of Noah Parse's land, thence with said Parse's line south 42 deg. west 11 chains and 50 links to a stake by the side of the road, thence south 45 deg. east 24 chains and 50 links to a stone in the road, thence north 42 deg. east 11 chains and 50 links to the place of beginning, containing 27 acres and 56 hundredths of an acre more or less.

The 13th Lot is the same conveyed in a deed from Daniel Gulick and wife to Jonathan Osborn, jr. recorded in Book 5 of Deeds page 331 situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a stone in the road corner to Daniel Gulick's land, thence north 45 deg. west 24 chains and 75 links to a stake in the line of Noah Parse's land, thence with said Parse's line south 42 deg. west 11 chains and 50 links to a stake by the side of the road, thence south 45 deg. east 24 chains and 50 links to a stone in the road, thence north 42 deg. east 11 chains and 50 links to the place of beginning, containing 27 acres and 56 hundredths of an acre more or less.

The 14th Lot is the same conveyed in a deed from Daniel Gulick and wife to Jonathan Osborn, jr. recorded in Book 5 of Deeds page 331 situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a stone in the road corner to Daniel Gulick's land, thence north 45 deg. west 24 chains and 75 links to a stake in the line of Noah Parse's land, thence with said Parse's line south 42 deg. west 11 chains and 50 links to a stake by the side of the road, thence south 45 deg. east 24 chains and 50 links to a stone in the road, thence north 42 deg. east 11 chains and 50 links to the place of beginning, containing 27 acres and 56 hundredths of an acre more or less.

The 15th Lot is the same conveyed in a deed from Daniel Gulick and wife to Jonathan Osborn, jr. recorded in Book 5 of Deeds page 331 situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a stone in the road corner to Daniel Gulick's land, thence north 45 deg. west 24 chains and 75 links to a stake in the line of Noah Parse's land, thence with said Parse's line south 42 deg. west 11 chains and 50 links to a stake by the side of the road, thence south 45 deg. east 24 chains and 50 links to a stone in the road, thence north 42 deg. east 11 chains and 50 links to the place of beginning, containing 27 acres and 56 hundredths of an acre more or less.

The 16th Lot is the same described in a deed from Daniel Gulick and wife to Jonathan Osborn, jr. recorded in Book 5 of Deeds page 331 situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a stone in the road corner to Daniel Gulick's land, thence north 45 deg. west 24 chains and 75 links to a stake in the line of Noah Parse's land, thence with said Parse's line south 42 deg. west 11 chains and 50 links to a stake by the side of the road, thence south 45 deg. east 24 chains and 50 links to a stone in the road, thence north 42 deg. east 11 chains and 50 links to the place of beginning, containing 27 acres and 56 hundredths of an acre more or less.

The 17th Lot is the same conveyed in a deed from Daniel Gulick and wife to Jonathan Osborn, jr. recorded in Book 5 of Deeds page 331 situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a stone in the road corner to Daniel Gulick's land, thence north 45 deg. west 24 chains and 75 links to a stake in the line of Noah Parse's land, thence with said Parse's line south 42 deg. west 11 chains and 50 links to a stake by the side of the road, thence south 45 deg. east 24 chains and 50 links to a stone in the road, thence north 42 deg. east 11 chains and 50 links to the place of beginning, containing 27 acres and 56 hundredths of an acre more or less.

The 18th Lot is the same described in a deed from Daniel Gulick and wife to Jonathan Osborn, jr. recorded in Book 5 of Deeds page 331 situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a stone in the road corner to Daniel Gulick's land, thence north 45 deg. west 24 chains and 75 links to a stake in the line of Noah Parse's land, thence with said Parse's line south 42 deg. west 11 chains and 50 links to a stake by the side of the road, thence south 45 deg. east 24 chains and 50 links to a stone in the road, thence north 42 deg. east 11 chains and 50 links to the place of beginning, containing 27 acres and 56 hundredths of an acre more or less.

The 19th Lot is the same described in a deed from Daniel Gulick and wife to Jonathan Osborn, jr. recorded in Book 5 of Deeds page 331 situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a stone in the road corner to Daniel Gulick's land, thence north 45 deg. west 24 chains and 75 links to a stake in the line of Noah Parse's land, thence with said Parse's line south 42 deg. west 11 chains and 50 links to a stake by the side of the road, thence south 45 deg. east 24 chains and 50 links to a stone in the road, thence north 42 deg. east 11 chains and 50 links to the place of beginning, containing 27 acres and 56 hundredths of an acre more or less.

The 20th Lot is the same described in a deed from Daniel Gulick and wife to Jonathan Osborn, jr. recorded in Book 5 of Deeds page 331 situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a stone in the road corner to Daniel Gulick's land, thence north 45 deg. west 24 chains and 75 links to a stake in the line of Noah Parse's land, thence with said Parse's line south 42 deg. west 11 chains and 50 links to a stake by the side of the road, thence south 45 deg. east 24 chains and 50 links to a stone in the road, thence north 42 deg. east 11 chains and 50 links to the place of beginning, containing 27 acres and 56 hundredths of an acre more or less.

The 21st Lot is the same described in a deed from Daniel Gulick and wife to Jonathan Osborn, jr. recorded in Book 5 of Deeds page 331 situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a stone in the road corner to Daniel Gulick's land, thence north 45 deg. west 24 chains and 75 links to a stake in the line of Noah Parse's land, thence with said Parse's line south 42 deg. west 11 chains and 50 links to a stake by the side of the road, thence south 45 deg. east 24 chains and 50 links to a stone in the road, thence north 42 deg. east 11 chains and 50 links to the place of beginning, containing 27 acres and 56 hundredths of an acre more or less.

The 22d Lot is the same described in a deed from Daniel Gulick and wife to Jonathan Osborn, jr. recorded in Book 5 of Deeds page 331 situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a stone in the road corner to Daniel Gulick's land, thence north 45 deg. west 24 chains and 75 links to a stake in the line of Noah Parse's land, thence with said Parse's line south 42 deg. west 11 chains and 50 links to a stake by the side of the road, thence south 45 deg. east 24 chains and 50 links to a stone in the road, thence north 42 deg. east 11 chains and 50 links to the place of beginning, containing 27 acres and 56 hundredths of an acre more or less.

The 23d Lot is the same described in a deed from Daniel Gulick and wife to Jonathan Osborn, jr. recorded in Book 5 of Deeds page 331 situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a stone in the road corner to Daniel Gulick's land, thence north 45 deg. west 24 chains and 75 links to a stake in the line of Noah Parse's land, thence with said Parse's line south 42 deg. west 11 chains and 50 links to a stake by the side of the road, thence south 45 deg. east 24 chains and 50 links to a stone in the road, thence north 42 deg. east 11 chains and 50 links to the place of beginning, containing 27 acres and 56 hundredths of an acre more or less.

The 24th Lot is the same described in a deed from Daniel Gulick and wife to Jonathan Osborn, jr. recorded in Book 5 of Deeds page 331 situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a stone in the road corner to Daniel Gulick's land, thence north 45 deg. west 24 chains and 75 links to a stake in the line of Noah Parse's land, thence with said Parse's line south 42 deg. west 11 chains and 50 links to a stake by the side of the road, thence south 45 deg. east 24 chains and 50 links to a stone in the road, thence north 42 deg. east 11 chains and 50 links to the place of beginning, containing 27 acres and 56 hundredths of an acre more or less.

The 25th Lot is the same described in a deed from Daniel Gulick and wife to Jonathan Osborn, jr. recorded in Book 5 of Deeds page 331 situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a stone in the road corner to Daniel Gulick's land, thence north 45 deg. west 24 chains and 75 links to a stake in the line of Noah Parse's land, thence with said Parse's line south 42 deg. west 11 chains and 50 links to a stake by the side of the road, thence south 45 deg. east 24 chains and 50 links to a stone in the road, thence north 42 deg. east 11 chains and 50 links to the place of beginning, containing 27 acres and 56 hundredths of an acre more or less.

The 26th Lot is the same described in a deed from Daniel Gulick and wife to Jonathan Osborn, jr. recorded in Book 5 of Deeds page 331 situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a stone in the road corner to Daniel Gulick's land, thence north 45 deg. west 24 chains and 75 links to a stake in the line of Noah Parse's land, thence with said Parse's line south 42 deg. west 11 chains and 50 links to a stake by the side of the road, thence south 45 deg. east 24 chains and 50 links to a stone in the road, thence north 42 deg. east 11 chains and 50 links to the place of beginning, containing 27 acres and 56 hundredths of an acre more or less.

The 27th Lot is the same described in a deed from Daniel Gulick and wife to Jonathan Osborn, jr. recorded in Book 5 of Deeds page 331 situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a stone in the road corner to Daniel Gulick's land, thence north 45 deg. west 24 chains and 75 links to a stake in the line of Noah Parse's land, thence with said Parse's line south 42 deg. west 11 chains and 50 links to a stake by the side of the road, thence south 45 deg. east 24 chains and 50 links to a stone in the road, thence north 42 deg. east 11 chains and 50 links to the place of beginning, containing 27 acres and 56 hundredths of an acre more or less.

The 28th Lot is the same described in a deed from Daniel Gulick and wife to Jonathan Osborn, jr. recorded in Book 5 of Deeds page 331 situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a stone in the road corner to Daniel Gulick's land, thence north 45 deg. west 24 chains and 75 links to a stake in the line of Noah Parse's land, thence with said Parse's line south 42 deg. west 11 chains and 50 links to a stake by the side of the road, thence south 45 deg. east 24 chains and 50 links to a stone in the road, thence north 42 deg. east 11 chains and 50 links to the place of beginning, containing 27 acres and 56 hundredths of an acre more or less.

The 29th Lot is the same described in a deed from Daniel Gulick and wife to Jonathan Osborn, jr. recorded in Book 5 of Deeds page 331 situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a stone in the road corner to Daniel Gulick's land, thence north 45 deg. west 24 chains and 75 links to a stake in the line of Noah Parse's land, thence with said Parse's line south 42 deg. west 11 chains and 50 links to a stake by the side of the road, thence south 45 deg. east 24 chains and 50 links to a stone in the road, thence north 42 deg. east 11 chains and 50 links to the place of beginning, containing 27 acres and 56 hundredths of an acre more or less.

The 30th Lot is the same described in a deed from Daniel Gulick and wife to Jonathan Osborn, jr. recorded in Book 5 of Deeds page 331 situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a stone in the road corner to Daniel Gulick's land, thence north 45 deg. west 24 chains and 75 links to a stake in the line of Noah Parse's land, thence with said Parse's line south 42 deg. west 11 chains and 50 links to a stake by the side of the road, thence south 45 deg. east 24 chains and 50 links to a stone in the road, thence north 42 deg. east 11 chains and 50 links to the place of beginning, containing 27 acres and 56 hundredths of an acre more or less.

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Picture Frames and Glass.

Pictures, 11 by 14 inches, or less, Framed in Mahogany by the Subscriber, at 75 cents.

Writing Paper.

At 1s.—15d.—18d.—21d. per quire. *Copy books 6d.*

Medicated Lozenges.

Shoum's, Peters' and Wistar's Cough, Worm, Camphor, and Cathartic Lozenges.

July 27. M. F. CUSHING.

More New Carpets.

THE Subscribers are just receiving a fresh assortment of Carpetings, to be sold at New York prices.
WEBSTER & MARSH.
May 13, 1844.

Bonnet Silks.

A few Pieces of new and Fashionable style. Also a few more pieces of Balzorines, Satin striped Delaines, &c. &c. with a rich assortment of Sun Shades and Parasols. Opened this day by
May 16. WEBSTER & MARSH.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, a few hundred good Vest and Pantaloon Hands, also Hands to make Coats and Finishers for Coats. To *Good Hands* the best of encouragements and steady employment will be given
N. B. The subscriber will pay cash or its equivalent in goods. H. A. CORY.
Plainfield 6 April 6th 1844.

HAT AWAY'S ARABIAN BALSAM,

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Lungs, Croup, Asthma and every kind of Pulmonary Wounds; Spitting, Sores, Sore Eyelids, Piles and Rheumatism of all kinds.

THIS Invaluable Medicine having been in use for the past two years, and having given universal satisfaction, whose virtues tested its infallibility, shows that it needs only to be used to prove its excellence. It is valuable for the cure of symptoms of the skin arising from impurities of the blood. We are well assured that it is a very effective remedy for the above complaints—and no family which has once used it will ever be without it. It may be administered in the most infant with perfect safety and entire success.—Sold Wholesale and Retail at 180 Broad st. Newark, N. J Price 25 cents per bottle.
M. F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Read and Remember,

THAT

The Black, or Allebani's SALVE,

As Invention of the celebrated
DOCTOR KITTRIDGE, OF MASS.

WHEN infallibity used, is curing all Fever Sores of the most malignant kind; old, deep and old, Bruised Limbs, Burns, Felons, Ulcers, Tumors, Swellings of every description, Drop-sy, Rheumatism, (chronic or inflammatory) Sore throat, Ague in the face, Chilblains, Scald heads, &c. &c.

P. E. Gilbut, of Ontario county, N. Y., was cured by this salve of a fever sore which had perforated the bone through and through, above and below the bone, and which was pronounced incurable by one of the best surgeons in the State

John Trafton, in Bristol, N. Y. was cured by this salve of a cut in the knee, which had become high by inflamed and those matters had formed in the knee, and which was pronounced incurable either by amputation or otherwise.

A son of Thomas and Bridget Mundy, No. 150 Chambers st. N. Y. fell and put a nail in his knee joint. It soon became alarming; Doctors Powers, Nathan and Mearns, Rogers, Smith and Hall gave the case as hopeless. This salve was then applied. And in three weeks the boy was running about the streets

Multitudes of cases might be named, but cannot, for want of room. Let the afflicted try it for themselves.

ALEBASP'S HEALTH PILLS

Are now admitted to be one of the best remedies in the world for all diseases which have their seat internally. The opinion that most diseases have their origin in a disordered stomach, or bowels, has become almost universal, and is now considered a settled fact, and consequently self-conceited and strongly prejudiced. It would be well for the world if our physicians had all been of Priestley's and Graham's Therapeutics; the treatment of disease would then be more simple, and much of the suffering now endured, would be avoided. These Pills reach directly the stomach and bowels, collecting every impurity and discharging it from the body. As a cathartic, anti-bilious and alterative medicine, they cannot be surpassed. For diseases of the liver, they are of every kind, dyspepsia, &c. they should be used in connection with Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster.

Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster,

Only 12½ cents.

This Plaster is rapidly taking the place of all others, for pain and weakness in the back, side, chest, bowels, head, sore throat, &c. &c. for the cure of coughs or complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervous affections, &c. One certificate only, out of multitudes that might be given, will be inserted here.

Dear Sir:—I was troubled a long time with a chronic affection in my breast, which rendered me unfitfor business. I used various kinds of medicine and specifics without effect. At length I obtained Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster, applied it, and in a very short time I was entirely cured. I am satisfied it is the best plaster in use, and hope it will be universally circulated.
THOMAS BIGGS,—New York, July 23d, 1843.

Allebasi's Tooth-Ache Drops,

Effect astonishing cures in from 5 to 10 minutes, when used according to directions. One local agent in Pennsylvania, who has sold a large amount within the last few weeks, has offered $100 to any one who will furnish a case of ordinary tooth-ache that will not yield to the efficacy of these drops in from 5 to 10 minutes, and he has found no one yet to claim the premium.

All the above For Sale by
Osborn & Wilson, Scotch Plains,
Amos C. Watson, Rahway,
Hagaman Elizabeth town,
And by MILTON F. CUSHING. Sole Agent for Plainfield.
Dec. 4, 1843.—1y

School Books.

AT a meeting of the Society of Teachers and Friends of Education in and near Plainfield in Trenton, June 7th, 1844, the following books were recommended and adopted to be used uniformly in the School of this State; viz:

Cobb's New Spelling Book,
Cobb's New Juvenile Reader, No. 1.
Do do No. 2.
Do do No. 3.
Webb's New Sequel or Reader No. 4.
Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic,
Davies' Arithmetic,
Smith's New Arithmetic,
Davies' Algebra,
Gould Brown's First Lines in Grammar,
Do Grammar,
Do Geography,
Smith's Geography and Atlas,
Davenport's History of the United States,
Willard's do do
A. ACKERMAN, Sec'y.

A complete assortment of the above books for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL

MR. WOOD begs to inform his patrons and the Public that the Summer Term of this school will commence on Monday, the 22d of April.

THE course of Instruction will embrace all the branches of an English Education and also those preparatory to admission into College. In order to increase the efficiency of this establishment, Mr. Wood has secured the services of Mr. A. McCollum, A. M. Trinity College, Dublin, and Monsieur Jean O. Maurice, a native of France. These gentlemen are eminently qualified to give instruction, Mr. McCollum in the Classics and higher branches of Mathematics and Natural Science, and Monsieur Maurice in the French and Spanish Languages.

The same attention not only to the literary but the intellectual and moral improvement of the pupils, which has given so much satisfaction will be continued.

Terms for Junior Class per Qr. $4 00
" " Senior Class, 6 00

As extra charge for common Branches.
April 18, 1844.—6m.

WOOL CARDING

DONE at the Plainfield Factory at 6 cts. per lb. Cash. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All Wool left at Alfred Berry's Store, Plainfield, will be returned there when carded.

Also, Wool carded and spun into Stocking Yarn, Carpet Yarn, or for Blankets, Cloth, &c. at the following prices.

Stocking Yarn, double-twisted and reeled, 2s. per lb.
Yarn for Coverlets or Carpets, 1s. 3d. per lb.
Yarn for Cloth, Warp and Filling, 1s. 6d. per lb.
Also, HAT BODIES of all qualities made of Wool for sales or manufactured to order.
May 20, 1844.—6m THOS. STEAD.

Chinese Hair Eradicator

To remove superfluous hair from the back of the neck or any part of the face without the least soreness The first application removes the hair entirely, and after several months there can be seen a few scattering hairs of much less size and strength than at first; then apply the *Eradicator*, and the second or third application forever prevents the growth of any more hair on those parts where it has been applied.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York
M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

ON and after Monday, 18th of March, 1844,
The Passenger Train will leave Somerville, at 8 A. M., and at 1-4 P. M., and
Leave New York by N. J. Railroad, at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.; by Steamboat at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.

The Freight Train will run every day

Leave Somerville at 4 1-2 o'clock, A. M.
Leave New York at 1, P. M. by Steamboat.

☞ Persons wishing their freight to go directly through, will have it put on board of the 1 o'clock boat, as all freight will go directly through by that line; other trains are taking freight. This Train will start on the arrival of this boat to take all the freight that arrives at Elizabethport. Rates of Freight reduced to same prices, on after April 1st.

CONTRACTORS' AND
Elizabethport, From May 1st, To be paid in advance.

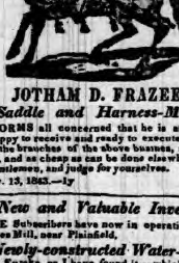
Between Somerville or Boundbrook and Elizabethport. $50 per year, or 30 for 6 months.
Between Plainfield, or Bonds Brook and Elizabethport, $40 a year, or 25 for six months.
Between Westfield and Elizabethport, $30 a year or 18 for six months.

Come away to the established

SADDLERY WAREHOUSE

Corner of Main and Cherry Sts. Plainfield, N. J.

And encourage Home Industry.



JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,

Saddle and Harness-Maker,

INFORMS all concerned that he is at *all* times happy to receive and ready to execute all orders in all the branches of his business, as well, as quick, and as cheap as can be done elsewhere. Try us gentlemen, and judge for yourselves.
Nov. 13, 1843.—1y

A New and Valuable Invention.

THE Subscribers have now in operation at Forest Hill, near Plainfield,

A Newly-constructed Water-Wheel,

called Eureka, or I have found it,—which for simplicity and durability has no equal. It is entirely different in its construction and mode of operation, and will do more work with a given quantity of water, than any other wheel, the overshot not excepted. All who have seen it and wish to use it on the best advantage, are requested to to call and examine for themselves. And all who wish to use the wheel can be supplied promptly by ABEL GREENLEAF at Williamsburg, Long-Island—or to L. M. FORCE, Plainfield, N. J.

The Subscriber having one of the above Wheels in use has an 80 feet of boards in 45 minutes and can saw 100 feet in 1 minute, and as time is money he will deduct 25 per cent. from the old prices, to all who pay cash when the work is done, but the old prices will still cases be charged when the cash is not paid down. L. M. FORCE.
Plainfield, March 4, 1844.

Look! Look at This!

THE Subscriber having just returned from New York with a new Assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, takes this opportunity of inviting all who are in want of good and fashionable Goods to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.
April 27, 1844. H. A. CORY.

N. B. Good hands for all kinds of Southern Work wanted by H. A. C.

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness at the Breast, Lungs, Chronic coughs, Pleurisy, Hemorrhage of the Lungs and all affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A compound Balsamic preparation of the 'Prunus Virginiana' or Wild Cherry Bark, combined with the Extract of Tar, prepared by a new chemical process, approved and recommended by the most distinguished physicians, and universally acknowledged the most valuable medicine ever discovered.

No Quackery !!! No Deception.

In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, nor do we wish to eulogize it more than it justly deserves. Yet when we look around and see the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases for which this medicine has proved so highly successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favor.

Various remedies it is true have been offered and puffed into notice for the cure of diseases of the Lungs, and some have no doubt been found very useful, but we will here say that there is not one that is united by physicians and all who have witnessed its effects, that some have proved as successful, as this. Such indeed is the

SURPRISING VIRTUES

Of this Balsam, that even in the advanced Stages of Consumption, after all the most esteemed remedies of Physicians have failed to effect any change, the use of this medicine has been attended with the most unexpected relief, and actually effected cures after all hopes of recovery had been despaired of.

In the first stages of the disease, termed "Catarrhal Affection," or originating from Nasal Catarrh, it has been used with undeviating success, and hundreds acknowledge they owe the restoration of their health to this invaluable medicine alone. In that distressing Consumption so prevalent among delicate young females, commonly termed debility, or

"GOING INTO A DECLINE,"

A complaint with which thousands are lingering, it has also proved highly successful, and not only prevented the further progress of this alarming complaint, but also strengthens and invigorates the system more effectually than any medicine we have ever possessed.

Besides its surprising efficacy in Consumption, it is equally efficacious in Liver Complaints, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Lungs, and has cured many of the most obstinate cases, after every other remedy had failed.

As we have already published numerous certificates from the highest authority, which prove its virtues beyond a doubt, we consider it unnecessary to exhibit a long list of them in this place; and will only mention a few cases, to show what it has done.

WHILE LIFE REMAINS
We Have still Some Hope.

A Surprising Cure.—Among the many singular cures which this valuable medicine has effected, perhaps none is more in which its powers are so fully shown as in the case of Mrs. Austin.

This Lady had been consumptive for several years and during the greater part of this time had received the best medical attention, and tried all the most valuable remedies, yet nothing could be found to arrest the disease. She became subject to violent fits of coughing, expectorated large quantities of matter occasionally tinged with blood, and step by step this fearful disease continued its course, until all her friends and Mrs. Austin herself gave her up. While in this distressing situation, lingering upon the very verge of the grave, she commenced the use of this Balsam which, to use her own expression, operated almost like a charm. In a few days she expectorated freely, the cough was gradually suppressed, and every day appeared to add fresh vigor to her frame. She is now to be seen in place of conformity to decay, she is seen mingling in society, in better health than she has enjoyed for years.

Disinterested Testimony.—Having witnessed the surprising efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in the case of Mrs. Austin, I cheerfully acknowledge the above statement to be true and correct.
ELIZA THOMPSON.

Chester county, Ninth Month 6th, 1841.

Friend Wistar:—It gives me much pleasure to inform thee that my wife's health has improved very much since she has been using thy Balsam of Wild Cherry, and we think there is no doubt but it will cure her. She has taken the two bottles I purchased from thee a short time since, and her cough is much better; she can sit up all night, which for days she has found nothing to give her any comfort to relief. Thee will please give the bearer two bottles more for Thy Friend,
EDWARD HOLME.

Lancaster county, July 16, 1841.

Dear Sir:—Please send me two bottles of your genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been afflicted with a severe cough for the last two years, and suffered very much with a severe pain in my breast, difficulty of breathing, night sweats, &c. and having tried numerous remedies, and also been under several doctors, I could get no relief from any thing to relieve me until I used some of your Balsam. I got one bottle from a neighbor of mine who is using it, and have found such wonderful relief from it that I have no doubt it will cure me effectually.
Very respectfully yours, &c.
ROBERT HOMAN.

Liver Complaint.—Mrs. Eliza Thompson was afflicted with this complaint for nearly two years, during which time she was under the most skilful physicians—had tried mercury, Botanic and Homœopathic remedies, and every thing that offered her any hopes of relief. She had daily, wandering pains in the side, sometimes in the shoulder and small of the back, a hacking cough, frequent pains in the breast, and was unable to sleep on the right side for three years. By the use of this Balsam she was recured in a few weeks, and remains well in this day.
ELIZA THOMPSON.

Dear Sir:—Your Balsam of Wild Cherry has effected astonishing cures here. One of my wife's aunts, old lady, Mrs. Beasel, who had been suffering for a long time with shortness of breathing, and general debility, and until she was fully obliged to keep her bed. After various other remedies had been tried to in vain, she commenced using your Balsam and after taking two bottles, was so far recovered as to be able to attend to all the duties of her house, and on taking two bottles more was entirely cured.
Respectfully, &c.
JOHN S. C. MARTIN.

Pottsville, Pa.

Caution.—As there is a spurious mixture called Syrup of Wild Cherry, purchasers should be very particular to ask for Dr. Wistar's Balsam, and observe his signature on the bottle.

Prepared for the proprietor, and sold at wholesale by Williams & Co., Chemists, No. 21 Minor street, Philadelphia.

Sold at wholesale by Isaac Butts, No. 125 Fulton street, New York.

Sold by M. F. Cushing, in Morristown.
And in Plainfield, by Dost. LEWIS GRAHAM.
Price—$1 per bottle.
Jan. 4, 1844.—1y

Just Received!

2 PIECES Rich Light Figured Satin,
1 do Blue black Figured Silk,
4 do Balzorines,
1 do Lawns.

Also—One Case, 1600 Yards American Prints,

Embracing all the different Styles and Patterns for the season, in pieces from 3 to 12 yards, which will be sold from 3 to 5 cts. per yard.

Now Ladies is the time for great bargains.
May 20, 1844. DANIEL SULLMAN.

Just Received,

A New Supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of French, English and Domestic Prints, Balzorines, Crape Delaines, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Spring Shawls of various patterns, Parasols, Sun Shades, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A General Assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer and Satin Stocks, Silk Cravats, Cambrenes, Summer Stripes, Cottonades Linens, &c.
May 20. H. A. C'ORY.

The long established Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary, JACKSON POUND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he continues the above business at his old stand where he keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Large Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Soda Crackers, Milk Biscuit, Pilot Bread, Sugar Crackers, Candies of all kinds, &c. &c. at Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere, and most respectfully solicits a call from customers.

Any person having any claims or demands against he subscriber, for blacksmithing; printing, shoeing, harnessing, wagon-making, Rent, Book sales or feed, also tavern, doctor's and lawyer's bills, and all other demands whatsoever, are requested to present them for settlement without delay.

Those indebted are desired to do so soon as they will not put themselves out of the way to pay up their accounts, but when convenient he would like to have it, and will take it in potatoes, corn, oats, wood or cash, or any thing he wants to take for service. He has now after none will ask him for trust, as he intends to do a cash business, and nothing else in any way.

☞ J. P. forbids any one to trust him without his written order.
Dec. 25, 1843.—1y*

Startling Facts.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is a fact known by all doctors that across a man, woman or child exist but what are sooner or later troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases said to be a supposed fever, or other disease, when in reality a carrion of the fingers of the human family—while in truth they die of worms! and these could have been eradicated in a day by the use of a bottle of CHILD'S or widow woman living near the Manhattan Water Works, and confined for a month will cause a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth and itching of the nose. A lieutenantly who called at the office the first week in October, for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, which brought away great quantities of worms for two or three days, and the child grew better at once and regained its former health in less than a month.

Several Children in a highly respectable family, in Broadway, had worms to a frightful extent, and were all cured rapidly with this Vermifuge.

In one of the most respectable families in the neighborhood of St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the circumstance of having eradicated a large quantity of worms, after all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that part of the city.

A Family in New Jersey saved several children by the use of C. O. Smith's. One, a girl of 8 years of age, became exceedingly emaciated before this Vermifuge was given. The next day three large worms were dislodged, and she left of the Vermifuge, which she again became worm-proof, and remains so. This mifuge that really brought away an incredible quantity of worms, and the cure was complete, and she gained her health rapidly.

A Physician of standing had doctored a family of children some weeks, without being able to reason but one out of seven to health. He had the liberality to send for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, and cured the rest with it in less than a week.

Numerous cases of other complaints were supposed to exist, and the persons treated for fever, &c. but finally a trial of this Vermifuge developed the true cause of the sickness, by bringing away the almost innumerable quantity of worms, large and small, which in each case was given to the child in a third night to a bright jet black. Any person say, therefore, with the least possible trouble, that no worms exist, when a dose will be given, if applied to the hair will color it. $1 per bottle, with full direct on

Dr. O.C. Lin's Strengthening Plaster

For Weakness or Lameness, and Aches in the Back, Breast or Side. Very superior. Price 25 cts.

Lin's Balm of Chinas.

For the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Head pains, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Tetter, and every thing that requires external application, sold at

Hewe's Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir,

Dr. Lin's Chinese Blood Pills,

As good in every respect as any in the market. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a sure Cure for many kinds of Deafness. $1 a bottle,

French Corn Plaster.

So simple and effectual a cure for Corns as to ensure a speedy relief to all sufferers. 25 cents per box.

Castor Oil, 1s. 6d.

The Magical Pain Extractor,

The best remedy and the quickest cure ever invented for burns, scalds, &c. 25 and 50 cents.

Indellible Ink, very superior, 25 cts.

Writing Sand, 6d.

Paste Blacking, first rate, 6d.

And the Agent will obtain any thing else called for by those here.
Jan. 1st, 1844.—1y.

Blanks for sale at the Printing Office

PLAINFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Summer Session will commence on Monday the 1st day of May ensuing, in the building lately occupied by Mr. Fairchild.

Terms per quarter, for day pupils.

Primary Course,	$ 2 00
Writing, Arithmetic and Elements of Geography,	3 00
In Grammar and Geography,	3 50
Nat. Phi osophy, Chemistry, History, Botany, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c.	4 00
Extra Charges.	
Music on the Piano,	10 00
Use of Instrument,	1 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	3 00

Professor D. S. Browne will give instruction on the Piano, and his son Alexander Hamilton Browne (member of the Brooklyn Institute) will instruct small classes in Drawing.

ISAAC CORIELL, Jr. Principal.
Plainfield, April 29, 1844.

Orphan's Court.

Term of June, 1844.

John W. Craig, Administrator, &c. of Ezekiel Dunn, deceased,
Against
Order to Limit Creditors on a Report of Assets.

And now on this 22d day of April, A. D. 1844, on the application of the said Administrator to the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex, under and by the personal and real estate of the above named deceased, sufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, according to the laws of this State, and it appearing to this Court that upon due and direct the said Administrator do give notice to the Creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the above named Administrator their claims and demands against said deceased, and that all persons indebted to said deceased make payment to said Administrator on or before the 20th day of July next, 1844, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the said County of Essex for the space of two months, and by causing the same to be published in five of the newspapers printed in this State, which circulate most generally in the neighborhood where said Ezekiel Dunn, late of the said county of Essex, deceased, resided, and by causing a copy of this order to be served personally upon each of the creditors of said deceased, who shall reside within the said county of Essex, if such creditor shall be personally known to the said Administrator.

By the Court.
JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of April, 1844.

Furman R. Randolph, Executor, &c. of Lydia F. Randolph, deceased.
Decree to limit Creditors.

On application of the above named Executor, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Executor give public Notice to the Creditors of the said deceased, to exhibit to their debts, demands or claims against the same, within one year from this day, April 16th 1844, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the County of Essex for two months, and also by publishing a copy of this order in one of the Newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said Deceased resided, for three successive weeks, and that all Creditors neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of one year, public notice being given as aforesaid, such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executor.

By the Court.
JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

30

Just Received from COMSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale and Retail
DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
21 Cortland Street near Broadway,
NEW YORK,
by M. F. Cushing,
AGENT FOR PLAINFIELD,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES,
IN THEIR LINE, AS FOLLOWS:

Hay's Liniment for the Piles,

A celebrated, well-known, sure, perfect and warranted cure for this terrible disease.

It never fails in effecting a cure.

Oil of Tannin at greatly reduced price

This article has been used to considerable extent in this section for a year past, and given great satisfaction. The shoemakers say there is nothing like it to make leather soft and pliable, and to prevent it from wear well. A great saving of money will result from its use, besides the inestimable benefit of always having dry feet. Carriage-tops and Harness by the use of this article become soft and pliable, and by the use of the common preparations.

Sold in large bottles at 75 cents, and in smaller at 37½ cents.

Cologne Water, an excellent article.

In bottles holding three pints, at 75 cent—in smaller at $1 and 12 cents.

Balm of Columbia.

A highly recommended article for preserving and restoring and beautifying the Hair. 75 and 50 cts.

Macassar Oil, for the same. 12 cts

East Indin Hair Dye.

Colors the Hair and will not the Skin.

This Dye is in the form of a powder, which is plain matter of fact may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest Red or Grey hair to a dark brown, the second night a shade darker, and the third night to a bright jet black. Any person say, therefore, with the least possible trouble, that no hair any hair shade or perfect black with a natural appearance can be given to order, if applied to the hair will color it. $1 per bottle, with full direct on

Dr. O.C. Lin's Strengthening Plaster

For Weakness or Lameness, and Aches in the Back, Breast or Side. Very superior. Price 25 cts.

Lin's Balm of Chinas.

For the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Head pains, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Tetter, and every thing that requires external application, sold at

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Jan. 1st, 1844.—1y.

Blanks for sale at the Printing Office

Dr. Steelling's Pulmonary Syrup, Vegetable Antibilious Pills, Tonic Pills and Healing Salve,
For Sale at the Printing Office.

Plainfield Union.

Volume VIII.—No. 40. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1844. Whole number 401.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
MILTON P. CUMMING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square (16 lines in a square), will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. All notices, without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

The End of Time—A Dream.

By Mrs. M. L. Gardiner.

Upon a cloud of fleecy light,
I gazed on all around;
The leaves at noon were wrapped in night,
And furious whirlwinds in their might
Caused solid rocks to spead their flight,
And shook creation's bound.

I saw the affrighted nations stand,
And view each cloud-capt tower;
Touched by the hand Almighty's awful wand,
They trembled 'neath his withering hand,
And scenes majestic, solemn, grand,
Displayed his wondrous power!

Than rushing waters far more loud,
A startling peal was heard!
When issuing from a parted cloud,
Round whom cherubic angels crowd,
As if the glory they would shroud,
Gabriel with trump appeared!

Upon the broad Pacific's breast,
One foot in grandeur trod,
One on old Etna's burning crest,
Where heaving bosom ne'er found rest,
Till by this mighty angel prest—
The footstool of a God!

Then looking upward to the sky,
And round from shore to shore,
While lightnings gloomed beneath his eye,
He raised his powerful wand on high,
And loud and fearful was the cry,
That time should be no more!

Vast magazines of blazing fire
Exploded on my sight;
Earth swelled and heaved, a funeral pyre,
While hills and mountains straight retire,
In strong, convulsive throes expire
In one broad sea of light!

The elements with awe obey—
All nature stood aghast!
The sea gave up its hidden prey,
Hell op'd its bosom on the day,
And Death, the monster, fled away
Before the trump t's blast!

Dismayed the sun in terror stood,
And shuddered at his pall!
I saw his splendors turn to blood,
When trembling o'er the heaving flood;
He veiled his fair face in a cloud,
And down—I saw him fall!

The moon and stars in dire dismay,
Rent of their borrowed light,
Fled from th' appalling scene away;
Forever quenched each brilliant ray,
Cimmic darkness veiled their day,
And wrapped their beams in night!

Then 'midst a light, which cast no shade,
A throne was seen afar,
On which One sat, who all things made;
Resplendent rainbows round him played—
His head with diadems arrayed,
Decked with the morning star!

Eternal youth beamed in his eye,
His chariot rolled beneath!
Hail-stones and coals of fire did fly,
The symbols of his majesty,
Borne onward loud and fearfully
By his Almighty breath!

At his rebuke, heaven, earth and sea
Affrighted fled away!
The small, the great, the bond, the free,
Each soul from all eternity,
Assembled at his firm decree,
Stood there—in wild dismay!

Around he cast his eyes of fire!
Ah me! what sightings gleamed!—
'Depart,' said he, with awful ire—
Ye who my love could ne'er desire;
Go wail forever—nor expire,
Where mercy never beamed!

Then, with a sweet angelic look
No tongue can ere portray,
Smiling, he closed the sacred book;
O'er burning worlds his saints he took,
While nature from her moorings shook—
Rose them to endless day!

Sag Harbor, L. I. Olive Leaf.

It is perhaps easier to bring up a dozen children correctly, than to return a single ruined son.

From the *New Mirror*.

The Will.

The rising day yet struggled with night, when Horace Morand cautiously opened the door of a sumptuous apartment, in which was watching an old nurse, murmuring her prayers, and nodding in her arm chair. On a table burned a taper near a branch of box dipped in holy water.—The bed was disposed in such a manner that on entering this chamber of death, the livid face of the old man, who, a few hours previous, had fallen into his last sleep, was seen. The noise Horace made in opening and shutting the door, aroused the nurse from her slumber; shaking her head, she arose from her seat, and assuming a sad air, said;

"Bonjour, Monsieur Horace, you come in see once more your poor uncle, good M. Morand.—Look at him, one would say he slept, his pale lips seem to smile; alas! his eyes will never open again."

"It is well, my good Marguirite," replied Horace, "go and take some repose, you have need of it; I will watch with my uncle"

"But, Monsieur——" said the nurse.

"Go, go, your breakfast is waiting I will not leave here."

And under this amicable pretext, Horace gently pushed the nurse out of the chamber, shut the door upon her, then returned and seated himself in the arm chair she had just left; a moment after, casting a last look upon the dead uncle, he drew the curtains of the bed, as if to have no witness, and abruptly exclaimed,

"At last he is dead, and I am rich."

Horace lifted the curtains, glided his impious hand under the pillows, and drew forth a bunch of keys which he knew well, and which his greedy eyes had coveted a long time, then hastened to the secretary to open it. This piece of furniture of ebony inlaid gold, family jewels, contracts and deeds. These were not what Horace sought, what he was looking after was a will, and he found it; holding in his hand the precious article, he replenished the fire on the hearth, opened the manuscript, and read;

"I name and appoint Horace Morand, my nephew, my sole legatee."

"Good!" cried the heir, with a joy that needed not to be restrained, "at last I have it, as the law indicates and society approves. It is, indeed, high time."

Horace, who, for two years, had feared his uncle would forget his own family, for affections he looked upon as strange, passed his hand across his brow, now devoid of care, and continued to read.

"I give and bequeath twenty thousand francs, to be paid down, to Garrot and his wife Marguerite, who have served me thirteen years with as much care as attention."

"Twenty thousand francs to those creatures!" said Horace to himself; "domestics who have grown fat in the house, and who are rich enough from what they have stolen! What foolishness! feeble old dotard. I will pay the twenty thousand francs, since it is impossible to do otherwise—" and he continued:

"To Pierre, my valet de chambre, ten thousand francs."

"That fellow like him! Pierre, a knave who ought to have been turned out of doors long ago."

"I leave ten thousand crowns to M. Martin, notary; and I wish this sum to be employed to complete the marriage portion of his daughter Eugene, my god daughter."

"Ten thousand crowns to M. Martin! an old retired notary, who has a beautiful house, at Ville d'Avray, two steps from Paris! What can this mean? It is a souvenir to Madame Martin, whom for decency's sake, he dared not name. Ah! my uncle; my uncle, the scandalous chronicle spoke truly! Well, that is a legacy I will not pay. I see M. Martin, I will make him understand what dishonor would fall upon him if he accepted such a legacy, and if he should prove more interested than delicate, I'll try other management. What more?" added Horace, turning over the leaf with impatience.

"I do not wish to die and leave my distant relative in poverty. Mlle. Victoria Dubois, the daughter of a brave sans-culotte, who died on the field of honor, and I charge my friend M. Martin to marry her to an honest man, and until time of her marriage I leave in his trust forty thousand francs to be given her for her dowry."

"Her dowry! her dowry!" cried Horace; "make me pay the dowry of that girl, eh! Twenty, ten, thirty, forty—he will leave nothing at this rate."

"There is a young locksmith in Paris, whom my nephew Horace knows well, and in whom I feel interested; I bequeath to this mechanic who is named Gustave, one hundred thousand francs."

"One hundred thousand francs!" exclaimed Horace, jumping up and crushing the will under his feet. "One hundred thousand francs to Gustave! Never!"

Horace took several turns round the apartment, at last approaching the window, he opened it, not withstanding the cold of the season; before him, stretched an immense park, beyond were verdant meadows in spite of winter, and numerous flocks, below this landscape wound the Seine, embellishing and fertilizing these rich plains of Normandy, and still further distant, as far as the eye could reach, other meadow, other forest, all forming a part of the inheritance he was to receive.

"All that is mine—thought he—the wool of these flocks, the wood of these forests, the fruits of these fields; all belongs to me by the right of birth, because I am the heir of this man, who has just died; then to pay these ridiculous legacies, these legacies extorted by flatteries, by a deceitful friendship, by I know not what imaginary ties, I must despoil myself of the best! to give marriage portions to Mademoiselles Martin and Dubois! To establish a locksmith in trade with pay off old servants! No, no, I will not thus divest myself of the best of my wealth. All this which my uncle wished to dispose of in an injury done me; he has been wheedled and circumvented; they have taken advantage of his age and weakness, to enrich themselves at my expense.

The demons of riches, cupidity and covetousness took possession of his ungrateful heart; he forgot he had never been a dutiful or even attentive nephew; on the contrary his bad conduct had often irritated his rich relation with whom he had been on terms of intimacy only two years. So, without regard for the sacred will, without respect for his benefactor, whose body was hardly cold, he picked up the will he had trodden under foot, stirred the fire, then listened to hear if any one was coming to disturb him—he threw into the flames the last testament of M. Morand, and reduced to ashes the papers, which, in his opinion were to impoverish him; last of all, collecting the pale, thin ashes, he mingled them with the heavier and darker ones of the oak burning in the fire-place.

"Now then," said he, "I am the sole heir of all this property."

When the last spark of the will had gone out when the last traces of its ashes had disappeared there was a rap at the door. Horace hastened to shut the secretary, and replace the keys under the pillow, and then opened the door. It was M. Martin, the notary calumniated by Horace, who had come to see his friend, M. Morand, once more, and to take with the heir such measures as were necessary. The old notary, almost, as aged as the deceased, knelt by the bedside, took the hand of M. Morand, kissed it respectfully, and then passed on to the details of his fortune with the facility natural to men of business.

"I am sorry, Monsieur Horace," said he, "to see you alone in this room, it is contrary to the form. When others are also interested——"

"Others," said Horace, sharply.

"Yes, others," replied the notary with a piercing look; "you will find a will, Monsieur Horace."

"This is possible."

"It is certain; Morand told me so a few hours before his death."

"Then it will be found," said Horace.

"It is in this secretary," said the notary, pointing to it with his finger; "and your duty, Monsieur Horace, as well as mine, is to require this search to be made immediately; because as I have already told, others may be interested.—All the domestics of the house must be present at this proceeding."

"Do what you think proper," replied the nephew.

All the persons who lived in the country seat where M. Morand died were summoned, and the keys were again taken from under the pillow; the secretary was opened, and, as may be supposed the investigation, although minute, was fruitless. The old notary sent them all away, and remained alone with Horace.

"It is impossible that there is no will; your uncle testified before me and even yesterday assured me of its existence."

"Do you question my integrity, Monsieur?"

"It is very extraordinary that I should find you here alone; but I suspect no man's integrity, only listen to me. You have spent your youth in dissipation as your uncle said; you have spent it in vice. More than once you excited the indignation of your rich uncle, and from whom mean while, you expected the fortune you had not. You know that two years since, your conduct appeared to M. Morand so criminal, he turned you off; he was determined then to disinherit you; I interposed; I told him he had no children, that you were the only son of a brother whom he loved, of a sister-in-law to whom he promised consideration for your future welfare; in a word, I was fortunate enough to reconcile your uncle towards you. Since that time you have conducted yourself well; at least, you have seemed to do so. God only knows if your conversion is sincere. Your uncle never thought it so."

"Did my uncle do me such injustice?" exclaimed Horace."

"Yes, and it was with great difficulty that I induced him to him you his heir."

"The old fox did not forget them," thought Horace.

The notary proceeded.

"Now, suppose this will is not found, and that the law be to no other, you will be the heir, since you are the nearest relative of M. Morand; then what would you do?"

"What would I do? I would enjoy; my uncle's fortune"

"I understand you well but your uncle did not forget certain persons; for example his domestics, whom he always said he wished to provide for after his death."

"If he really wished to do so, he would have done it" said Horace coldly.

"I must reveal a secret to you," pursued the notary, "which, perhaps, is not one to you after all. Your uncle had a natural child."

"Come, come, Monsieur," said Horace, laughing, "you calumniate my uncle, your friend! That is very bad, M. Martin."

"You know, Monsieur; said the notary, with severity, "your uncle has a child, with whom you are acquainted. He is a locksmith; an honest industrious boy, whom M. Morand always intended to establish in his business. Do you not intend to fulfil, at least in part, the intentions of your uncle?"

"Do not speak of that Monsieur, it is impossible; my uncle never committed such a fault.—I have too much respect for his memory to believe such a story."

"Fault or not, it is so, I tell you," resumed the notary. "I assure you, that at the time he was so angry with you, he resolved to disinherit you, and make his natural son his only heir."

"And others—Monsieur; and now let us end here, if you please."

"The will!" cried the notary, "the will! I know there was a will"

"Perhaps you expected a legacy," said Horace, ironically.

The notary restrained himself, and said:

"No, you know I am satisfied with my fortune, and expect nothing from others; but from pity to his old servants, from regard to your uncle's blood, act honorably; detach some parcels of this rich inheritance that awaits you, for your uncle's servants—be humane—be just towards Gustave. My friend added the notary, approaching the bed where M. Morand lay, "do not make me repent what I promised your uncle; he wished to leave the riches of which he was free to dispose, to others. I appeased him: I brought back his parental love which was lost. Now, since we cannot find a will, act towards others as they would, doubtless, act towards you; let not your uncle's son be wronged of all his inheritance; if you do, I shall be obliged to do more for the poor young man than I would.—Come, M. Horace, let us search together for the will perhaps we may find it together; I imagine you will be more fortunate than we have been."

Horace grew angry at these suspicions, yet, nevertheless, hastened to perform the wishes of the notary; he opened with him the secret drawers, the most mysterious seals in the pieces of furniture where the notary expected to find the will.

"You see, Monsieur, what you are seeking is not to be found; you must have misunderstood my uncle, or, when he told you this, he was no longer capable of understanding you."

"Then you are sure there is no will?" said the notary.

"I yield to evidence, and you should do so too," replied Horace.

"Very well," said M. Martin, opening the door and calling in all the household, "come all of you, and know that two years ago, M Morand made a will which he deposited in my hands, by this will he disinherited his nephew, and named Gustave his sole heir; I have an order to execute this will, at least unless a later one can be found."

Whether from accident or other cause, the old nurse Marguerite went and sat at the window from which M. Horace had looked upon the forests, his meadows, and his flocks. On his part, the notary, in stirring the fire, and removing the ashes on the hearth, perceived a small piece of paper, half burned, on which he recognized the hand-writing of his friend, and which without doubt had escaped the criminal intentions of Horace.

"Come," said M. Martin, "there is no other will but the one I hold in my possession. We must send to Paris, to inform the young Gustave of the death, and the last wishes of his benefactor."

E. F.

The "Married Man's Eye."

Here is an admirable story from the Knickerbocker, which we venture to predict will find its way into every corner of the Union. How the ladies, young and old, will chuckle over it! And how husbands, young and old, and those who are going to be husbands and wives, ponder over it! It now only remains for some bachelor, (and that, we understand has been done,) and well done, to give us "The Married Woman's Eye." Such the story.

"Uncle Andover" is an old bachelor, who has never married, because he has always seen husbands, even the best, scourge their wives with the eye, and for the same reason he advises a young nephew not to marry, if he can "do better and they finally sally out on a walk, to test the truth of his objection. Their first call is on a happy bride and groom, before the honey moon is over.

The newly married couple were sitting together very lovingly, and every thing around them was bride-like and comfortable. They jumped up quickly in welcoming us, for my uncle as I said, was a great favorite. He praised every thing over and over again; eyed the ugly clock on the mantle piece had his notice.

"Yes, I know you will like it," said the lively little lady, "but James does not think it so safe for the small room. It is rather large, to be sure, but then bronze is so much more fashionable than gold. I am sorry, now since he dislikes it so much, that I did not take the gilt one; but, Mr. Andover, how could I tell, then, that he preferred the gilt one? Then he thought as I thought, and as I uniformly preferred the bronze clock, why he was only too happy to approve—was you not James? I never heard him of his dislike to this poor clock, but a month after marriage makes a great difference, you know, Mr. Andover."

While she was laughing out gaily in pride and joy of a young bride's heart, Ormsby was trying to catch her eye. I saw that her prattle disconcerted him, and he wanted to stop her; but she ran on, and my uncle listened with as much glee and innocence as I myself. Ormsby walked across the room, so as to sit in front of her, under pretence of pushing the clock straight.

"I believe James is dissatisfied with all my purchases," said she, "but the foolish clocks and it I could change it yet for the gold one. Why only a little before you came in"

Her husband caught her eye this time, and his look quelled her, for her laugh and her joyousness were at an end. She was puzzled to know why her little nonsense, was taken amiss now, when it was always so pleasantly listened to before her marriage. This was evidently the first stroke of the married man's eye. It embarrassed her, she cast a timid glance at her husband, and was silent.

"Did you see the fellow's eye?" asked my uncle when on our way to the next house. "Now the poor child said nothing amiss; she was only a little bridish. Ormsby did not like the appearance. It showed he had struck the false colors of courtship and had nailed up the red storm banner to the masthead. Men are all alike, Leo."

They proceed with their calls upon the clergyman, the physician, the merchant, the manufacturer, and in all with various but perfectly natural circumstances, they trace the workings of the "Married Man's Eye." The young nephew is about yielding up the point, as an irretrievable fact:

"You see," said my uncle, "that it runs through all ranks and degrees; and if every one would keep a look out, as you and I have done to-day, the married man's eye would be seen in every house. It is so common a thing that it is never noticed. It is looked upon as a part of the marriage ceremony, or rather as having been engrafted upon a man in consequence of the ceremony."

"Yes, I shall now be forever watching the married man's eye; but just for fun's sake, if you are not too tired, let us go down into this oyster cellar, and see what kind of an eye old Cato has. I hear the pan going; his wife is trying oysters.

"His eye will work too, depend upon it!" said my uncle with a smile; "he will quell her—he will quell her!"

But no such thing. To our amazement, his eye never shot an angry glance at the poor heated tired woman, doing her best, as all wives out of ten always do. My dear uncle was quite 'put out' about it, for he was loath to admit that the rule did not hold good with all men. We tarried full half an hour, seated on a bench near the doorway, chattering with the old man, who, in the time dispensed two pans of oysters, and tried to their customers.

My uncle as I thought, made several efforts to provoke a shot from the eye of old Cato; but it made no impression. I told him I suspected he was playing false; but he denied it, though he said if the chance was obtained, it would not signify whether it was provoked, or came naturally.

It was the prominence to make use of the eye—the authority of the married man's eye—that he rebelled against.

But no unlucky word or deed from old Dinah had any effect upon her husband's dim, bleared eyes. My uncle now set in to talk first to Cato and then to Dinah, who was now preparing the third pan of oysters.

"I will show you Cato's eye yet," said my uncle.

"I doubt," said I.

"How many children have you, Cato? I used to see four or five playing about you a year or so ago, and now I see only the little girl who carried out the oysters."

"We have nine, massa Andover, and all doing pretty well, 'Ceptin Clarissy, who lost her good husband, poor thing! So I tell my Dinah to let her and de tree come home. Dat little girl is de 8 oldes. child."

"This comes very hard upon you, Cato. I must tell my sister to look into it."

"Yaky, massa, yaky, but it is not for him to complain, only Dinah, my woman, I tell her she will fry her eyes out. 'I have nothin' to do but sit still bah the time and open oysters; but tank God we have a great run, massa, and Dinah, nobody can plase de customers so well as she massa. Dan, when I have taken but de shells, I does notin but go about and nurse myself in de garden or lean over de waggons, and get things cheap. But it comes very hard upon my poor woman dere."

And Cato cast a tender glance at his wife, who having just finished her oysters, was turning them into a plate.

My uncle took not me from the corner of his eye, to see if I had observed the old man's glance.

"I saw it," said I; "it was a glance worth a guinea."

In a moment Dinah stood before us with a tray on which were two plates, each containing one of the largest and finest oysters I ever saw. A little table was placed between us, on which was a snow white cloth, bread, pickles, mustard, pepper and salt.

She turned aside to look at Cato, and oh, what delighted eyes the affectionate husband cast on her! He fairly rubbed his hands with joy, at this mark of attention to me.

"There is Dinah, she's it; now why didn't I think of dat too? But she always before had me, massa bachelor Andover, I think women always alwâys cater dan men in such things; but now it comes to open oyster, den, we bot 'um! Yah, yah!

'Oh never mind it, Dinah, woman,' said he when the poor soul, in her ha te to hand my uncle a glass of water knocked over the unwarned cup, the contents of which ran on his boots; 'never mind it, old woman, mamm don't care, for I can soon polish him up again and I'll buy you another cup.'

'Here is a dollar towards it,' said my uncle.

'And here are two,' said I, 'for not caring an angry word at your wife, when she knocked the cup ova.'

'He look mad at me?' said honest Dinah; 'Lacky I'way, young massa, Cato neber look ed mad at me once in his life, as I can remember.'

'Well, who would have thought it?' said my great fallen uncle, as we left the cellar. I must own that I tried hard, at first to provoke his eye to do its accustomed duty.'

The lessons of this story are of the best description; and its truth to nature cannot be doubted.

The Mormon War.—Governor Ford of Illinois, appears to have acted with commendable prudence in ordering out a large military force to protect the Mormons. It seems that the murderers of Joe and Hiram Smith, learning that the Governor of Illinois, now in session, were about to take proceedings against them, projected a deep laid scheme for the massacre of the Mormon population. A military wolf hunt was planned by those desperate ruffians, in concert with one or 2000 persons in Missouri; the hunt to be preceded by a military ball at Warsaw on the 24th intending to organize there and march upon Nauvoo. The plan came to the ears of the Governor, and he promptly issued his orders for the disbandment of 5,000 men for the protection of Nauvoo. The people of Hancock and the other counties who are opposed to the Mormons have expressed their determination to prevent the murderers of Joe and Hiram Smith from being arrested, and as the courts are now in session in some of those counties, it is more than probable that the Governor may need all the troops he has summoned to aid him in the execution of the law.

Wonderful Escape.—A few days ago, says the Newark Morning Post, a daughter of Aaron C. Ward, of this city, about 8 years of age, who on a visit to the country accidentally fell into a well about 25 feet deep. She was alone and as she fell she caught the bucket, and held to it by which her fall was broken. The water as it happened was only about 2 feet deep, and she therefore not injured in the least. She immediately called for help but she could make no one hear. She then undertook to climb up by the stones but when she had climbed a few feet, fell back into the water. Another attempt was equally unsuccessful but the third time she reached almost to the top, and again fell back in the water bruising herself considerably. At the next attempt, however, she succeeded, and the first intimation that the family had of her fearful escape was from her own lips.

The Hoboken Murder.—The trial of Parsdin F. G Menges, for the mysterious murder of the German at Hoboken a couple of months since, came on at Jersey City before Chief Justice Hornblower. Six witnesses were examined for the prosecution, but there being no evidence to show that Menges was at Hoboken on the day of the murder, Judge Hornblower recommended that he be discharged without going into any evidence for the defence; and the jury being satisfied with such a course, they found the accused not guilty, and he was accordingly discharged.

Good Old Age.—The Philadelphia Gazette of last Monday, contains the following notice of an aged woman, a resident of the Northern Liberties;

Mrs. Fauver, whose funeral took place yesterday, was over 100 years of age, and a remarkable woman. She was only confined to her bed about a week previous to her death. She visited her friends, several miles from her residence, on foot, with all the vivacity of a person much less than half her years, and constantly attended religious worship two or three times on the Sabbath-day, and often also during the week. She never had used spectacles, and her hearing was good. She was always at work, and on the Friday preceding she attended to marketing for the family.

We were acquainted with the old lady, and have often looked upon her with wonder and pleasure, when she was engaged in the duties of the housewife, which she plied with all the activity of a girl of twenty.

A Noble Bankrupt.—In the spring of 1842 the firm of James Read & Co. of Boston, failed, owing about $850,000. The sum subsequently realized in the assignment in bankruptcy of the estate of the firm amounted to very nearly $800,000, which enabled him to pay the debts proved against the firm within an amount somewhere over $50,000. Both partners received some time since a full and honorable discharge, and now Mr. Read, the active partner in the late firm, has honorably added to what was realized from the assets of the concern a sum exceeding $50,000, being the earnings of a prosperous commission business during the past two and a half years, by means whereof every creditor of said firm will receive a hundred cents on a dollar of the amount of his debt, as proved by him against said estate, and allowed by the Court.

Boundary Line.—Great praise is due the commissioners and the party engaged in surveying and running the North East and boundary line for the enterprise and industry they have manifested thus far. We learn that before the close of the present season, the line from Pokenagamook to the north western branch of the St. John, at the point of 43-25 N. lat. thence up that stream to its source in the highlands, a distance of more than 200 miles through a dense forest, and over a country almost inaccessable from precipitous mountains, will be surveyed and cut out to the width of 20 feet. The monuments intended for the principal pointsare ten feet in height. There are 600 men employed in this business.

For the Plainfield Union.

To Church Goers.

Mr. Editor:

The rattling of canes and ceremonious display of gloves, on the part of gentlemen in the house of God, is certainly bad enough, and tends to banish those feelings of devotion which a place of worship should inspire, but to cover the floor with tobacco juice is not only indecent but enough to nauseate the stomach of any one less delicate than that of a dog. I have been led to these remarks by observing the floor in one of the places of worship in this village which on the gentleman's side is variegated with different thicknesses of the nasty weed—and should the evil continue you will receive some further remarks from a

Plain Blunt Man.

An Indian School.—The Arkansas Intelligencer describes an examination of the boys in the Spencer Academy—a school e tablished in the Choctaw nation, and attended by nearly a hundred young Indians. This school was opened only in February last, and the pupils have increased in number from about 40, until there is scarcely accommodation for them. Most of them at first could not speak English, but now all receive their instruction in that language, and on being examined made their replies through the same. They are arranged in three divisions, according to their proficiency, a distinct teacher being devoted to each. The studies usual in our academies, and it must have been an interesting sight, that of a young savage in the back woods construing the Commentaries of Cæsar.

Thunder Made to O der.—The man who prints at Grand Rapids, tells of a gentleman in that vicinity, who, being informed that thunder was death to cut worms, and being much troubled with their works in his garden, and despairing, too, of any thunder in Nature's Manufactory, resolved to have some of domestic production. Pursuant to this determination, he charged an old musket muzzle full, took a pail of water and a lantern, proceeded to the garden, rained on the plants copiously from his bucket, made the lantern open and shut sesame by way of lightning, and then in hot haste let off "old Copenhagen" for thunder. The worms "cut and run," while the manufacturer of the domestic article lay with his back upon the ground, rendered oblivious from the knock caused by the repercussive action of the thunder machine.

Extraordinary Arrest.—The Cincinnati Bulletin relates the case of two preachers, named Coffee and White, who have been arrested at Mount Sterling, Ky., on the charge of stealing and counterfeiting. They were preachers at the time they were arrested, and some of the stolen goods were recognized as forming part of the dress of Coffee's daughter, who was present.—Coffee was required to give bail in $500 to answer at Court. Subsequently he was required to add $1000 bail, making in all $1500, a disclosure having been made implicating him deeply with a set of villians who infest that country, while Tire in cases, do., so numerous in those parts. Rev. Mr. White was taken from the pulpit at the same place, charged with being participeep criminis. A large amount of counterfeit money was found upon him. All this seems very improbable

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From the Sun.

A New Era in School Teaching.—Mr. Editor:—If those who would be pleased to see a new mode of controlling and teaching children in Common Schools will visit the 10th Ward District School, in Ludlow street, near Delancy they can see over 1000 children of every condition in life, from three to 16 years old, controlled and well taught without the aid of the rod; and I do assert without the fear of contradiction that a more orderly school is not to be found in New York. Instead of beating the children like brutes, and making liars and cowards of them, they are treated as human beings. Their teachers (by the bye they have no monitors) appeal to their reason, and as yet they have not failed in subduing the worst passions. It has been said by many that Public Schools could not be governed, without the aid of corporal punishment. The 10th Ward District School is evidence to the contrary. The trustees of the 11th Ward Common Schools deserve the thanks of the whole human family, for putting a stop (as far as they have control) to the inhuman practice of flogging.

HUMANITY.

From Simmond's (London) Colonial Magazine for July.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.—Mr. Hunt has already established so universal a reputation for his excellent Magazine, that any thing we can say in its favor is quite futile. In every civilized quarter of the world it is quoted as an indisputable authority on all that relates especially to the trade, commerce, and resources of the United States. But the indefatigable and talented editor does not confine his attention alone to the states of the Union, but watches with eager eye all that is doing in the other quarters of the world—nothing escapes his watchful vigilance. The tariffs and commercial treaties, the progress of wealth or commerce, literature or art, of every nation, and port, and kingdom receive a due share of notice, and render the able work which he conducts one of the most useful trade mecums for the merchants and the legislator with which we are acquainted.

Newspapers in London.—The weight of news papers sent from London by the mails in each week is more than forty tons. The weight on Saturday and Sunday is more than 11 tons. The number of sheets is estimated at about 470,000 per week. About 250 men are employed in the newspaper department of the London Post Office.

Luxury.—The same care and toil that raise a dish of peas at Christmas, would give bread to a whole family six months.—*Hume.*

State of Things at Tahiti.—A letter from Tahiti gives an account of some proceedings between the French and natives in that Island up to the middle of April:

A battle was fought at Taiarabu on the 24th of March. The French took a native married woman and ran away with her to the fort they were building at Taiarabu. The woman screamed, and called her husband to her assistance; her husband and 7 other natives immediately took up their clubs and guns and ran into the fort, where were 20 soldiers, and took the fort from them and killed all the French that were there. The next morning the French left the Embuscade, that was at anchor near there, and went and fi ll upon the natives, but were completely routed by them. The Tahitians were decidedly the conquerors in that battle. About 9 weeks after the governor went with 2 more ships of war, the frigate Uranie, and the steamer, and fired all along the coast till they got to Mahiena, the place where the natives were. Captain Henry endeavored to persuade the Governor not to go, but he would go, and said he went to retrieve the honor of France. Captain Henry took them up the back of the native fort, by a by-path about three miles long, and fired into the fort on the natives from the top of the hill at the back of the fort. While the Tahitians were scrambling up the mountains to them, the ships fired grape shot on them and killed several. The French suffered a great loss though they will not own it. Four of their officers were killed in the last battle.—Pomare was awaiting patiently for the news from England. All the missionaries except four had been constrained to leave the Island in consequence of the distressing affairs.

Outrage on the American Flag.—The American Consul at Rio Janeiro certified on the 5th August, a statement by Captain Dumas, of the New Orleans brig Cyrus, setting forth that he was boarded by the British armed brig Alert, 7 m les off Cabinda. Pretending to believe the Cyrus to be a pirate, the British officer broke open his hatches and rifled his trunk of his papers, despite his protestations and the American ensign under which he sailed, and in consequence of being thus robbed of his protection Capt. Dumas abandoned the vessel with his crew, and will appeal to the Government.

Capt. Dumas arrived at New York last Monday, from Rio, and confirms the statement. His vessel was left in the hands of the British brig, which cannot says the British officer subsequently abandoned to a Portuguese. Of course the British government will make ample reparation and punish the offender if the facts are established.

Every thing in Its Season.—Several personal friends of Gen. Jackson, in Tennessee, have presented him with a plain, neat, republublican arm chair, so constructed as to render it peculiarly convenient for an invalid. Acknowledging the donation, the old hero says:

"He who takes a correct view of the career of man, must see that, at best, he is a poor creature, with little power to do good, and that the sphere of that little has been wisely laid by Providence in the cultivation and improvements of his social relations; thus increasing at the same time, his dependance on his fellow man and the measure of his future accountability. If thus judged, gentlemen, I am deemed worthy of this tribute of your affection, it will indeed lessen the infirmities of my advancing age because it will enable me to look back upon the past with increased satisfaction

"In the retrospect of my life, I like to dwell on the tokens I have recieved of neighborly love and of my country's goodness. They fill my bosom with gratitude, and call into exercise those affections and sentiments which we are taught to cherish for the best preparation for a final separation from this world and for a meeting with our God."

Dictionaries.—A correspondent asks us, if there is a good cheap, and convenient English Dictionary to be procured, and where such is to be obtained? There is exactly such a work to be had and we feel proud to say, that although until lately a desideratum, an American has supplied it. The Dictionary of Noah Webster is undoubtedly the best English Dictionary extant, and even in England its superior merits are admitted. The octavo edition lately published by the Messrs. Harper in this city is in the cheapest and most portable form, and we doubt not will fully answer the wishes of our correspondent. The work was originally published in two quarto volumes, but the octavo form contains every thing of importance in the larger work. The dictionary which for many past years was considered the standard one, was that of Dr. Johnson, but although a work of great erudition and research, abounded in errors too numerous to become universal. The dictionary of Walker has also been deservedly esteemed but it was our own countryman who really succeeded in the thankless and arduous task. There is no book so generally useful as that of a good dictionary; it is a companion you can never tire, and is probably the surest key to knowledge we possess. A short time since we were informed by one of the Harper's firm of the immense demand which constantly exists in all parts of the country for Webster's Dictionary and the fact is proof of the general and increasing intelligence of our people.—*Sun*

The National Lord's Day Convention will be held in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday the 27th day of November next. In this convention composed of delegates from all parts of the Union, it is expected that not only the members of the several Christian Churches, but those engaged in the various trades, professions and pursuits, and especially those interested in Rail Roads and Canals, will be fully represented.

6th Delegates are requested, on their arrival to report themselves at the Lecture room of the fifth Presbyterian Church (Rev. Mr. Hanmer's,) in Hanover street, between Pratt and Lombard sts.; where a Committee of Reception will be in waiting to secure them accommodations. By order of the

BALTIMORE SABBATH ASSOCIATION.

Baltimore, Oct. 7th, 1844.

CLEANINGS.

"General Apathy" has taken his departure from this country, and every preparation is now in progress from one end of the Union to the other for the reception of "General Result."

The Princeton has just taken on board her large Gun, and is now moored off the Battery. A series of interesting experiments, intended to test the strength and power of this monster gun, have just been completed. We understand that much heavier charges have been employed than that which resulted so disastrously to the 'Peacemaker.'

Sugar from Watermelons.—Uriah Johnson, a citizen of Carolina, has extracted from Watermelons a syrup equal to molasses, which would produce sugar of good quality. The syrup is obtained by boiling the juice three hours in a common iron pot, eight gallons making one gallon of excellent syrup. He thinks one acre of common sand hill land, would produce watermelons enough to make two hundred gallons of syrup equal to the best molasses. The refuse of the melon makes capital food for hogs, and thus nothing is lost.

Hale's Mail Expresses.—Judgment was given in the U. S. District Court at Philadelphia, on Monday, against Mr. Hale of New York city, for $2000—forty penalties of $50 each, for carrying letters out of the mail. The case is to go up to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Acquitted.—Ford, who has been on trial in St. Louis for shooting the seducer of his daughter, was acquitted by a jury after being out five minutes. The trial excited great interest.

The Maumee Express says the population of Branch county, Ohio, consists of 1806 males, and only 828 females. The editor invites the young women of the East to emigrate to his neighborhood.

Gold.—On demolishing an ancient Roman Catholic Chapel recently in Warsaw, Poland, two barrels filled with gold to the value of $600,000 were found in the foundation. It is to be employed in the completion of the fine hanging bridge over the Vistula between Warsaw and Prague.

Fast Sailing.—Before steamboats were started on the North River, it sometimes took a week to go up to Albany. Now mark the revolution of time and the march of science; from the moment that the Britannia last night off the British coast and made the coast of Newfoundland, the interval was just seven days! one week between land and land.

A Voyage through the Union by Water.—The Cleveland, Ohio, Herald of Thursday announces the arrival at that port on the previous day of the sloop St. Albans, of St. Albans, Vt. Mariner Bliss, master, from Whitehall, Lake Champlain, on her way to New Orleans.

A Surgical Operation.—Mary Ann Lockin, in England, who had a disease in the knee, had her leg amputated five inches from the hip joint, while in a mesmeric state, and without pain.—She was not aware that the operation was being performed.

Gov. Van Ness, Collector of the Port of New York, has issued a circular in a very proper spirit, against officers in the Department going into other States to attend elections, which in itself is displeasing to the people and cannot be done without a neglect of official duty. The business of the Custom House seems to be conducted in a very quiet and efficient manner.

Mr. David Petit, of Masonigton, informs us that he has an ear of corn in his possession, of his own raising, which contains 2600 grains.—*Salem Standard.*

For a steady honest State there is very little learning in North Carolina. There is a white population in one district of 20,237 persons, and yet at the late election that district, with both parties polled only 8361 votes, and it is asserted that in this single district between 8 and 9000 persons cannot read nor write. What a disgrace to such a State.

The murderer of Amasa Sprague, of Rhode Island, (John Gordon, was sentenced last week at Providence, to be hung on the 14th of February next. The prisoner declared that he never "had hand, act or part in the murder of any man, woman or child," and that he never knew Mr. Sprague.

A true bill has been found in Baltimore against the Rev. C. T. Torrey, charged with enticing away slaves.

Accounts from St. Helena state that no rain had fallen at the Island of Ascension for fifteen months. All the springs were dried up, and the inhabitants were obliged to crouse off the island in vessels to obtain water for consumption.

Smart Boy.—Francis Welsh was arrested in New Orleans a few days since, having committed three distinct thefts in the space of ten minutes.

Rudeness.—A man has no more right to say an uncivil thing, than to act one; no more right to say a rude thing to another, than to knock him down.—*Johns n.*

A young man who seems to have no will of his own, and does every thing that is asked of him, is called a very good-natured, but at the same time is thought a very silly young fellow.—*Chest rfield.*

Very Singular indeed.—A horse in Mayfield, Sussex, being terribly pestered with flies, kicked his hind foot into his mouth in such a manner as to require the aid of a blacksmith ere the limb could be extricated.

Reciprocity.—"Will you lend father your newspaper, sir?—he only wants to read it?"—'Yes, my boy—and ask him to lend me his dinner—I only want to eat it!"

"Prodigious!"—By a series of interesting experiments lately made in Philadelphia, a woman's tongue has been found capable of moving 1,920 times in a minute! Think of that and weep!

THE UNION.

Plainfield, October 14, 1844.

Elections.—Last week was a very important one in this respect—elections having taken place in five States, viz.: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Georgia and Arkansas. The returns from all these States, when received, will have an important bearing on the Presidential contest, so much so as almost to decide it. All will probably be received this week.

South Carolina election this day, and will go for the Democrats. No more elections until November 1st.

New Jersey.

In this State, the Whigs have obtained a Victory, a much greater one than they anticipated. They have elected their Governor, Charles C. Stratton, by 1445 majority, and have carried 13 counties out of the 19 in the State, leaving the Democrats only 6. The State may therefore be put down as safe for Clay and Frelinghuysen, beyond peradventure. Complete returns of the vote for Governor, and the state of parties in the Legislature, are given in the two following tables:

Counties,	Stratton's majority,	Thompson's maj.
Essex,	1794	
Morris,	311	
Passaic,	342	
Hudson,	466	
Middlesex,	352	
Somerset,	229	
Mercer,	236	
Burlington,	675	
Gloucester,	674	
Camden,	420	
Cumberland,	230	
Salem,	295	
Cape May,	431	
Sussex,		2133
Warren,		1177
Atlantic,		329
Monmouth,		249
Hunterdon,		690
Bergen,		417
	6445	5000
	5000	
	1445	

The Whig majority in 1840 was 2317.

Parties in the Legislature.

	Senate.		Assembly.	
	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
Bergen,	1		1	
Hudson,	1		1	
Passaic,	1		2	
Essex,	1		7	
Morris,	1		2	
Sussex,		1		3
Middlesex,	1		4	
Warren,		1		3
Hunterdon,		1		4
Mercer,	1		3	
Somerset,	1		2	
Monmouth,		1		5
Burlington,	1		5	
Gloucester,	1		2	
Camden,	1		2	
Salem,	1		3	
Cumberland,		1		3
Atlantic,		1		1
Cape May,	1		1	
	13	6	40	19

Giving the Whigs a majority of 7 in the Senate, 21 in Assembly, and 29 on joint ballot.—Last year, the Democrats had 6 majority in the Senate, 12 in Assembly, and 18 on joint ballot.

Essex County.

The whole Whig Ticket, as subjoined, was elected, by about 1750 average majority.

For Senator Joseph S. Dodd, of Bloomfield.

For Assembly,—John Runyon, of Westfield,
Keen Pruden, of Elizabeth-town,
Isaac Van Wagenen, of Newark,
William M Scudder, do
Jabez Pierson, of Orange,
Hugh F. Randolph, of Belleville,
Alvah Sherman, of Clinton.

For Sheriff, William A. Baldwin, of Newark.

For Clerk, John P. Jackson.

For Surrogate, John I. Chetwood.

For Coroners, Jonathan Pierson, William S. Condit, Thomas F. Randolph.

The Whig majority on Governor is 10 less than Gen. Harrison's majority in 1840.

In this township, the Whig majority on Governor is 75, on the Legislature 70, larger than it has been before since our recollection.

1840, they had 44.

In Newark, the Democrats have gained 64 since 1840. In Elizabethtown, 127.

In Rahway, the Whigs have gained 61.

In Somerset, the Whigs have gained somewhat the vote of 1840 Last winter, Tewksbury, which gave at this election 100 democratic majority, was added to the county. Whig majority in 1840, 376—in '44, 229, which added to the 100 above mentioned shows a Whig gain of 13.

Warren township gave a Whig majority of 1 from 24 to 32.

Middlesex, which went for the Democrats last year, has increased her Whig maj. of 331 in 1840, to 352. Morris has decreased from 800 to 311—Democratic last year. Hudson has increased her Whig maj. of 221 in '40, to 446—

more than double—a new overlapse Bergen from which it was cut off.

Camden, the new county erected by the Democrats last winter, has declared for the Whigs by 420 majority—heretofore a Democratic majority in the town of which it is composed. Local causes have probably contributed to this result.

In Sussex, the Democrats have increased their majority from 1761 in 1840, to 2138; and in Warren they have gained 180.

Mr. Thompson, in many counties ran behind his ticket, and we doubt not Gov. Haines would have made a much better candidate for the party.

In Mercer, where Mr. Thompson resides, he was behind his ticket in every township in Gloucester, where Mr. Stratton resides, he (Mr. Stratton) was 124 ahead of the average Whig Legislative Ticket. In Cumberland, Gov. Stratton is about 70 ahead of his ticket, and of course Mr. Thomson runs as far behind his.

Pennsylvania.

Full returns have not been received, but enough to render it probable that the Democrats have elected their candidate for Governor by a majority of some 5000. With this result both parties claim the State for November, and it is very doubtful which will have it.

In Philadelphia, the Whig Council Ticket, and the entire Whig Ticket in the city, have been elected, and a majority of 4000 for Markle the Whig candidate for Governor,—which is much larger than was anticipated by the occasioned by the New American party.

In the county and vicinity, the Native Americans have elected two members of Congress in the place of Messrs. Levin and Dr. Ingersoll, whig, and C. J. Ingersoll, democrat, are both re-elected to Congress.

The Democrats of the First Congress District in this State have nominated Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, as their candidate for Congress. He is now a member, and a good one.

The time of Judge Dayton, our U. S. Senator, expires next March. He will probably be re-elected by our Legislature this winter. The Whigs by their triumph have thus secured a U. S. Senator.

Music.—We have received the first number of "The New York Musical Chronicle and Advertiser," devoted to the interests of Music and Musicians. It contains 4 quarto pages of reading matter, and 4 of music.

Essex County Official Returns.

Stratton,	5385	Thomson,	3611
Dodd,	5339	Babbit,	3631
Van Wagenen,	5341	Baldwin,	3642
Runyon,	5327	Hewson,	3649
Scudder,	5325	Dickerson,	3648
Randolph,	5325	Denman,	3644
Prudden,	5322	Frazee,	3643
Pierson,	5312	Vreeland,	3638
Sherman,	5078	Vanness,	3635
Wm. A. Baldwin, Sheriff,	8475	No opposition.	
Jackson,	5087	Gray,	3776
Chetwood,	5222	Hillyer,	3683

Westfield Township.

Stratton,	335	Thomson,	260
Dodd,	331	Babbit,	265
Van Wagenen,	331	Vreeland,	235
Runyon,	329	Van Ness,	262
Prudden,	331	Dickerson,	265
Pierson,	330	Denman,	266
Sherman,	327	Frazee,	263
Scudder,	331	Baldwin,	265
Randolph,	331	Hewson,	265
Wm. A. Baldwin, Sheriff,	596.		
Jackson,	380	Gray,	266
Chetwood,	329	Hillyer,	265

Dreadful Collis on at Sea and Loss of Life.—On Monday morning, 9th ult. the Iron Duke steamer, while on her passage from Dublin to Liverpool, with 80 passengers on board, when near point Dynas, ran into a large brig—the Panama of Liverpool—amidships. The vessel gave a heavy lurch, and in a minute or two went down, with all her mate standing. One man was picked up by the boats, three were rescued from the bowsprit rigging, and the remainder of the crew, seven in number, went down with the vessel. The Iron Duke sustained but trifling damage.

Be not suspicious.—One thing you will learn fast enough in the world, for it is potent in such teaching—that is, to be suspicious. Oft cast from you forever the hateful lesson. Men do not think how much of their innocency they are laying down, when they assume a clothing whose texture is guile. Beware of the mock protection for you can hardly use it without practising deceit. I do not ask you to trust always; but would have you think well of man until you find them otherwise. When you are once deceived, either by an acted or a spoken falsehood, trust that person no more.

I had once laid down to me as an axiom by a very dear friend (and am so satisfied of the precept's truth, as to make it a rule of my life) that persons rarely suspect others except of things of which they are capable of doing themselves. Yes; these shadows of doubting are generally flung from some bad realities within. You are looking at your own image when you see so much vileness in your neighbor's face.—How much better might not we ourselves become if we used more largely to others that blessed charity which thinketh no evil!

It is proposed to build a large hotel at Cape May, to cost $50,000.

In Manchester, England, there are 50 manufacturing houses, which furnish thirty miles of cloth per day.

About 300 acres of wood and swamp land was run over with fire last week, and a great quantity of valuable wood was destroyed, near Lowell, Mass. The fire caught from a brush pile which some boys had set fire to.

How to Be a Man.—A young man applied to Carlyle, to point out for him a course of reading. The celebrated author replied in his characteristic manner. The letter is too long for us; but we give the concluding paragraph, which is full of truth and nerve:—"In conclusion, I will remind you that it is not books alone, or by books chiefly, that a man becomes in all points a man. Study to do faithfully whatsoever thing in your actual situation, then and now, you find either expressly or tacitly laid to your charge; that is your post to stand in like a true soldier. Silently devour the many chagrins of it as all human situations have many; and see you aim not to quit it without doing all that it, at least, required of you. A man perfects himself by work much more than by reading. They are a growing kind of men that can wisely combine the two things—wisely, valiantly, can do what is laid to their hand in the present sphere, and fit themselves withal for doing other wider things, if such be before them."

"*Sassengers*."—The Dedham Gazette says that sassengers made of red flannel and turnips eat very well; but when brown paper is added, they are hardly fit for dogs.

A friend of ours says he is growing weaker and weaker every day. He has got so weak now that he cannot raise five dollars.

It is an error to suppose, that, because you silence a man, you convince him, or because he declines to answer you, that he lacks the power.

The agent at New York has for months warranted Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry to cure any case of Asthma, however long the disease may have withstood medical skill—offering to refund the price paid in case of failure. Yet not a single instance has been reported where the cure was not complete. We will refer to a few individuals where the effect has been almost miraculous: A. Williams, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor, 88 William street, cured of Asthma of 25 years standing. Mr. Brasilles, Editor of the paper La Minerve, Long Island cured of same disease of 40 years standing. J. Dieffenbach, of Cherry Valley, of same, 8 years etc., etc. Any case of wheezing, shortness of breath, weakness or pain in the chest or side, can be cured by this Balsam—no matter how obstinate the disease, or how long it has resisted other remedies. Buy a bottle of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, and every disease of the throat and lungs, also readily yield to this wonderful remedy. Let the incredulous examine into its merits. We want the truth to prevail. Beware of spurious mixtures and imitations.

Sold in Plainfield, by Dr. Lewis Craig, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

ACKNOWEDLGEMENTS.

I. Coriell, jr. $6,50: Ths Wallace, 4,50; J. O. Maurice, 4,00; Ths. Stend, 3.00; Joseph Pope, 1.25; Linus Tucker, 1,00; John Stine, 2,00; James Thorn, jr. .63; Ed. Webster, 50.

MARRIED.

At New Brunswick, on the 5th inst. James S. Carpenter, of Green Bay, Westchester county, N. Y. to Miss Catharine J. Rawson, of the former places.

At Elizabethtown, on the 2d inst. Cummings H. Tucker, of New York, to Mary Alis, eldest daughter of John T. Woodruff, Esq. of Elizabethtown.

On the 2d inst. Benjamin G. Wade, to Harriet N. daughter of the late David Bonnel, both of Elizabethtown.

At Somerville, on the 9th inst. Rev. Samuel B Elliott, of Woodbridge, Conn. to Marcia Baurette, daughter of Col C. R. Harvey, of Somerville.

DIED

In this place on the 1st inst. Miss Julia A. Runyon, daughter of Thomas Runyon, in the 31st year of her age—of consumption.

At Rahway, on the 5th inst. Rachel, widow of William Lawrence, aged 74 years.

At New Durham, N. J. on the 9th inst. Christiana, wife of Cornelius Doremus, aged 81 years

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL

This Institution for many years conducted by Mr. Jacob A. Wood, will continue in operation during the coming Winter Session, under the care of Mr. Jean Octave Maurice. The course of instruction will as heretofore embrace all the branches of a good education. The French and Spanish Languages will also be taught on the most approved principles. Mr. Maurice has associated with himself in the government and instruction of the School Mr. Horace N. Cengar, a gentleman of ability and experience, and hopes with the same ance to merit the confidence and patronage of the public. The term will commence on Monday the 28th inst. Terms moderate and made known on application to

JEAN O. MAURIAC, Principal.

Having for a long time been employed as a teacher in Mr. Wood's School, I do not deem it improper to subjoin the following card:

Mr. Maurice has taught in my school, during the last five or six years, and it gives me pleasure to state that he has proved himself to be a competent and faithful teacher. I cordially recommend him to the favorable notice of the public, as a gentleman worthy of entire confidence.

J. A. WOOD.

Plainfield, Oct. 14, 1844.

PLAINFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Winter Session will commence on Wednesday, the 16th day of October inst. in the building lately occupied by Mr. Fairchild.

Terms per quarter, for day scholars:

Primary Course	$2 50
Writing, Arithmetic and Elementary Geography,	3 00
Do. Grammar and Geography,	3 50
Nos. Phi sophy, Chemistry, Botany, History, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Rhetoric, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c.	5 00

Extra Charges.

Music on the Piano,	10 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	5 00

Professor D. S. Browne will give instruction on the Piano, and his son Alexander Hamilton Browne (member of the Brooklyn Institute) will instruct small classes in Drawing.

ISAAC CORIELL, *Jr.* Principal.

Plainfield, October 14th, 1844.

Somerset Orphann's Court

Term of Oct. A. D. 1844.

Ordr to show Cause.

On the Application of John Stine, and Daniel C. Blackwell, Administrators, &c. of the Estate of Eli Pound, deceased.

Having exhibited to this Court under oath a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of the said deceased, which, it appears to the satisfaction of this Court, is insufficient to pay his debts, and requested the aid of the Court in the premises—It is ordered, that all persons interested in the said Intestate's real estate of the said Eli Pound, deceased, appear before this Court, at the Court-House in Bridgewater, on the seventh day of January next, to shew cause why an order of this Court should not be made, to sell so much real estate of the said Eli Pound, deceased, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his debts, as the reader thereof as the case may require.

By the Court,

A. V. P. SUTPHEN, Surrogate.

40w6w

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N.Y. Super eanal,		4 75
Ohio,		4 75
Rye Flour,		3 37
Indian Meal,		2 56
Grain.—Northern Wheat,		91
Rye,		60
Corn, 56 lbs.		52
Oats,		31

NEW FALL GOODS.

WEBSTER & MARSH,

HAVE on hand and are constantly receiving a variety of Rich and Fashionable Goods, viz.

Plain and Satin Striped Alpacas,
Changeable Bombazines, Grosgrain Lustres,
Cashmere D'Ecosse, of new and beautiful styles,
Black, olive black, and plaid Velvets,
Embroidered Collars, pieces and figured,
Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Embroidered and Plain Merinoes,
Embroidered Swiss Sprigs,
American, French and English Calicoes—some extra

Bombs, Cashmere, and Damask worsted Shawls,
Ladies Cravats, Velvet points, &c. &c.
Cambric Linen, an elegant article for handkerchiefs,
Tapes, Lacing and insertings, Fancy Ribbons,
Mourning and Gloves, of various kinds and qualities,
Gimps, Fringes, Cords, Tassels, &c. &c.
Also, a general supply of Broad Cloths, Cassimers,
Vestings, &c. &c.
Also, Groceries, Family Provisions, &c. &c., all which will be sold at the lowest Market prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Sept. 23d, 1844.

Bonnet Ribbons.

A FEW Pieces of New Style for Fall and Winter Trimmings, just opened by

Sept. 30. WEBSTER & MARSH.

INK.

JUST RECEIVED, Several gallons of very superior Blue and Black Writing Ink. May 27. M. F. CUSHING.

Prime Cheese.

A FEW Boxes of very superior just received by

May 4, 1844. WEBSTER & MARSH.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

New Jersey Supreme Court. Fi. Fa. &c.

James Wilson vs. Jonathan Osborn, Junr. and Alexander Wilson.

New Jersey Supreme Court, Essex.

William D. Johnson vs. the same.

New Jersey Supreme Court, Essex. Fi. Fa. &c.

The Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company, vs. the same.

BY Virtue of the above stated writs of fieri facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue or Outcry, to be held at the Public House in the 10th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the following described lots of Land and Premises, situate, lying and being in the township of Westfield, county of Essex, and State of New Jersey. First as that Lot of Land described in a deed from Polly Wilcox to the defendants. Begins at a stake in an angle of Ezekiel Wilcox's land near which is called the Cedar Brook, thence running north 48 deg. west on the said Ezekiel Wilcox's line 2 chains and 16 links to a hemlock sapling, thence south 42 deg. west 11 chains and 70 links to a heap of stones, thence south 48 deg. east 2 chains and 16 links to a heap of stones in the line of Land that did belong to John Rose, dec'd, and now owned by said Alex. Wilson and Osborn's Junr. thence north 42 deg. east on the line of said Wilson & Osborn and the line of said Ezekiel Wilcox 11 chains and 70 links to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and a half acres of Land.

The 2d Lot is the same conveyed to said defendants by Isaac Hetfield & ux. & als. and in said deed is described as follows, "said tract is the same that Zopher Hetfield, of Scotch Plains, died seized of, by his will, and conveyed by deed dated 10th of October, 1823, and lies near Fall Mill in said township of Westfield and is part of Benjamin Shillion's mansion farm, and is bounded as follows, viz. Beginning at a stake and stones at a point 350 feet distant westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said line with the westerly line of Quimby street, thence (1) north 33 deg. west 111 feet; thence (2) north 57 deg. west, 50 feet, thence (3) south 33 deg. west 111 feet to said Garden street, thence (4) along at or Quimby street easterly 50 deg. east 50 feet to the place of beginning.

The 4th Lot is the same conveyed to defendants by D. B. Coles and wife, by deed recorded in Book E. 5 of deeds, page 510, &c. situate in Westfield aforesaid, and to be designated on the map of the commissioners for dividing the Real Estate of James Coles deceased, as lot No. 5, and situate on the west side of Lot No. 4 in said division, at the south corner of Lot No. 4 and a heap of stones, thence south 48 deg. west 4 chains and 81 links to a stone heap at the top of the rocks, being Recompence Stansbury's corner, thence south 40 deg. west 4 chains to a black oak with stones around it, thence south 66 1-2 deg. west 5 chains and 45 links to a stone heap, thence south 64 1-2 deg. west 3 chains and 95 links to a stone heap being a corner, thence thence along the line of Lot No. 6 to the 9 deg. west 6 chains and 75 links to a stone heap being another corner of lot No. 6, thence south 87 1-2 deg. west 75 links to a corner of Stephen Crane's land, thence along the line of said Crane south 50 deg. east 14 chains and 3 links being a corner of Lot No. 3, thence along the line of Lot No. 4 south 12 deg. east 7 chains and 75 links to the beginning, containing 10 acres, more or less.

The 5th Lot is the same conveyed to the defendants by Rodney Wilbur and wife by deed recorded in Book S. 3 of deeds, page 20 &c. situate in the townships of New Providence and Westfield, beginning at the most southerly corner of the same, thence running North 83 1-4 deg. west 11 chains and 66 links to a stone, thence north 44 deg. east, 10 chains and 30 links, thence north 46 deg. east 12 chains, thence north 44 deg. east 8 chains, thence running north 50 deg. west 2 chains and 21 links, thence north 27 1-2 deg. west 1 chain and 50 links, thence south 40 1-2 deg. west 7 chains and 90 links, thence south 31 deg. west 1 chain and 40 links, thence south 52 deg. west 14 chains and 65 links, thence south 40 deg. west 1 chain and 50 links, thence south 68 1-4 deg. west 35 chains and 95 links, thence south 58 deg. 15 chains and 84 links to the place of beginning, containing 118 acres and 95 100 and 360000 parts of a hundred of Land.

The 6th Lot is the same described in a deed from Daniel Hatfield, jr. and wife to J. Osborn jr. recorded in Book W. 3 of deeds page 281, situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at a stake being the east corner of J. Osborn's Lot thence North 43 deg. west and running thence (1) south 47 deg. west 8 links to a stone by the side of the road leading to Plainfield thence north 44 deg. east along said road 75 links to a stone near the House by the side of the road leading to Rahway, thence (2) north 44 deg. east 2 chains and 30 links to a stone and corner of said Osborn's land, thence along his line south 45 deg. east 1 chain and 40 links to the place of beginning containing 17 1-4 hundredths of an acre more or less.

The 7th Lot situate in Westfield aforesaid is the same described in a deed from I. M. Vermeule and wife to Osborn Junr. beginning at a stake in the south east side of the road leading from Scotch Plains to Elizabethtown being S. K. Stevenson's corner, thence (1) by his line south 45 deg. east 4 chains and 91 links to a stake in Noah Parsell's line, thence with his line north 45 deg. and 20 minutes east 81 links to a stake being Laing Webster's corner, thence with his line (2) north 45 deg. west 4 chains to the road, thence (3) by the side of the aforesaid road, thence with the road south 45 deg. 25 min. west 81 links to the beginning, containing 17 3-4 hundredths of an acre more or less.

The 8th Lot situate in Westfield, and is the same described in a deed from Frazee Coles and Rebecca Runyon to defendants recorded in Book H 4 of deeds, page 309 &c. beginning at a small pine bush and a corner of a lot formerly Abner Reeder's, thence running with the line formerly said Reeder's north 45 deg. west 7 chains and 50 links to a stone, thence with his line north 45 deg. and 20 minutes east 81 links to a stake being Laing Webster's corner, thence with his line (2) south 45 deg. west 8 chains to the road, thence (3) by the side of the aforesaid road, thence with the road south 45 deg. 25 min. west 81 links to the beginning, containing 17 3-4 hundredths of an acre more or less.

The 9th Lot is the same described in a deed from John B. Denman and wife to the defendants recorded in Book P. 5 of deeds page 196 &c. situate in the said aforesaid, beginning at a heap of Stones in the line of lands of Recompence Stansbury and Recompence D. Dayton, thence south 48 deg. west 23 chains and 50 links to a stone planted on a corner, thence north 43 deg. east 23 chains and 50 links to a heap of stones, thence south 27 deg. east 17 chains and 32 links to the place of beginning, containing 23 acres and one quarter more or less.

The 10th Lot is the same described in a deed from Laing Webster and wife to J. Osborn, jr. recorded in Book W. 3 of deeds page 186, situate in Westfield aforesaid beginning at a stake by the side of the road leading from Scotch Plains to Elizabethtown, being I. M. Vermeule's corner, thence with said Vermeule's line south 45 deg. east 5 chains 81 links to a stake in Noah Parse's line being another corner of Vermule's Lot, thence with said Parse's line north 45 deg. 20 min. east 81 links to a stake being a corner of Wm. Marsh's Lot, thence with said Marsh's line north 45 deg. west 2 chains 18 links to the side of the road aforesaid being another of Marsh's corners, thence with the road south 45 deg. 25 min. west 81 links to the place of beginning, 17 3-4 hundredths of an acre, more or less.

The 11th Lot situate in Westfield aforesaid, beginning at the most southerly corner of Ezekiel Wilcox's lot, thence south east with their line said J. Osborn's jun. 2 chains and 25 links, thence north east 75 links to a corner of land formerly of A. R. Frazee, thence with the line of said lot north 48 deg. west 2 chains 25 links to the road, thence southwest with the road 75 links to the place of beginning, being the house and lot in the occupancy of Osborn Parsell.

Also a lot beginning at a stone near the blacksmith shop, a corner of the lot mentioned lot by the side of the road thence south 42 1-2 deg. east along said road 511 feet to a corner of Noah Parse's land, thence south 42 1-2 deg. west with said Parse's line 256 feet to a corner of said Parse and J. D. Frazee, thence north 47 deg. west with said line 256 feet to a corner of another corner of said Parse and J. D. Frazee, thence south and 44 deg. east and binding on said Frazee, G. Allen and J. Osborn jr 257 feet to the place of beginning—excepting and reserving thereout from a lot belonging to William Hand 57 feet front on the road 100 feet deep.

Also one lot and house, beginning at a corner formed by the intersection of the road leading to Rahway, thence south with the line of said Mills's lot 44 deg. west 180 feet to a stake in Frazee Miller's line, thence with his line north 44 deg. west 2 chains and 30 links to a stake being D. Shotwell's corner (formerly, thence with the line of said lot north 44 deg. E. 180 to a stake by the side of the said road another corner of the lot formerly of Benjamin Shotwell, dec'd, the line of the road south 37 deg. east 60 feet to the place of beginning.

Also, a lot of land about 80 links square more or less, in rear of lot owned by Levi and Zopher Hetfield and adjoining J. Osborn, jr.'s house lot on the south side being a part of said Osborn's garden.

WILLIAM A. BALDWIN.

June 8, 1844. 26 tz.

This sale stands adjourned to the 29th day of August inst. at the same place and hour.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Sheriff.*

August 10, 1844.

☞ This sale stands adjourned to the 25th day of September next, at the same place and hour. WM. A. BALDWIN, *Sheriff.*

Aug. 29th, 1844.

The above sale stands adjourned to October 10th, 1844, at half past 12 o'clock, P. M. at the same place. WM. A. BALDWIN, *Sheriff.*

Sept. 28th, 1844.

JUST RECEIVED,

A SALE CARPET WARP, and for sale by

May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Blanks for sale at the Printing Office

Stansburn's VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS.

This very useful and highly popular medicine is now universally used by families and invalids. Its wonderful effects in restoring health where other remedies have been tried in vain, has inspired for it the fullest confidence of all who have used it.

THE PURE EXTRACTS

Of which these are entirely composed, is the very life principle of medicinal plants and roots, drawn from the growing vegetable by a scientific and ingenious process, consequently they are free from all those injurious and useless particles which cause griping pain and nauseas after taking impure medicine of the kind.

NOT ADULTERATED WITH SUGAR

or any other glutinous or sticky substance, therefore, they do not leave the body costive, but act pleasantly and easily on the system without anything in them to clog up the stomach and bowels or retard the full and free powers of their healing curative virtues.

THE CONTROLLING POWER OVER DISEASE

which the Stansburn's Pill alone possess, is equally understood by drawing a comparison between them and ordinary medicines: For example—If a dose of Salts or Castor Oil be taken the effect is to violently rack and purge the stomach and bowels causing a weakening debilitating action; but if the secretions are weakened or impaired by other medicines; the bile is not touched—the blood is not rendered more pure; nor is disease removed from the body. How different the result when the *Stansburn's Extract* pills are taken. As soon as they descend into the stomach they are dissolved and separated by the heat and moisture they there find, when Each Extract of which they are composed flies to that sector or territory for which it has peculiar affinity, as for instance the liver, where they promote its healthy action by removing from it the obstruction or disease or overflow of bile; others have a tendency to correct the action of the kidneys; while others operating upon the nerves of the system, by their peculiar power of invigorating and restoring the natural action: but the secretions are not impaired or weakened

Picture Frames and Glass.

Pictures, 11 by 14 inches, or less, Framed in Mahogany, for sale by the Subscriber, at 75 cents each.

Writing Paper.

Also—15d.—18d.—21d. & 2s. per quire. Copy books 6d.

Medicated Lozenges.

Sherman's, Peters's and Vandien's Cough, Worm, Camphor, and Cathartic Lozenges.

July 27. M. F. CUSHING.

More New Carpets.

THE Subscribers are just receiving a fresh assortment of Carpetings, to be sold at New York prices.

May 13, 1844. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Bonnet Silks.

A Few Pieces of new and Fashionable style. Also—a few more pieces of Baltrines, Satin striped Delaines, &c. &c. with a rich assortment of Sun Shades and Parasols. Opened this day by

May 18. WEBSTER & MARSH.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, a few hundred good Vest and Pantaloon Hands, also Hands to make Coats and Pantaloons Over Coats. To Good, Hands the best of encouragements and steady employment will be given.

N B. The subscriber will pay cash or its equivalent in goods. H. A. CORY.

Plainfield April 5th 1844.

HAT AWAY'S ARABIAN BALSAM,

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Lungs, Croup, Asthma, and every kind of Burns, Wounds, Sprains, Sores, Sore Eyes, Piles and Rheumatism of all kinds.

THIS Invaluable Medicine having been in use for the past ten years, and having given universal satisfaction to those who have tested its infallibility, above all others, is used in the Hospitals of Europe in existence. It is valuable for the cure of eruptions of the skin arising from impurities of the blood. We are well assured that it is a very effectual remedy for the above complaints—and no family which has once used it will ever be without it. It may be administered to the smallest infant with perfect safety and entire success.—Sold by Woodward & Pettit at 186 Broad st. Newark. N. J. Price 25 cents per bottle.

M. F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Read and Remember,

THAT

The Black, or Allebasi's SALVE.

An Invention of the celebrated DOCTOR KITTREDGE, OF MASS.

WHEN faithfully used, is curing all Fever Sores of the most malignant kind; Cuts, fresh or old; Bruises; Limbs; Burns, Felons, Ulcers, Tumors, Swellings, Scurvy Eruptions, Dropsy, Rheumatism, (chronic or inflammatory) Sore throat, Ague in the face, Chilblains, Scald heads, &c. &c.

Fifteen years of constant use of this Salve, was cured by this salve—of a fever sore which had perforated the bone through and through, above and below the knee, and which was pronounced incurable by one of the best physicians in the State

John Trafton, in Bristol, N. Y. was cured by this salve, of a cut in the knee, which had become high by inflamed, and had maturated above and below the knee, and which was pronounced incurable either by amputation or otherwise.

A son of Thomas and Bridget Mundy No. 150 Chambers st. N. Y. fell and run a nail in his knee joint. Several eminent New York Physicians Nelson and J. Kearney Rogers, all abandoned the case as hopeless. This salve was then applied, and in three weeks was entirely healed without a scar.

Multitudes of cases might be named, but cannot, for want of room. Let the afflicted try it for themselves.

ALEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS

Are now admitted to be one of the best remedies in the world for all diseases which have their seat internally. The Cathartic quality of these Pills operating on the secreted stomach or bowels, has become almost universal, except among the ill educated, and consequently will soon exist and strongly prejudiced. It would be well for the world if physicians had a better knowledge of Pathology and Therapeutics; the causeways of disease would then be more surely removed, the suffering not so protracted, would be avoided. These Pills teach directly the stomach and bowels, collecting every impurity and ridding the body of it. As a cathartic, anti-bilious and alterative medicine, they have never surpassed. For diseased lungs and liver, fevers of every kind, dyspepsia, &c. they should be used in connection with the Salve and Pills. Plaster.

Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster,

Only 12½ cents.

This Plaster is rapidly taking the place of all others for pain and weakness in the back, side, chest, bowels, limbs, muscles, joints, feet, &c. for lung and liver complaints, colds, asthma, rheumatism, dyspepsia, nerve affections, &c. One application only, out of multitudes that might be given, will be sufficient proof.

Dear Sir—I was troubled a long time with a chronic affection in my breast, which rendered me unfit for business. I had tried various remedies and specifics without effect. At length I obtained Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster, applied it, and in a very short time was entirely cured. I am satisfied it is the best Plaster in use, and believe it will be universally credited. THOMAS BIGGS—New York, July 29th, 1843.

Allebasi's Tooth-Ache Drops,

Effect astonishing cures in from 5 to 10 minutes, when used according to directions. One local agent in Pennsylvania, who has sold a large amount within the last few weeks, has offered $100 to any one who will furnish a case. Conclusive testimonials that will not yield in the efficacy of these drops in from 5 to 10 minutes, and he has found no one yet to claim the premium.

Allebasi's Poor Plaster is for Sale by Osborn & Wilson, Scotch Plains, Amos C. Watson, Railway, Henry Kuppins Elizabethtown.

And by NELSON F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

March 16 1843.—1y*

School Books.

AT a meeting of the Society of Teachers and Friends of Education in this State, held in Trenton, June 7th, 1844, the following books were recommended and adopted to be used uniformly in the Schools of this State; viz:

Cobb's New Spelling Book.
Cobb's New Juvenile Reader, No. I.
Do do No. 2.
Do do No. 3.
Cobb's New Sequel to Reader No. 3.
Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic,
Davies' Arithmetic,
Smith's New Arithmetic,
Davies' Algebra,
Gould Brown's First Lines in Grammar,
Do Grammar,
Smith's Geography and Atlas,
Davenport's History of the United States,
Willard's do do

A. ACKERMAN, Sec'y.

A complete assortment of the above books for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Just Received!

2 PIECES Rich Light Figured Silks,
2 do Do Do Do Figured Silk,
4 do Balorines,
2 do Lawns.

Also—One Case, 1600 Yards American Prints,

Embracing all the different Styles and Patterns for the season, in pieces from 3 to 12 yards, which will be sold from 4½ to 6½ per yd.

Note Ladies is the time for great bargains.

May 20, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Just Received,

A New Supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of French, English and Domestic Prints, Balzorines, Crape Delaines, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Spring Shawls of various patterns Parasols, Sun Shades, Gloves, Hose, Hosiery, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A General Assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer and Satin Stocks, Silk Cravats, Cambrecoes, Summer Stripes, Cottonades Linens, &c.

May 20. H. A. CORY.

The long established Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary. JACKSON POUND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he continues the above business at his old stand—where he keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Large Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Soda Crackers, Milk Biscuit, Pilot Bread, Sugar Crackers, Candies of all kinds, &c. &c. &c. Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere, and many thanks for all custom.

Any person having any claims or demands against his subscriber, will please call, bring in their bills, interest, wagon-making, flour, corn, hay, oats, or feed, also tavern, doctor's and lawyer's bills, and all other demands whatsoever, are requested to present them for settlement without delay.

Those indebted to him he hopes will not put themselves out of the way to pay up their accounts, but when convenient it would like to have them. Will take in lieu of notes, corn, oats, wood or cash, or any thing else which they have to spare. He hopes here after no one will ask him for trust, as he intends to do a cash business, and nothing else, after this date.

J. P. forbids any one to trust him without his written order.

Dec. 25, 1843.—1y*

Startling Facts.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exist but what are more or less troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases said to be a supposed fever, scarlatina, or some other ailing, carries off the flowers of the human family—while in truth they die of Worms. A remedy has been eradicated in a day by the use of a bottle of KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE at the cost of a quarter of a dollar.

A gentleman who had a child very sick for near two weeks, and attended by a physician, with out relief, when KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE was given and not only more than forty worms were discharged, but the child perfectly well.

A CHILD of a widow woman, living near the Manhattan Water Works, had dwindled for a month or two, and was taken with great dryness of the mouth and itching of the nose. A humane lady who called to provide for the family sent immediately for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, which brought away great quantities of worms for two or three days, and the child grew butter at once and regained its full strength in less than a month.

Several Children in a highly respectable family in Jersey City, were in a doubtful extent, and were all cured rapidly with this Vermifuge.

In some of the best families in the neighborhood of the Jersey Park it has been used with success by physicians the circumstance of having eradicated a large quantity of worms, after all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that part of the city.

A FAMILY in New Jersey saved several children by the use of it. One, a girl of 8 years of age had been under the care of a physician before the Vermifuge was given. The next day three large worms were dislodged, and she left off the Vermifuge, when she again became worse, and sent recourse to the Vermifuge that finally brought away so many worms in quantity of worms, and the cure was complete, and she gained her health rapidly.

A Physician in Orange had doctored a family of children some weeks, without being able to restore but one out of seven to health. He had the liberality to send for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, and cured the rest with it in less than a week.

NUMBERS cases of other complaints were supposed to exist, and the persons treated for fever, &c. when the timely use of this Vermifuge effected a true cause of the sickness, by bringing away an almost innumerable quantity of worms, large and small; and the patient restored to health.

Instances of this kind might be related to an immense extent, but it is useless, one trial for 25 cts will convince any one to its astonishment the cause of facts of this Vermifuge.

CAUTION.—Never buy this article unless it have Dr. Kolmstock's Vermifuge handsomely engraved on the outside label, and the fac-simile of Chemist & Co.

Sold in Plainfield, by M. F. CUSHING.

Jan. 2, 1843.—1y

Great Achievement in Medical Science.

Who after reading the following can longer doubt that Wild Cherry is the greatest Medicine in the World!

New York, Jan. 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with the Asthma for 16 years and could not get relief, so as to be able to work more than two weeks, and though attended by various medical advisors of the highest reputation and skill in the country, twice the disease proved nearly fatal to his life. Seven weeks ago I procured a bottle of Sherman's Balsam of Wild Cherry which gave instant relief and a single bottle has produced what I believe to be a radical cure. I am now at work a week.

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For Asthmas colds, coughs, shortness of breath, wheezing and soreness of the lungs I believe it to be the very best medicine in the world. I send this certificate to the agent in order that I may do my duty which I owe in sympathy to the afflicted.

A. REACH,
in William's Law Office, No. 9 Wall st.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public. A. TALLMADGE,
Recorder of the City of New York.
JOHN POWER, Vicar General of New York.
Dr. L. CRAIG, Agent for Plainfield.

Dr. Sterling's Pulmonary Syrup, Vegetable Antibilious Pills, Tonic Pills; and Healing Salve,

For Sale at the Printing Office.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Plainfield N. J. October 1st, 1844.

A
Philip Ayres
Aaron Anderson
B
Thomas Barclay
John Brisnt,
Rev. Lewis Bond
Elizabeth Barclay
J. Binge
Ellen Bryon
C
Israel Codington
D
Samuel Dikeman, 2
William R. Dwight
E
Lewis M. Force
H
Daniel T. Hill
Adam Hopkerk,
John Harris
Mrs. Mary F. Hand
K
Margaret King
M
Henry McHenz
Jacob Manning
Hannah McMinor
N
Abraham Nelson
P
David Price,
R
Jos. W. Reckless, 2
James Ryno
Catharine Randolph
Elizabeth Randolph
Rachel M. Randolph
Joseph Runyon
Abraham P. Randolph
John Rogers
S
John Smalley
Joshua Seaman,
Jane Stelle
Mr. F. Simonds
Aaron Stytes
V
Alvernus Vermeule
Miss Mary Ann Vanpelt,
Miss Eliza Vermeule
Mary Ann Vermeule
W
Charles Webster
James Wilson
James Wood
Anton Willis
Gideon Worden

When letters are called for, please say they are advertised.

JOHN W. CRAIG, P. M.

LOZENGES.

VAN DIEN'S Worm, Cough, Camphor and Cathartic Lozenges—Large Full boxes—fresh and good, made after Sherman's receipt. The Camphor Lozenges are an invaluable cure for Colds and Affections of the Throat and Lungs. The Cathartic an agreeable and efficient Physic.

Also Sherman's Worm, Cough and Camphor Lozenges, and Peter's Worm, Cough and Cathartic Lozenges, all for sale by M. F. CUSHING

Just Received from COMSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

21 Cortland Street near Broadway, NEW YORK.

by M. F. Cushing,

AGENT FOR PLAINFIELD,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES IN THEIR LINE, AS FOLLOWS:

Hay's Liniment for the Piles,

A celebrated, well known, sure, perfect and warranted cure for this troublesome disease.

It never fails in effecting a perfect cure.

Oil of Tannin at greatly reduced price

This article has been used to considerable extent in this section for a year past, and gives great satisfaction. The shoemakers say there is nothing like it to make leather soft, pliable, water-tight and to wear well. A great saving of money will be effected from its use, besides the unfailing benefit of always having dry feet. Carriage-tops and Harness by its use last much longer, and look much better, than by the use of the common preparations.

Sold in large bottles at 75 cents, and in smaller at 37 cts

Cologne Water, an excellent article.

To be had in bottles three sizes, at 75 cents—in smaller at $1 and 2 dollars.

Balm of Columbia.

A highly recommended article for preserving and restoring and beautifying the Hair. 75 and 50 cts.

Macassar Oil, for the same. 12 cts

East India Hair Dye.

Colors the Hair and will not the Skin.

This Dye is in the form of a powder, which in plain matter of fact may be applied to the hair, at night, the first night turning the hair a Red or Sandy Brown, and by repeating the application the third night, to a bright jet black. Any person may therefore, with the least possible trouble, bring his hair any dash under or perfect black; with a preparation that is not injurious to the hair, or skin, and which cannot be washed out. Price $1 per bottle, with full directions.

Dr. O.C. Lin's Strengthening Plaster

For Weakness of Lameness, and Aches in the Back, Breast or Side. Very superior. Price 25 cts.

Lin's Balm of China.

For the cure of Rheumatism, Nettle-Rash, Lepra, Pelvis, Corn, Wounds, Bruises, Fetter, and every thing that requires external application. 31 cts. each.

Hewe's Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir,

Dr. Lin's Chinese Blood Pills,

As good in every respect as any in the market, Price 25 cts.

Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a sure Cure for many kinds of Deafness. $1 a bottle,

French Corn Plaster.

So simple and effectual a cure for Corns as to soon wear itself to all. 25 cents per box.

Castor Oil, 4s. 6d.

The Magical Pain Extractor,

The best remedy and the quickest cure ever invented for burns, scalds, &c. 25 and 50 cents.

Indellible Ink, very superior, 31 cts.

Writing Sand, 6d.

Paste Blacking, first rate, 6d.

And the Agent will attend to any thing else sold by the above firm.

Jan. 1st, 1844.—1y.

Grass Cloth for Skirts!

OPENED this day
12 Pieces Grass Cloth,
6 Do Domestic Prints,
6 Do Lawn,
Also a Fresh Supply of De Laines, Balzorine, &c.
June 18th. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Look! Look at This!

THE Subscriber having just returned from New York with a new Assortment of Seasonable Summer Goods, takes this opportunity of informing all who are in want of good and handsome Goods, to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

April 24, 1844. H. A. CORY.

N. B. Good bands for all kinds of Southern Work wanted by the H. A. C.

WINTER'S CHEROKEE SPECIFIC

THE GREAT WILD CHERRY REMEDY

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, Chronic coughs, Pleurisy, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and all affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A compound Balsamic preparation of the "Prunus Virginiana" or Wild Cherry Bark, combined with the Extract of Tar, prepared by a new chemical process, approved and recommended by the most distinguished physicians, and universally acknowledged the most valuable medicine ever discovered.

NO QUACKERY !!! NO DECEPTION.

In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, nor do we wish to recommend more than it justly deserves: Let us then we look around and see the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved so highly successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly; or say too much in its favor. .

Various remedies it is true have been offered and puffed into notice for the cure of diseases of the Lungs, and some have no doubt been found very useful, but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians and all who have used it, that none have proved so successful as

Spalding's Vermifuge

Of this Balsam, that even in the advanced Stages of Consumption, after all other remedies and the skill of Physicians have failed to effect any change, the use of this medicine has been productive of the most astonishing relief, and in many fatally affected cases after all hope of recovery had been despaired of,

In the first Stages of the disease, termed "Catarrhal Consumption," originating from Neglected Colds, it has been the most astonishing success, and hundreds acknowledge they owe the restoration of their health to this invaluable medicine alone. In the form of "Consumption of the Bowels" so prevalent among female, commonly termed debility, or

"GOING INTO A DECLINE,"

A complaint with which thousands are lingering, it has also proved highly successful, and not only possesses the power of checking the progress of this alarming disease, but in its early stages, will in most cases, effect a cure more effectually than any medicine we have ever possessed.

For the speedy and safe relief in Consumption, it is equally efficacious in Liver Complaints, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Lungs, and has cured many of the most obstinate cases, after every other remedy had failed.

As we have already published numerous certificates from the highest authority, which prove its virtues beyond all doubt, we consider it unnecessary to publish a further list of them at present, but merely mention a few cases, in whose vicinity it has been

WHILE LIFE REMAINS

We Have still Some Here.

A SURPRISING CURE.—Among the many astonishing cures which this medicine has performed, there is one in which it has done more than we usually claim in the case of Mrs. Austin.

This Lady had been consumptive for several years and during the greater part of this time had to confine herself to her room, and bed. She had tried all the valuable remedies, yet nothing could be found to arrest the progress. She became subject to violent hemorrhages from the lungs, and was given up by the entire profession generally, even by those at a distance, as entirely hopeless. She was confined to the very verge of the grave, and the immediate friends of this Balsam, which, to use her own expression, exceeded all others in the world, upon the very last hemorrhage that occurred, the cough was greatly relieved, and every day appeared to feel fresh vigor to her frame, and soon in place of that ominous cough, which had for so long a time been sounding in her ears, was heard the merry laugh of health, to better health than she had enjoy'd for years.

DREADFUL CASE OF CONSUMPTION.—Having witnessed the astonishing cures effected by Sherman's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in the case of Mrs. Austin, I therefore acknowledge the above statement to be true and correct.

C. C. VALENTINE, M. D.

Chester county, Nooch Mouth Co., 1841.

Friend, Winter:—It gives me a pleasure to inform thee that my wife's health is now restored, much sooner she has been using thy Balsam of Wild Cherry, and we think there is no doubt but it was the means of her recovery. She has taken about three bottles, and has been able to do her work for some time. She will please give the bearer two bottles more for

Thy Friend,
EDWARD HOWARD.

Lancaster county, July 12, 1841.

Dear Sir:—Please send me one dozen of your genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been afflicted with consumption for the last two years, and have been confined to my room for the most part, in my interest, difficulty of breathing, coughing, and having used numerous remedies, and also been under several doctors, yet I could find no relief from them; a short time ago I sent for your Balsam, and got one bottle from your agent in this place, and in less than a week I was able to walk about the house, and in less than two weeks I was able to walk out, and I have no doubt it will cure me effectually.

Very respectfully yours,
ROBERT HOWARD.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—Mrs. Eliza Thompson was afflicted with this complaint for nearly five years during which time she was under the care of three skillful physicians—had tried mercury, Bethesda and numerous other remedies, and every thing that offered but any hopes of relief. She had daily wandering pains in the stomach and bowels, with a small pain in the back, a hacking cough, frequent pains in the breast, and had been unable to sleep on the right side for five years. By the use of one bottle of Balsam, she was cured in a few weeks, and remains well and healthy.

ELIZA THOMPSON.

Dear Sir—Your Balsam of Wild Cherry has effected some astonishing cures here. One of which is an old lady by the name of Russel, who had been suffering for a long time with shortness of breath and general weakness, until she was hardly enabled to keeping her bed. After using other remedies, had been resorted to in vain, she commenced using your Balsam, and after taking two bottles, was so far recovered as to be able to attend to all the duties of her house, and on taking two more bottles was entirely cured.

Respectfully, &c.
JOHN R. C. MARTIN.

Pottsville, Pa.

CAUTION.—As there is a spurious mixture called Syrup of Wild Cherry, purporting to be prepared by particular to ask for Dr. Winter's Balsam, and observe his signature on the bottle.

Prepared for the proprietor, and sold at wholesale by Williams & Co., Chemists, No. 21 Minor street, Philadelphia.

Sold at wholesale by Isaac Bates, No. 125 Fulton street, New York.

Sold by J. M. King, in Morristown.

And in Plainfield, by Dea. LEWIS CRAIG.

Price $1 per bottle.

NEW YORK STORE

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Crockery, Rod and Hollow Ware, of which a General Assortment will be kept on hand for sale at the lowest prices for Cash or Country Produce. Also a large assortment of Provisions consisting of Best Beef and Pork by the tons, Hams, Smoked Beef Cheese, Lard, Fish, &c. All those wishing to purchase will please call and see for themselves, will be well to call at the above named store 1 door from the Rail Road Hotel.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

From 100 to 200 Hands to Shingle Work of all kinds, viz. Coates, Pannel, Sawed and Drawed, to whom constant employment will be given. Contracts can be accommodated with Coating, and Coating made in the latest fashion and of best notice.

LANDS.

A Quantity of Land in Jersey and Lewis counties, in the State of New York, and Illinois, and several improved Farms for sale. Will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for property in New Jersey, Counties are perfect. Property will be sold on payments—and loans of money obtained on the most reasonable terms. Orders executed in the absence of the Subscribed, or to John B. Meaker, agent, No. 12 Fulton street, New York city, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN EDWARDS, Agent.

Plainfield, N. J. July 8, 1844.—tf

Once More.

AS FALL has arrived the Subscribe would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a Fresh Supply of Goods, suitable for the season, consisting of Linens, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, Cloth, Tweeds, Flannels, Calicoes, Bleached and Brown Muslins.

Also—A Good assortment of Alpaccas, Mousseline de Laines, Parasines, Carolan Prints, Prints, and Gingham Lawns, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

D. BULLMAN.

Sept 20, 1844.

WOOL CARDING

DONE at the Plainfield Factory at 6 cts. per lb. Cash. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage he has heretofore received, and would respectfully inform them that he has commenced the business of

Spinning Yarn, Cloth Twisting, Flannels, Coloring, Bleaching Brown Muslins &c. &c.

Also—A Good assortment of Alpaccas, Mousseline de Laines, Parasines, Carolan Prints, Prints, and Gingham Lawns, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

D. BULLMAN.

Sept 20, 1844.

WOOL CARDING

DONE at the Plainfield Factory at 6 cts. per lb. Cash. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage he has heretofore received, and would respectfully inform them that he has commenced the business of

Spinning Yarn, double or single and twisted, 2c. per lb.
Weaving Blankets or Carpets, 3c. 3d. per lb.
Yarn for Cloth, Warp and Filling, 1c. 2d. per lb.
Also, HAT BODIES of all qualities made of Wool, for sale, or made or bleached to order.

May 29, 1844.—6m THOS STEAD.

Chinese Hair Eradicator

To remove superfluous hair from the back of the neck or any part of the face without the least soreness. The first application removes the hair entirely, and after about two months there can be seen a few scattering hairs of much finer and weaker growth than at first; then apply the Eradicator, and the second application forever prevents the growth of any hairs from any of the places where applied.

Sold by the proprietor, wholesale agents, New York M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

ON and after Monday 18th of March, 1844.

The Passenger Train will leave Somerville, at 8 A. M. and at 1-4 P. M. and

Leave Elizabethtown at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.

The Freight Train will run every day

Leave Somerville at 4 1-2 o'clock A. M.

To Leave New York at 3 P. M. by Steamboat.

Persons wishing their freight to go directly South, will please to call at the office of the Rail Road as all freight will go directly through by that route; other trains not taking freight. The Train will wait after the arrival of this boat to take all the freight that may arrive at Elizabethtown. Rates of Freight reduced to summer prices, on after April 1st.

COMMUTATION FARE.

From May 1st, To be paid in advance.

Between Somerville and Elizabethtown, and Elizabethport, $50 per year, or 26 for 6 months.

Between Plainfield, or Scotch Plains and Elizabethport, $40 a year, or 24 for six months.

Between Somerville and Elizabethport, $30 a year or 18 for six months.

Come away to the established SADDLERY WAREHOUSE

Corner of Main and Cherry sts. Plainfield, N. J.

And encourage Home Industry.

JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,

Saddle and Harness-Maker,

INFORMS all concerned that he is at all times happy to receive and ready to execute any order in all the branches of the above business, on the most quick and reasonable terms, that can be done elsewhere. Try us gentlemen, and judge for yourselves.

Nov. 13, 1843.—1y

A New and Valuable Invention.

THE Subscribers have now in operation at Pierce Mill, near Plainfield,

A Newly-constructed Water-Wheel,

called Knicker, or I have failed in my calculations, and durability has no equal. It is self-governing in its action, and will do more work with a given quantity of water, than any other wheel, the attention of which has been called to. We have also a Saw Mill, with the best advantage, for sawing to an inch and quarter, for themselves. And all who wish to use the Wheel, can be supplied by applying to ABEL CONGER, Jr. at Williamsburg, Long Island, or L. M. Force, Plainfield, N. Jr.

The Subscriber having one of the above Wheels in use has secured $40 for the privilege to Plainfield, for one year (40 rods square) and for the remainder, he will deduct 30 per cent from the old prices, to all who pay cash when the work is done. The old prices are as follows: Sawing, $1 per thousand, Grinding, 12½ cents per bushel.

ABEL CONGER, Jr.

Plainfield, March 4, 1844.

Plainfield Union.

Volume VIII.—No. 41. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1844. Whole number 405.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON P. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum; if paid during the first six months, if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers $2.50 payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines to a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

The Baby's Complaint.

By the Lady of the Rev. E. B. Hall, of Providence, R. I.

O mother, dear mother, no wonder I cry.
More wonder by far that your baby don't die!
No matter who 'tis me, no matter who's here,
No matter how hungry the "poor little dear"
No matter if full, or all out of breath,
She trots me, and trots me, and trots me to death!

I love my dear nurse, but I dread that gaunt knee,
I like all her talk, but we unto me!
She can't be contented with talking so pretty,
And wasting and dressing, and doing her duty;
All that's very well; I can bear soap and water;
But mother, she is a numerical torture!

Pretty ladies, I want just to look at your faces;
Pretty lamp pretty fire, let me see how it blazes!
How can I, my head going bibry bob?
And she trots me the harder, the harder I sob.
Oh mother, do stop her, I'm unwardly sore,
I hiccup and cry, and she trots me the more,
And talks about 'wind,' when 'tis she makes me
nohe!
Wish I would blow her away, for poor baby's
k ke!

Thank goodness, I'm still! O, blessed be quiet!
I'm glad my dear mother is willing to try it;
Of foolish old cautions my mother's no lover,
And the wisdom of this she can never discover;
I'll rest me awhile, and just look about,
And laugh up at Sally, who peeps in and out,
And pick up some notions as soon as I can,
To fill up my noddle before I'm a man.

O dear, is that she, is she coming so soon?
She's bringing my dinner without cup and spoon;
She'll hold me with one hand, in t'other the cup,
And as fast as it's down, she'll just shake it up;
And thumpy thumpy, with the greatest delight,
Her head is going from morning to night.
All over the house you may hear it, I'm sure,
True—treating I just think what I'm doomed to endure!

Aunt Patty's Story.

By Mrs. Ann E. Stephens.

We sat down, gathered our work together, and in a few minutes there was no sound to interrupt Aunt Patty in her story save the clicks of our needles around the hearth and the stir of raging without.

"Well," commenced Aunt Patty, threading her needle in the crimson border of her apron and winding the yarn ar und her finger—"if you must hear it, the sooner it is over the better, but I never saw such a set of torments in my life—when they get a thing into your heads there's no getting rid of you."

"Why, I was saying, I was—let me see—yes, it was the very next summer after our visit to New York, par received a letter from young Mr. Smith, saying that his health had been decidedly restored, and he just could make it convenient to be thought of coming up into Connecticut and making his home with us awhile.

"I could hardly breathe while par was reading the letter; when he had got through and had it among his old papers in the desk, I went and took it slyly away, and read it over a thousand times before I went to bed. I slept with it in my bosom all that night, but instead of dreaming, I lay awake in a broad day, thinking of him, and almost crazy with the hope of seeing him once more. I don't believe I could have been happy without thinking of him since my return home, yet with a sorrowful feeling as though I had buried a friend; but now when he was coming—when the paper he had just received say coming—my heart—you needn't smile girls, I was a heap more fleshy then as I am now—well, it seemed as if every line was playing over it like flashes of fire and as if my heart would never beat regularly again. But he come to see me? I kept asking myself that question every ten minutes for a fortnight.

"By and bye another letter came—he would be at our house in a few days—I thought I should have died, it made me feel so dreadfully. When the time drew near, I began to get anxious about the way we lived, and tried to persuade par to buy some few things for the house, but par was awful set when he took a notion into his head and says he every time I mentioned the subject, says he—

"'Patty, child, don't make a fool of yourself. The house is good enough for your mother and me, rather guess it must answer for our company. Besides that, Patty, if I were to spend all I'm worth on the old house you could not make it appear like cousin Smith's more than you could make cheese out of chalk. Act natural! and if you've a good heart and pretty tolerable good sense, there is no danger but the highest of them will respect you and a great deal more than you tried to be what you never was brought up for.'

"Well, par would not help me a mite, so I was obliged to get along as well as I could—we put out the dimity curtains to bleach for the bed in our spare room, and I took the skirt of aunt's wedding gown, whitened it up and ruffled it around one the smallest kitchen tables, and setting it under the looking glass, just as I had seen one at cousin Smith's. Louisa lent new fringe for the window curtains, and without letting par know it, I took the great china pitcher; standing here just now with the cider in it—and the punchbowl still in the cupboard yonder, and set them on a little table for Mr. Smith to wash in, for I was afraid he might think we had been brought up in the woods, if he had to wash in the scoop and wipe on the roller towel, with the work hands every morning as we did. I cut off half the piece of hard soap from par's shaving box, tho' I knew he would make an awful noise about it—and set it on the table in one of ma's best saucers, and after I'd covered the table top with another finest homespun towels, it looked as good as new I can tell you. We scrubbed the floor till it was white as snow, and when Louisa had fastened the curtains to her liking, filled the fire place with white pine and wild honey suckle branches, and had woven a heap of asparagus all heavy with bright berries among the curli-cues over the looking glass—the chamber was nice enough for a king—and then there was the nice spare of day from one end to the other, everything was spic and span clean, and as white as a half brown lily—but Louisa always put the finish touch on every thing. While I was taking par up to see how we had fixed things, she went down into the garden and came in with her apron full of roses to put on the table, for that is the name I give the table dressed in white.

"Did I ever tell you how dreadful handsome Louisa was. That day she was in white, her short gown was rather coarse, but she had worked a vine down in front, and ruffled it all around. The waist her was warm, and it was thrown open at the neck, while the sleeves only came to the elbow, not quite long enough to hide the dimples when she moved her arm. She had set down on the stairs to tie up her rosys, and took every one of the pink ringlows floating over her arms while she was sorting the flowers from her lap. She had a lot of them, I can tell you, and every time she took up the folds of her dimity skirt and snook the pile together, we could see her two little naked feet as white as her dress except that just then they were a little rosy with frost, for we did not wear stockings in the summer time those days, and Louisa had left her shoes down in the meadow.

"Mike and I stood watching her over the banisters when she heard the gate bell sing, and immediately coming up the door yard. Louisa did not seem to mind it at first, but all at once she started as quickly that half the roses went dancing down stairs; she tilted her foot to spring away, then seemed to remember that she had no shoes on, and sat down blushing all over, and almost crying. The front door was open, and there, as true as I live, stood young Mr. Smith, looking straight at Louisa, and smiling as if he did not know whether to laugh or cry. Louisa's heart trembled like a leaf, and it seemed as if I should drop when I run to my room and called mar to help me a bit up a little.

"By and bye I went down, and there was Louisa sitting in the room with Mr. Smith, as independent as could be. She had contrived to get her shoes on, for she kept color as if something was the matter with her yet.

"Well, I was saying, what would Mr. Smith think at the idea of setting there in an out room so seeable when he came to find that Louisa was only our help. I could have fainted right there just as well as not. Mr. Smith seemed very glad to see me. He shook hands with mar, and kissed me right before her. You can't think how frightened I was. It seemed as if I should blush myself to death; and there sat Louisa blushing too. I don't know what for, for it was no concern of hers.

"It was getting near dinner time, and we had nothing cooked but hashed fish and Indian pudding, for par had gone off to the upper farm work hands, and we had nothing but a picked-up dinner. There was but one work hand near the house, a clever fellow as ever lived, that hung about and did chores for us the year round. While mar was talking with Mr. Smith, I went out—Louisa followed me, and then I up and told her a piece of my mind, about her setting down in the room with company. 'Now, says I, 'is the high time that you should learn to know your place. Hired help never thinks of setting down in the room with company, or even at the table in York,' says I; 'and there is no sense in your setting yourself up to be better than the rest of them.'

"Louisa turned pale, and I saw the tears fill her soft eyes, but they didn't seem to touch my feelings just then, and says I, 'Now while Mr. Smith is here, you can eat with the work hands, and if we want any thing you can run in and help us to it, and go away again.'

"'You have always been kind to me, Patty' says she, shutting her eyelids quick, to break up the tears that were just falling—'I did not expect this but if you insist on it, I will not complain.'

"I began to feel sorry for her, and says I, 'Well, I don't want to be hard with you, only stay in the kitchen and see to things, perhaps Mike will wait on the table—I is more genteel to have a man after all.'

"So out I went to find Mike; he was swinging flax in the barn yard. When I told him I wanted him to set down on the flax hook, and wiped his forehead with his sleeve, and seemed loth to speak out. Bye and by says he—

"'Well, Patty I wasn't to be a mean at it nowvenie, or a shame to any one; but seeing as its you, I'd come in and give you a helping hand.'

"So, rolling down his sleeves, he shook the dust from his clothes, and went round to the well to wash up.

"Louisa had set the table in the out room; the cloth was like a sheet of snow, and every thing looked nice as when she put it on the table. But I could see that she felt bad yet. Her eyes were heavy with tears, and now and then I could see her lip tremble—but I kept saying to my heart, 'what business has she to set herself up? She ought to know her place,' and so let her pass back and forth without saying a word about any thing but the work.

"Before we sat down to dinner, I went out to see if Mike was ready. He had a jacket on, and had washed himself and put the long flaxen hair lay smoothly over his forehead down to his eyes, and water was dropping from the ends every minute.

"Now,' says I, 'Mike remember and stand behind Mr. Smith's chair; put every thing on his plate, and when he stops eating take it away to the corner cupboard, and bring a clean one.'

"Just so,' says Mike.

"Now be careful,' says I, turning back; 'try and be genteel this once, and I'll give you a double-bladed knife the first time we send eggs and butter to the store.

"Never fear me,' says Mike, 'putting one hand deep in his pocket, as if he had the knife there already.

"I went into the out room again to see if every thing was ready for dinner: Louisa had boiled some fresh eggs, and made a saucer for the cold dog, and every thing looked very genteel considering. There was a plate of hashed fish, with a dish of eggs on one side of it, and a plate of rye bread on the other. In the middle of the table stood the pudding, trembling in the dish where it had just been turned from the bag, and breaking open a little on one side, till you could see its heart as light as a cork, and yellow as gold. Around stood plates of pickles, a little ball of butter stamped on the top with a bird perched on a branch, and knotted round the edges, besides preserved plums and quinces without end.

"Mike came in and stood looking to see what chair Mr. Smith would take. Mar didn't seem to know what to was there for, and never stirred.

"Set by and help yourself Mr. Smith, make yourself at home.

"Mike stood looking to the table all but Louisa, and she went away up stairs and had a good crying-spell I suppose.

"The minute Mr. Smith sat down, Mike took his plate and helped a great pile of fish on it, then he cut an egg through the middle, an butt it to run over the fish on it, and filled the edge with preserves. Then he set the plate down before Mr. Smith, took up the knife and fork, and while he was crossing them over the plate, looked very sour and winked with one eye, as much as to say—

"I rather think that double bladed knife is safe enough this time.'

"Then he put both hands on the back of our visitor's chair, and stood up behind him, just bending over a little while he watched Mr. Smith, as he put the pudding on one side, and tried to put the pile of fish on the other side, away from the preserves. My face was a blaze of fire, for I could see that cousin Smith had as much as he could do to keep from laughing outright—mar, she helped herself as if nothing were the matter. I trod on her foot, and made a sign to Mike that he must help us; but she spoke right out—

"Good,' says she. 'Patty, how you have hurt my foot,' and Mike instead of helping, as thought that I wanted him to do something more for her hand, and began to mince up the fish right and left, with both elbows squared as if he were raising a flower bed.

"Mike,' and mar, 'why on earth don't you get a chair and set to?' for she couldn't tell what to think of his standing that way, so she moved along to make room. Mike shook his head and made faces at her, while he minced at the fish more furiously than ever. At last he pushed the plate back to Mr. Smith and gave me another triumphant look. I really thought I should have died on the spot, and it was as much as I could do to keep from bursting out a crying.

"Mike,' said I, as well as I could speak, 'and you help me to some g-h.'

"Well,' says Mike, putting his hand into one pocket, and deliberating half a minute, 'it was not in the bargain, that I should wait on the women folks too, but if you will the knife, I won't be partickler.'

"It really was to bad. I burst out a crying in good earnest, left the table and run up stairs, feeling if I could not speak to cousin Smith again.

"Toward night par came home with all the work hands. Mike told him who had arrived, as he came through the barn yard, and in he ran without his coat, and in his homespun clothes. I went down stairs to beg him to fix up a little, but Mr. Smith was standing at the back door, and there were all the work hands round the well close by, washing together out of the tin wash-basketses, and par in the midst—he came up to the stoop wiped himself on a brown towel, and going up to the door, shook hands a full minute with cousin Smith, and would you believe it, he went right in to supper with the rest of them, and set down to a dish of cold pork and beans, just out of the table leaf! I soon set it up in the spare room. I declare a thers my feelings to say it, but Mr. Smith would go into the kitchen with par, and set down to long table. It was too much; for just then Louisa came down to supper with the hands, and he made room for her between himself and par, and helped her to every thing as genteelly as though she was a York lady. I rather guess I didn't speak to Louisa that night, I can tell you.

"Well, at last milking time came on. I had always helped Louisa and mar do up the chores, but this time I got my sewing work, and sat down by the window as if I had never seen a cheese in my life. Mr. Smith sat close by me looking out of the window; when he saw Louisa and mar go down the yard with their pails, he smiled, and said, as if to himself, 'how fresh and pretty.' I thought he was thinking of me, and began to tremble, for we were alone in the room.

"What fine cows you have,' he said at last, leaning over the window sill—do you go out to milk with your mother?'

"Oh certainly not,' says I, 've leave such work to our help.'

"I am sorry,' says he, taking up his hat, 'the air is so sweet and every thing looks so lovely. I must run out. Your mother has just taken her milking stool from the fence, and I must go along and carry it for her.'

"Out he went, through the door yard, and sure enough he did carry mars stool for her going; but when they all came back, he had Louisa's pail, foaming over with milk, in one hand and her stool in the other. I thought I should drop down. I felt so dreadfully.

"The next morning mar went up to the kitchen chamber where the loom &c. were kept. She had a piece of linen in the gears, and wanted me to go up and wind quills for her; but I just told her not to think of such a thing, and I made her promise that while cousin Smith staid she should never say any thing about housework in his hearing.

"She took Louisa up to help her, and I sewed a pattern to piece of muslin, and sat down in the out-room, with my hair curled, and a silver thimble on, as I had never done any thing but work cuffs in my life. Mr. Smith came into the room walked up and down a while, then read a little; but he seemed restless all the time, and at last went up to his room, pretending to want something there. He staid and staid till I thought he must have gone to sleep.

"I began to feel rather lonesome, and went up to the kitchen chamber to see how mar got along with her weaving. When I got to the top of the stairs, as true as I live, there was cousin Smith standing by Louisa's quill wheel; the skeins of tow yarn had got tangled on the swifts, and he was down on his knees trying to straighten them out. Louisa had just come to answer to mar, but she blushed up to her forehead;—there was a soft sparkle in her eyes as the long lashes drooped over them, and a smile just dimpled her lips. I would have given all creation just to have known what he was saying. I went down stairs again and took up my work, but it was a long while before I done any thing, I can tell you.

"Well, it is no use telling you all that happened during the four weeks he staid with us. Every night he was out in the shed—let, smoking Louisa, while she sat her knitting; he would eat in the kitchen and read to her half the morning when she was spinning on the little flax wheel, though he was obliged to read very loud, to drown the noise of the flyers.—I had made him believe that I did not know how to do any kind of work, and so there I sat in the parlor, no longer concerned old cobs and crying my eyes out.

"One day I went up stairs to ask mar for something. She had gone down to see about dinner, and there was cousin Smith with Louisa all alone in the chamber. He was talking very earnestly; she had stopped her wheel, and bending her face close to the spool, pretending to be moving her thread from one hook to another further down the fleer—her hand was so unsteady that she could not untangle the yarn, and her little foot shivered on the foot board till it made the wheel tremble all over. At last she gave him one look, covered her face with both hands, and burst out a crying. And just at that moment cousin Smith saw me.

"Come, here, Patty; come my kind cousin,' says he, holding out his hand to me, 'come and convince the sweet girl that my parents have no prejudices such as she dreams of. Tell her how kind and good they are—how happy they will be to receive her if she consents to go to them as my wife.'

"I gasped for breath, and about I have sunk to the floor but for mar's loom, which I fell against.

"You can tell her the sudden desire to make her my wife, is no sudden fancy. You, who pressed her so much while in New York, and made me love her unseen, cousin, you must plead for me.'

As he said this, Mr. Smith put his arm around my waist, and drew me toward Louisa. She raised her eyes, and a pour frightened thing she was. I did not have to speak, for my heart was so heavy that it seemed to have no feeling. I said one thing, I don't know what, and tried to get away down stairs.

"It is at an one thing to say many more, girls," said aunt Patty, wiping her eyes with the corner of an immense cambric cape. "You know how it all ended very soon—for all of you now Mr. Smith when she was but three years ago—and you are all pretty well acquainted with the fact that I am an old maid, I reckon, by this time."

From the New York Evangelist.

The Spirit of Christ.

The Bible very emphatically discovers all professions of piety which do not spring from and embody the spirit of Christ. That man is none of Christ's, whosoever else he may be, who possesses not his spirit. It may not be in full measure: it may be imperfectly, and alloyed with much ignorance, weakness, error, and sin. But in some measure, to some degree, it must form a real element of his character. Other possessions may be dispensed with. There is no need of wealth; talents are not requisite; learning, cultivation, or rank, may be wanting; but the want of the spirit of Christ is fatal. The soul that lacks this possession, though tears have been shed, and groans have been uttered, and blood spilled for its redemption, cannot be saved. The spirit of Christ is Christ's spirit—the temper, character which reigned in earthly glory. It is an humble spirit. Christ lived in poverty, loneliness and neglect, and was contemned with it. He could walk on foot, perform menial services, be overlooked, despised, misrepresented, yet feel no hardness. He coveted no riches, struggled for no office, longed for no dignities, sought for no honors. He sent his disciples to school to a little child, and preached the humble publican to the self exalting pharisee. His life and his doctrine were pervaded with this spirit. How then can there be piety where there is no humility? A christian without humility is like an intelligent man without reason.

It is also a meek spirit. Christ bore the contradiction of sinners, but he was never offended, or angry, or perplexed. He repelled no slander, resented no injury, he hored no resentments. Though no other human mind was so much to provoke and taunt and annoy him, though he was opposed by enemies, mistrusted by relatives, and deserted by friends, the first word of complaint was never uttered, nor the first impulse of temper ever felt. Then can the spirit of Christ exist in a house where temper is unrestrained, rebellion preliminates, and revenge carry and pride and ambition are stirring up their strife?

The spirit of Christ is a forgiving spirit. What a large compassion did Christ possess! No enemy ever sought forgiveness in vain; no injury was too deep, no insult too flagrant, no penalty too base, no crime was too inimical to be forgiven. He overlooked Peter's treachery, and prayed for his murderers with his dying breath. There is scarcely any principle which he more enlarges upon, or any duty which he more authoritatively commends than this of forgiveness; and in teaching men to pray he authorizes them to ask for no more than they are willing to grant. Forgive me not seven times, but seventy times seven. Let no hard-hearted, unfeeling, unforgiving man, pretend to the spirit of Christ.

Christ's was moreover a patient spirit. The the burden of a world's sin forced tears from his eye, groans from his heart and blood from its pores; though the cup of his Father's wrath was so bitter that he shuddered at the taste, he did not chide the slow hours that carried him through his task of ignominy and blood, refused not a single scalding drop, withheld not from a single blow. Patiently, to the end, even till he could be forgotten of himself, and feel hard done by in the world, he endured without murmur or complaint. What are all mortal trials, disappointments, sufferings, to his? All the sighs and tears and groans which have been extorted from mortal agony since the world began, crowded into one, would not equal a single blow which Christ endured, not a single drop of the cup which he drank to the dregs. Surely a compassionating, discontented, murmuring spirit is not the spirit of Christ.

He was also a praying spirit. Though he did no sin, nor was guile found in his mouth, he ever prayed more frequently or earnestly than he? Cold mountains and the midnight air—times when all besides lay in forgetfulness, places where nobody else thought of praying, witnessed his fidelity to the great duty. His command enjoins it, his graces rewards it. Precept, parable and promise all urge that men ought always to pray and not to faint. The spirit of Christ is no feeble Christ is as to have no resemblance to him; and it taken to heaven would not recognize him.

The spirit of Christ is an obedient spirit. It was he must to do his Father's will. He never saw the duty he shrunk from, or the service which he refused. The task imposed upon him was always the most irksome and appalling; but from beginning to end, there was not a single faltering or deviation. Obedient himself he would have the same spirit characterize his followers. How sorely he looks upon it—the right hand, the right eye, wife, mother, husband, and all must be sacrificed, and even the dead be abandoned to the care of the dead, rather than disobeyed. No parleying, no compromise, no half-service, no hesitation; supreme love, supreme

THE UNION.

Published, October 22, 1844.

Texas.—Late arrivals from Texas bring the intelligence that Dr. Jones is elected to the Presidency of that Republic. However, the present President was his opponent. It is said Jones is in favor of a commercial treaty with England, and opposed to annexation to the United States,—and Houston is in favor of annexation. From this it would seem a majority of the people prefer England to the United States. Jones' majority is 856. Gen. Duff Green had arrived at Galveston in the U. S. steamship Union.

A Texas paper of the 7th ult. publishes a letter from President Houston, addressed to Santa Anna and dated the 29 h of July last, in reference to the rumored invasion, in which Houston uses Santa Anna without gloves, and dares him and his army to come on, promising them a good dressing.

The Democrats of the Third Congress District in this State have nominated Gen. Isaac G. Farley, of Flemington, for re election to Congress. Mr. Kirkpatrick, who is also a member of the present Congress, was thrown into the same District, by the Legislature last winter,—he with the other candidates withdrew their names before the nomination.

The Whigs of the Second District have nominated Samuel G. Wright, of Monmouth county, as their candidate for Congress.

The Democrats of the Second District have nominated Hon. George Sykes of Burlington, for reelection. The District is composed of Burlington and Monmouth counties.

The Democrats of this (5th) Congress District met in convention at Newark last Thursday, and concluded not to nominate any candidate for Congress at present, but a committee was appointed to nominate a man if it was deemed expedient.

It is seldom that we call particular attention to our advertising columns, but we would now wish the reader to look over Mr. Brinkerhoff's advertisement. Of all the remedies for Consumption or any disease of the Lower or Lungs, the brain upon its face the stamp of honesty; and the testimony of its cures are so undoubted that there need be no hesita ion in giving it a fair trial. It is a source of sincere satisfaction, to find such a real balm for so great a disease, and wholly apart from any spec es of quackery.

We would also call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the sale of an assortment of superior Dry Goods by Mr. Bullman. The assortment is large, and our readers may rely upon the fact stated, that they are of a much superior quality to those generally sold at auction. All who wish to make good bargains will do well to attend.

Pennsylvania Election.—The Democrats have elected their Governor by 5,038 majority. The State Senate stands 21 Democrats, 11 Whigs, 1 Native American—The Assembly 53 Democrats, 39 Whigs, 8 Natives, giving the Democrats 15 majority on joint ballot, over both Whigs and Natives.

Of the Members of Congress, the Democrats have elected 13, the Whigs 9 and the Natives 2.

South Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, the residence of the Whig candidate, gave to Markle 150, Shank 216. Democratic majority 66. Allegheny city, the residence of the Democratic candidate, gives Markle 1147, Shank 654. Whig majority 493.

The official returns of the late election in Maryland give the Whigs a majority of 548 in the Governor.

New Jersey Official Returns.—Total number of votes for Governor at the last election 74,186, of which Mr. Stratton received 37,612 and Mr. Thompson 36,581—Stratton's majority 1,031. Abolition vote 67.

In 1840, whole number of votes 64,267—Vanreusselaer 33,261—Van Buren 31,006, the latter's majority 2,217.

We are in the receipt of the "Asylum Journal," a small weekly paper published by the inmates of the Vermont Asylum for the Insane, and we find it interesting and well conducted. All the mechanical work and much of the soliciting and writing are done by the inmates, and the 200 papers they get in exchange for it furnishes them with much of their reading. The interest which it produces in their minds is at times of great importance to their recovery. In another column will be found a short article giving the present state of the Asylum, and the cause of admission.

Barlow, the Englishman defeated by Sayers in the late ring, of which an account will be found in another column, offers to run with him or any other American, two miles for 1000 dollars—Barlow to choose the ground.

Gladness, these are the terms of the gospel; while the fearful and unbelieving are doomed among the outcast.

It is disinterested love to men. No feature of Christ's character is more plain than this.—His love had no bounds, and overlooked no object. Neither temple, school, sect, class, country or condition confined it. Springing from all partial enclosures, he ever wide, it walked over the immense plains of humanity. He lived to no class, labored for no particular country, fought for no one age, died for no one sect. His object was mercy, his offer of grace, his doctrines, his truth were for all. He had no respect of persons. What impartiality, what generosity, what large heartedness there is in every word and act in every action! What a wide heaven between this and all bigotry, sectarianism, exclusiveness and selfishness. Yet if any man whatever his profession or station have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his!

From the Boston Chronicle.

British Postage.

No person can realize the value of the "British system" of postage, who has not experienced its benefits. It is the most beautiful manifestation of pure benificence in human government that can be found upon the earth. By it, the government comes to every man, every woman, every child every day in the year (Sundays excepted,) and for a compensation so small as hardly to differ from mere gratuity, offers to carry all their letters of business, friendship or philanthropy, to any and every spot in the empire, with the utmost speed and the most unfailing certainty that human ingenuity and power can attain. It is a complete leveler. The poorest peasant, the factory girl, the match vender, the beggar even may enjoy the benefits of the cheap postage, as they do of the vital air, on precisely the same terms with the richest banker, the proudest peer, or royalty itself.

It is the grand conservative power of the realm as well as one of the most effective instruments of reform. It equalizes excitement in all parts of the body politic. It draws the thunder from every threatening cloud by innumerable conducting points. It allows the blazing gas to burn with complete freedom, because the numerous capillary orifices create no danger of explosion. It is a system full formed, and all but perfect at its first trial. No invention, no deduction of science, no experiment in legislation, was ever brought forth so complete in all its results. And then it is so simple, in every one of its parts and movements, bringing out so many effects and so little complication of causes, that in this respect it approximates more nearly to the works of the infinite Creator than any other human device or discovery on record. Indeed its working and its effects are so much in conformity to the mind of God, that we can see plainly it highly among those "good and perfect gifts which are from above, and come down from the Father of light."

The postage bears a uniform rate without regard to distance, and is determined by weight, and not by setting the nations of the government into the sacred folds of private correspondence, to detect it may be, a bank note, or a piece of merchandize which a lover has sewed up in shapeless screwls he dear love to his absent father. Every letter weighing not over half an ounce, is carried to any distance for a penny! equal nearly to two cents! and the same for every additional half ounce. Two sheets of ordinary letter paper weighs less than half an ounce. Persons who have any considerable correspondence, generally keep a small pair of scales, or simple balance construction, on purpose to weigh their letters. This power is required in all cases to be pre paid, otherwise double postage is always charged. More than nine tenths of the letters sent by mail, in Great Britain, are thus pre-paid.

The methods of facilitating the working of the system are equally profound and equally simple. The greater part of the business is done by the use of stamps. Each stamp bears a beautiful impression of the Queen's head, with contrivances affording a perfect security against counterfeits. These are printed on broad sheets, twelve in a row, and are bought at the post office at a uniform rate of one penny. They are in size a little larger than a wafer. You write your letter, enclose it in an envelope that admits no scrawling, seal and affix the stamp and drop it in the nearest office, and its delivery is almost certain, without further charge.

As soon as it reaches the office of its destination, the stamp is cancelled by being struck with a small hammer, dipped in an indelicable composition, that it can never be used a second time. We might show here how greatly such a system must simplify, facilitate, and cheapen the whole management, both of the local offices and the central department. So little trouble is making change, or receiving pay, so little is the labor necessary in making returned, so little in settling with the general post office. The vast reduction of expense of management, ought to be taken into the account in judging of the feasibility and probable results of the new system. But great stress should be laid upon the fact that the present system is run out, and that inconceivable difficulties are in the way of any improvement. The most probable latent advantage is lost to the department, and can never be recovered but by the absolute reduction involved in a radical change of system.

Now the simple question is, who her the people of this republic shall root-ease to have the channels of business and social intercourse obstructed by an enormous tax, or shall be allowed by our rulers to enjoy the same privilege that the British monarchy allows to our taxed and poor subjects. We shall aim to hold the public mind to this question. The American system has failed, and cannot be restored. The British system has been tried, and proved to be both practicable and capable of self-support. In Great Britain it is already in four years a source of revenue. With our wide spread territory, but lower salaries, we have no doubt in four years it will support itself, with all the privileges now enjoyed.

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20 to 40,000,000 of serfs in Russia.

How Protection cheapens Articles.—The following communication from the New York Sun is in reply to several editorial articles in that paper against a Protective Tariff. The communication is occupied entirely of facts, from a practical manufacturer, and shows conclusively that Protection instead of adding to the price paid by the consumer, in many instances actually reduces the price. Such facts, and we have read a great number of them, entirely demolish the strongest argument of the anti-tariff men.

I have always found, whenever I have commenced manufacturing any new article of consumption, I could get three times as much profit the first year as I could the third. I have for 15 years past been ready to take hold of any kind of manufacturing that would pay best, but I have never found it would be the most profitable to invest money in the manufacturing of cotton cloth. I have manufactured quite a variety of different articles, many of which had at the time a sufficient protection, but in the main it has been on this wise: A in England or France has sent to his agent B. in N. Y., a certain article to be sold at the best advantage; B sells the goods at $12 a piece to C. C says to me, I can make this article for any less than $15?" After an examination I find I can make them for 10 a penny, and agree to make them for $12 per dozen. No sooner then I get them in market at $12, B offers to furnish them at $10 per dozen—in consequence of which I go to more expense in machinery, and sometimes with success I am enabled to put the price down to $8; then B offers them at $6. I finally make and sell them at $5. B then sells at only $4.50. I cannot meet them at that price. Their cents the article with the importer. The manufacturing of the article alluded to above was nearly continued by me 15 months, and as one else would try the experiment. Many times the price of an article will be changed by merely offering to make them for less price. I was shown a new article of consumption in 1829, which was sold by the importer at $144 per dozen, or $12 a piece. I contracted with a jobbing house to make the 1000 for $7500. No sooner than the contract is made, Importer B offers to sell them at $6500. I then gave up the contract and the price was restored at $12 a piece. Now if I should go to the necessary expense for machinery and commence making the said article, the price would be put down to $3,50 a piece as I am informed and at the same time I know that I can make the article for $4,50, but still they sell for $12 in the city and must be bought for that. Now who gets the 7,50 profit? Why A and B; one an English manufacturer, the other his agent. Now I cannot make a contract with an importing house, particularly if he is an agent to a foreign manufacturer, for he will say at once "If I encourage you manufacturers it will not be twelve months before you will have the article hawked about the streets at half prices, and will not let me make more than ten or 15 per cent.

I know of many articles in the fancy line that the Importer gets 7 times their cost for the very reason the articles cannot be made here without more protection.—One article costs charges all told, $12 per dozen, imported from France, they would cost here $17, and are now selling at $84 per dozen. Now would it not be better to have a sufficient protection on said article to enable our manufacturers to make them here at $17? per dozen, than pay $84.

A FRIEND TO PROTECTION;
One that does not raise Poles nor build Log Cabins.

End of the Mormon War.—The third Mormon war is ended without bloodshed, and at last accounts the troops were on route for home. On the 26th ult., the Governor held a treaty with the individuals against whom a writ had been issued for being engaged in the killing of the Smiths, and after some considerable negotiation, the matter was finally settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. Col. Williams and T. C. Sharpe, agreed to surrender if they could be taken to Quincy for their examination. This was agreed to on the part of the Governor. Further, they were to have an escort to protect them while in the country of the officer. If sufficient evidence was adduced to warrant the prisoners were to give bail for their appearance at court. If an indictment is then found, they are to have a continuance and a change of venue.

☞ The recent movements of the Millerites has been followed by the most deplorable results. Many will be under the impression that the world will be destroyed on the 23d inst., and are giving away their money and goods as fast as water. Several instances of this kind have come under our own observation. We passed on Saturday the store of a worthy man, which was closed; and on enquiry, we found that the owner was a Millerite, and had given up all earthly care in the affairs of life in the confident expectation of the glorious coming of Christ—but a hour to day! that the poor man has been sent to the Insane Hospital.

Last week hundreds of these deluded people came to the city to attend the meeting at the Tabernacle bringing with them children and infants with just enough in their pockets to sustain life a few days longer. Others had left behind husband or wife, or children, unprovided, of whom they had taken leave forever.—*Boston Mer. Jour.*

Vermont Asylum for the Insane.—By the the annual report, which is just published, the institution appears to be in a prosperous condition. The buildings have been enlarged this season, furnishing greater accommodations, and improving the means of classification. 228 patients have enjoyed its advantages the past year, 78 have been discharged and 150 now remain. Of those discharged, 51 have recovered. The terms are fixed at $3 per week, or $26 per year, if the patient remains for the limited period. Patients from other states are received on the same terms as those from Vermont.—*Asylum Jour.*

Great Foot Race—20,000 *Spectators*.—The foot race over the Beacon Course at Hoboken yesterday afternoon drew together an immense congregation, from every part of the country. The track was in capital order, and the men came in numbers, some to the post looking all in good trim. The race was to make the greatest number of miles in an hour. Two men came to cross the water to compete for the prize. The Expressways—

This contest for $1000, to be given in the following sums, to the four best runners on one hour —$600 to the first, $250 to the second, $100 to the third, and $50 to the fourth.

Of the 30 named in the bills of the day, only 16 came to the starting post, numbered and named as follows:

1 John Gildersleeve, 14 Maj. Henry Stannard,
2 John Barlow Rose, 15 Thomas Ryan,
3 John Greenhalgh, 16 George Ward,
4 Geo. Jones, 21 Wm. Cruiser, Yorkville,
7 Thomas McCabe, 22 L. L. Lathrop,
9 John Nevile, 24 J. L. P. Smith,
10 J. P. Taylor, 27 P. Hutchinson,
11 John Rose, Indian, 30 Wm. Fowl.

Nos 1, 2, 3 11, and 14 are the only runners who did their 10 miles within the hour. The purse was won by Gildersleeve, Greenhalgh and Rose, and then in the order. Gildersleeve says he was specially taught his lead two (formidable competitors in 2 or 3, both of whom brought him up to the 4 mile on the 11th round, before he could get ahead. He won by about three times his length.

1st mile 5 minutes 45 seconds.
2d mile, 5 minutes 50 seconds.
3d mile, 5 minutes 40 seconds.
4th mile, 6 minutes 40 seconds.
5th mile, 5 minutes 50 seconds.
6th mile, 5 minutes 50 seconds.
7th mile, 5 minutes 50 seconds.
8th mile, 5 minutes 50 seconds.
9th mile, 6 minutes 5 seconds.
10th mile, 6 minutes 15 seconds.
John Gildersleeve triumphant.
Ten miles and 1 within the hour.

On the 5 6th mile, Gildersleeve pulled up and came in ahead.

Ross (the Indian) exactly accomplished the 10 miles, when he accidentally tripped and fell — The winner (Gildersleeve, a journeyman gilder in New York,) was brought round to the judges stand in triumph, on horseback, and very loudly cheered as he made his appearance at the winning post.

The prizes will probably be awarded as follows:

First, $600 to Gildersleeve.
Second, 250 to Barlow
Third, 100 to Greenhalgh.
Fourth, 50 to McCabe or Ross.

Rail Road Iron—*successful commencement of the manufacture in America.*—We are glad to learn that the manufacture of Rail Road Iron has been successfully commenced at the Mount Savage Iron Works, near Cumberland, in the state of Maryland. The work was fairly commenced on the 4th inst. by turning out the "bridge" rail, weighing 48 pounds to the yard, equal in every respect to the English Rail. The Company have two large smelting furnaces in blast, connected with a large rolling mill, having eight or nine puddling furnaces in full operation with which they are making Rail Road and other iron at a rapid rate. Another large furnace, a building for rail works, dwellings for 500 workmen, and a monster ware house has been constructed. The new furnace and rail works are to be in operation in a few days, they are not already. The Company are now about to manufacture the T Rail, weighing fifty-six pounds per yard, which is so deservedly esteemed by our Rail Road Companies, and for which with other patterns we have paid England 50 or $60,000,000.

Amputation in the Prairies.—A few days before the news had reached Walnut Creek, a Mr. Brooks was attempting to draw his rifle from a wagon, muzzle foremost, discharged its contents into his arm. The bone being dreadfully shattered, the unfortunate man was advised to submit to an amputation at once; otherwise as it being in the month of August, and excessively warm, mortification would soon ensue. But Brooks obstinately refused to consent to the operation till death began to warn him of its fate. By this time, the wound in the arm had become gangrened, some spots having already appeared above the place where the operation should have been performed. The invalid's case was therefore considered perfectly hopeless, and he was given up by all the counselors, who thought of little else than to consign him to the grave. But being unwilling to resign himself to the fate which appeared hovering over him without a last effort, he obtained the consent of two or three of the party, who undertook to amputate his arm, hopefully in the absence of the dying man, for in such a light they viewed all him. Their only "case of instruments" consisting of a butcher's knife, and a butcher's large iron hook. The teeth of the saw being considered too coarse, they went to work and soon had a set of fine teeth filed on the hook.—The knife having been whetted keen, and the hook filed to a point, they commenced the operations; and in less than ten minutes it was off and the arm was opened round to the body, which was almost to an instant sewed off, and such the whizzing hot run the whole stump was so effectually seared as to allow the artieries comparatively. Bandages were soon applied and the whole company proceeded on their journey as though nothing had occurred. The arm commenced healing rapidly and in a few weeks the patient was sound and well. He is perhaps still living, to bear witness to the accuracy of the "shot iron" in "taking off" amputation.—*Gregg's Commerce of the Prairies.*

Funny and Touchy—He who gives himself up to fancy is like a man led by a child who tells him of all the wonderful things that he will show him in the garden of the world, and when he comes to see the carrots, finds them but May blossoms. Every man, that lets go soon as gathered, and leaves a bunch of Cowslips in his hand.

ELECTIONS.

There are now no less than eight men of war lying off the Battery, New York.

The Cincinnati Bulletin states that the United States Steam Boats are doing a great deal towards the improvement of the western waters, by the removal of obstructions.

The Millerites all over the country are greatly excited. They look for the end of mother earth on the 23d inst.

The Journal of the Temperance Union says that Father Mathew fully intends to visit America next summer.

Rental a of 1 age Quadrupeds in New Jersey.—Mr. Abraham Ayers of Independence, Warren county, has discovered the remains of a Quadruped, which must have been 15 feet in height.

Another alarming earthquake, is reported by the U. S. Gazette in letters from the West Indies dated, on the 30th of August—Trinidad, Grenada, Demerara, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, &c., All the clocks in Trinidad stopped, indicating next morning the moment of the occurrence. The crews of vessels in the bay were run foul of by other vessels; the bank and bridge were torn apart; the inhabitants were in great terror. It all happened on a bright moonlight night. Water tanks, cisterns, etc., lost their contents. The weather was hot and oppressive.

We are requested to remind the next Grand Jury that it will be their duty to indict the new Constitution for parricide, inasmuch as it has killed its own "Father."

The ruins of Washington Hall, New York, were sold at auction last week for $62,500.

The freight on flour by the Western Railroad from Albany to Boston is fixed at 20 cts. a barrel until the first of November next.

The Hartford Times of Oct. 1st says:—Some green and ripe strawberries, picked in a field at East Windsor, by Mr. Henry Case, on the 27th day of Sept. have been left with us—an unusual circumstance for the season of the year.

A man has been fined $200 in New Orleans for selling liquor to a slave. His horse was also taken from him, and he is incapacitated for the trade in the State forever.

The new lever beam for the coal mine at Cape Breton has been cast at Boston. It is 30 feet long, and weighs near 12 tons.

An extra train was run over the Albany and Schenectady railway on Sunday week in 32 minutes from depot to depot. Distance 16 miles.

Upon a liberty pole in front of the Patriot office in Baltimore, there floats a flag which measures 60 feet in length and is forty feet wide. It contains 2,400 square feet of bunting.

The Woonsocket (R. I.) Patriot says that measures are to be taken by the Legislature of that State to liberate Thos. W. Dorr from prison at its October session.

The manufacture of stoves in Troy, it is estimated, will reach 200,000 dollars this year.

A large bed of copper ore has been discovered in the Kichapoo county, Wisconsin, about 12 miles above Prairie du Chien, and 60 miles from the Mississippi river. It is said to be seven per cent richer than that found about Mineral Point, and from its appearance will yield twenty per cent of pure copper. 2000 pounds of the ore are raised daily.

The Examination of the students of the Green Brook Family School on Thursday, was highly creditable to all concerned. We know of no instructor who is more worthy the confidence of parents than is Mr. Fairchild. For many years the principal of "Hill Top School," he there established the enviable reputation of being the most popular and successful teacher in this section of the State.—*Morris Jr. organ.*

Two more Burglaries in the City last night.—The house of Mrs. Nichols, 213 Washington st., was broken into and robbed of 8 silver and 3 table spoons and a quantity of tea bing; and the house of Wm. B. Brodier, corner of Broadway and the Canal st., the entrance was effected by prying off a shutter from a window. $20 in money taken. Cannot any thing be done to ferret out the villains?—*Newark Advertiser.*

New Counterfeits have just made their appearance, viz Albany Exchange Bank 1's, 2's, 3's, and 5's, letter B, various dates, Nos. &c., engraved by Durand & Co. The genuine notes are engraved by Rawson, Wright & Hatch.

It is a moral fact, that Newspaper does not contain a single contract under the name of transgression. Such a circumstance has not occurred for a century past.—*Lewis paper.*

British Sovereigns have been artfully counterfeited in London, and the officers of the Mint there have very considerately given due notice to our government.

Gov. Tallmadge has arrived in Wisconsin, and assumed the duties of his office. The Democrats have succeeded in the recent election for the Legislature of that Territory.

West to England.—On board the ship Frederick Henry, which sailed on the 6th inst. to Liverpool, were 160 bales of fine Arkansas wool, which were selected in that country from one fleece sheared there by a Scotch manufacturer. The cross of it, he paid as high as 50 cents a lb. The quantity was about 20,000 lbs.—*Jour. of Com.*

A Soulless Man.—Out West, a stump orator, wishing to describe his opponent as a soulless man said:—"I have heard some persons hold to the opinion that just at the precise instant after one human being dies, another is born; and that the soul enters and animates the new born creature. Now I have made particular and extensive inquiries concerning my opponent that, and I find that for some hours previous to his entering, he was truly dead! Fellow citizens! you may depend on the inference."

Ohio Election.—The Whigs have elected their Governor by about 2000 majority, and have a majority of 9 in the Senate and 4 in the House, which secures to the Whigs a U. S. Senator.

Georgia Election.—The election was for eight members of Congress only, of which the Democrats have elected 6 and the Whigs 2. The Democrats have the majority on the popular vote.

The Whigs of this County will meet at Newark, to morrow, at 2 o'clock, P. M. to congratulate each other on late recent success in this State. Eminent speakers are expected.

The Whigs of this vicinity had a congratulatory supper, for the same reason, at Mr. Laing's on Friday evening last.

More Proof in favor of the Tariff of 1842.—The following letters from large Factory owners in Dutchess county, N. Y, and add to the proof already before the public that Protection does not add to the price of the articles produced, nor that does it lower the wages of the persons employed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 2, 1844.

Messrs. Platt & Schenck:

In answer to your enquiry of yesterday we would state that instead of having reduced the wages of any hands connected with our establishment since the great improvement in business by the passage of the tariff of 1842, we have regularly increased them, and within the past year in which only have the full benefits of that tariff been felt, we have increased the wages to the same hands, previously employed, to the amount of $1472,81.

Besides these, we have a large number of additional hands and increased them regularly with the increase of business. Our wages have at all times been upon the most liberal scale and as high if not higher, than at most other establishments in the country. Our payments are always in cash, and never with orders.

Besides the additions to our manufactory in Poughkeepsie, we have established another within the past year, which is also doing about the same amount of business, at Waterbury, Connecticut.

Since the passage of the tariff, instead of increasing our prices as you, we have reduced them on all at the rate of 8 per cent, & now sell them at a rate less than has ever been imported.

Yours, &c.

SLOCUM, HILLSON & CO.

MATTEAWAN, Oct. 8th, 1844.

Messrs Platt & Schenck:—

GENTLEMEN:—I have your favor under date of the 7th inst., in which you ask a statement of wages paid by the Matteawan Company now and before we enjoyed the benefit of the present Tariff, etc. I give you in reply th facts taken from our books.

Before the Tariff we employed in our Woolen and Machine shops, 80 hands, including Overlookers and Apprentices, averaging $1.00 per day. We have now employed 200 hands including Laborers and Apprentices on the Woolen shop and Foundry, averaging $1.25 cents per day, an increase over former wages of more than 50 per cent.

The average amount of goods and cloths we put in the Warehouse in the year ending 30th June 1842, was $300,000. The average amount for the year ending 30th June 1844, was $600,000. Tariff increased the duty on goods we were making at about 8 per cent, and on those we were not making at about 20 per cent. The same goods we put in the Warehouse in 1842 we now sell at 8 per cent less than we then received for them.

Yours truly,

[illegible]

The Missouri Bonus a Dream—Effects of the Late Flood.—We learn from the St. Louis New Era that many of the bottom farms lie a dreary waste; the fences, barns, stables and out-buildings lie in promiscuous heaped rubbish in the timber below, with confused heaps of earth, wood, trees, rails and rubbish. The large number of fertile and most desirable farms that now nothing meet the barren plains of white sand. This must have been deposited to the thickness of several feet on the bottom lands and renders them sterile and unproductive. This is the case with many farms in St. Louis, St. Charles and Warren counties, and all the counties on the Missouri this have bottom farms.

It is estimated that the present Missouri war will cost the State of Illinois $9,000 dollars.—The aggregate expenses during the year will not be less than 50,000 dollars.

Railroad in Broadway New York.—The Tribune says, that the Common Council have decided that it is advisable to have a railroad thro' Broadway, and are only waiting to have a few more petitions before they move in the matter. Nearly all leading men and shopkeepers on that street have already signed petitions. The track will be quite narrow, the cars being long, and having but one seat, and drawn by one horse; the tracks will go round the Bowling Green, and up to 21st street. No stoppages excepting to take up or set down passengers will be allowed, and officers will be detailed to enforce this regulation. No omnibusses will then be permitted on Broadway. It is proposed that the road shall not be granted to a private company but be built by the city, the interest to be applied to the payment of the public debt. A company has already offered $200,000 dollars per annum for 5 years for the use of the road.

Important Discovery—More Light.—J. Milton Saunders and J. Ira Starr, of Cincinnati, are said to have discovered "a new species of light," of superior brilliancy to any heretofore known. A writer in the Western Advocate says—

1 That the light is produced by chemistry.

2 That it is produced by permanent magnets, which may be increased to any definite extent.—The experiment now flashing by the inventors at intervals in the east will possess twenty, magnets.

3 That it supplies a light whose brilliancy is unsupportable to the naked eye.

4. That a towering of adequate height will enable a light to be diffused all over the United States for the purpose, perhaps, but that of day.

5. That the light, moreover, can be operated, with economy at thousands without one cent of additional expense.

One of the inventors has gone to Washington to take out a patent, and we hope the discovery may stand the experiment, as it will prove to be a great benefit to society. By passing over to Covington on a little ferriboat, we suppose that it will be found, that our city light at the end of evening's entertainment, many of which have occurred in the past week, will be found to be the cheapest of bright mens ever used. Success may be yours, then have your agent ready to favor us with the secret, and we greatly the one embraced by Dr. Lardner in the lecture.

Mr. Morris, Saunders and Starr, it is said of the city, have formed a general monopoly of the gas light business in this city and vicinity, and they shall have succeeded in consummating a project in which the aforesaid gas companies have failed. Let the people of Cincinnati be satisfied by the experiment of bright mens specials, measure can be given, then have your agent ready to favor us with the secret, and we greatly the one embraced by Dr. Lardner in the lecture.

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Newspapers.—The last statement from Newhaven says that a manufactory has been seized by a portion of the Sheriffs, declaring the charter to be dissolved, in consequence of the dissolution connected with the discontinuity of the late engineer, Jos Smith.

Modest Young Gentleman.—A gentleman advertises, in a New York paper, for board in a quiet, genteel family, where there reserves of a beautiful and accomplished young ladies, and where his society will be deemed a sufficient compensation for board, lodging, washing, and other attentions." Herein is a rare offer and many big an one." Another gentleman 25 years of age wishes to be united by an aged gentleman or lady, or both if the more that he has the disposition and ability to make himself agreeable, and as the Bowery chimes end, "can't do any thing more."

Important.—James Platt Esq. Editor of the Poughkeepsie Eagle, one of the most influential Journals in the State of New York, was, under the authority of his own name, that a young lady, a relative of his, of very delicate health, died on the 7th Feb. 1844, with a severe cold, which immediately produced symptoms of blood, cough, fever and in her dangerous & alarming symptoms, through medical treatment and care she partially recovered during Summer. But on the return of warm she was attacked more violently than at first, she became so weak as to be scarcely able to walk and was troubled with cough, chills and fever every day, and appeared to be going rapidly with consumption, at which time I saw her. Mr. Platt procured a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which she took, and it seemingly restored her. She got a second and before it was half taken she was restored to perfect health which she has enjoyed to the present time, without the slightest symptom of her former disease.

Mr. Platt says the cure was under my own observation and I cannot be mistaken as to the facts."

Sold in Plainfield, by Dr. Lewis Cox, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

AUDITOR'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Gunning Sherrerd, Esq. $2,50. W. D. Barnett, Esq. 2,50; W. W. Dayton, 2,50; First Nat. Bank, 2,50; Gould Green, 2,50; James P. Compton, 1,25; A. Berry, 2,50; D. Powell 1,50; Adam Cox, 2,50.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst. Joseph W. Baxter, of New York, to Esther Shrope, of Elizabethtown.

On the 23d inst. Francis E. Tompkins, of Rahway, to Mary A. Parker, of the same place.

On the 24th inst. by the Rev. James L. Grant, of Philadelphia, to Catherine Ackerman, of New Brunswick.

On the 25th inst. by the Rev. James L. Grant, of Philadelphia, to Catherine Ackerman, of New Brunswick.

On the 25th inst. Henry D. Tyrrell of Gloucester, L. I. to Sarah, youngest of the late Gardiner Williams, of Montauk Point.

On the 27th inst. by Cornelius Peters, Mr. Nehemiah to Miss Polly Townley.

DIED

At New Brunswick, on the 4th inst. Benjamin B. Pearson, in the 70th year of his age. The remains of the latter of the late Joseph Pearson, Esq. formerly of Elizabethtown, New Jersey.

DRY GOODS AT AUCTION

The Subscriber will offer at public auction on Tuesday and Wednesday 22d and 23d inst. on the Store, corner of Main St. and the Middle Road, all the Stock of Dry Goods, consisting of Broad cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, vestings, merin, flannels, shawls, flannels, silks, mousselin de laines, Cashmere de ros, Paramtas, Alapacas, Chintzes, Ginghams, hosiery, gloves, crapes, laces, calicoes, ticking, brown and bleached muslin, and many other articles in the Dry Goods line not mentioned.

Also, a lot of Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Hardware, Basket reading chairs, &c

N. B. The Subscriber would here say to Purchasers the above is the best assortment of Goods that has ever been offered at Auction in this place, as they have been very recently purchased and selected with great care.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock (noon) each days precisely. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Daniel W. Apgar, Auctioneer.

Plainfield, October 21, 1844.

New York Wholesale Price Current

[illegible]

Flour.—N. Y. Superfine, 4 62
Ohio, 4 62
Red Flour, 4 37
Rye Flour, 3 25
Grain.—Genesee Wheat, 1 [illegible]
Rye, 62
Corn, 50 to 52
Oats, 31

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL.

The Institution for many years conducted by Mr. Isaac A. Wood, will continue in operation during the year ensuing, under the care of Mr. Jno. Gideon Miller. The course of instruction will as heretofore embrace all the branches of a good education. The French and Spanish Languages will also be taught, on the most approved principles. Mr. Miller has connected with himself in the government and instruction of the School Mr. Hiram N. Cooper, a gentleman of ability and experience, and hopes both to merit and receive a liberal share of the patronage of the public. The next session will commence on Monday the 28th inst. Terms moderate and made known on application to

JEAN G. MILLER, Principal.

Having for a long time been employed as a teacher in Mr. Wood's School, I do not deem it improper to subjoin the following card:

Mr. Miller has taught, in my school, during the last five or six years, and I gave me pleasure to say that he has proved himself to be a competent and faithful teacher. I cheerfully recommend him to the favorable notice of the public, as a gentleman worthy of such confidence.

I. A. WOOD.

Plainfield, Oct. 14, 1844.

PLAINFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Winter Session will commence on Wednesday, the 30th day of October inst. in the building lately occupied by Mr. Randall.

[illegible]

NEW FALL GOODS.

[illegible]

Stackhouse's VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS.

This very useful and healthy medicine is now more widely used by families and invalids in the vicinity of Plainfield than any other remedy ever introduced to the public, and has proved to the highest satisfaction of all who have used it.

THE PURE EXTRACTS

Of which these pills are entirely composed, is the result of long practice and careful study of the properties of vegetables, and the method in which they are to be extracted, so as to obtain the strength and virtues of the plants employed, in the most concentrated form, and in such a manner as to preserve all their medicinal properties unimpaired. By their use the system is relieved from all impurities, and the blood and humors are purified, and the whole constitution renovated.

NOT ADULTERATED WITH SUGAR

or any other ingredient to cover its nauseousness, disease, but the virtues of the medicine are fully preserved, and every dose is a powerful remedy, operating in the most effectual manner to remove the foul matter, the presence of which causes disease.

THE CONTROL UPON POWER OVER DISEASE

which the Stackhouse Vegetable Pills obtain, is owing to their thorough purifying effects upon the blood and humors, and the consequent removal of the cause of disease. For scrofulous affections of the eyes, for diseases of the skin, for ulcers, for pains in the limbs, for the piles, for dyspepsia, for costiveness, for all diseases of the liver, for all diseases of the kidneys, for all diseases of the bowels, for all diseases of the stomach, for all diseases of the head, for all diseases of the blood, for all diseases of the nerves, for all diseases of the lungs, for all diseases of the heart, for all diseases of the throat, for all diseases of the mouth, for all diseases of the teeth, for all diseases of the gums, for all diseases of the tongue, for all diseases of the palate, for all diseases of the nose, for all diseases of the ears, for all diseases of the eyes, for all diseases of the face, for all diseases of the neck, for all diseases of the shoulders, for all diseases of the arms, for all diseases of the hands, for all diseases of the fingers, for all diseases of the nails, for all diseases of the chest, for all diseases of the back, for all diseases of the loins, for all diseases of the hips, for all diseases of the thighs, for all diseases of the knees, for all diseases of the legs, for all diseases of the feet, for all diseases of the toes, for all diseases of the skin, for all diseases of the hair, for all diseases of the nails, for all diseases of the teeth, for all diseases of the gums, for all diseases of the tongue, for all diseases of the palate, for all diseases of the nose, for all diseases of the ears, for all diseases of the eyes, for all diseases of the face, for all diseases of the neck, for all diseases of the shoulders, for all diseases of the arms, for all diseases of the hands, for all diseases of the fingers, for all diseases of the nails, for all diseases of the chest, for all diseases of the back, for all diseases of the loins, for all diseases of the hips, for all diseases of the thighs, for all diseases of the knees, for all diseases of the legs, for all diseases of the feet, for all diseases of the toes, for all diseases of the skin, for all diseases of the hair, for all diseases of the nails, for all diseases of the teeth, for all diseases of the gums, for all diseases of the tongue, for all diseases of the palate, for all diseases of the nose, for all diseases of the ears, for all diseases of the eyes, for all diseases of the face, for all diseases of the neck, for all diseases of the shoulders, for all diseases of the arms, for all diseases of the hands, for all diseases of the fingers, for all diseases of the nails, for all diseases of the chest, for all diseases of the back, for all diseases of the loins, for all diseases of the hips, for all diseases of the thighs, for all diseases of the knees, for all diseases of the legs, for all diseases of the feet, for all diseases of the toes.

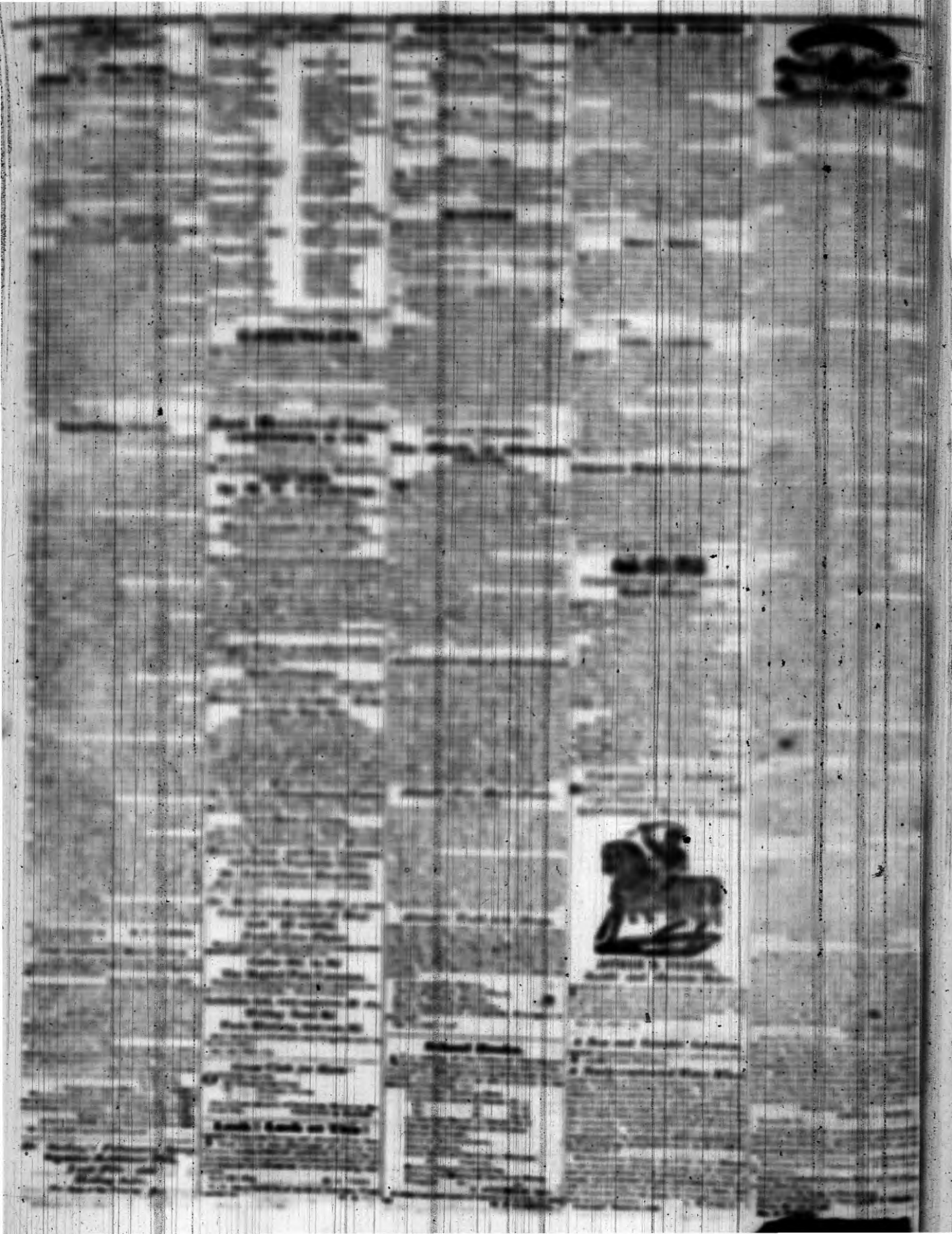
PURITY OF THE BLOOD IS ESSENTIAL

to perfect health. No person can enjoy health while the blood is impure. Dr. Stackhouse's Vegetable Pills purify the blood, and thereby remove the cause of disease.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC

All genuine Stackhouse's Vegetable Pills have the signature of the proprietor on the outside wrapper of the box, and the name of the pills blown in the glass of each bottle. Be careful to purchase only those which have the signature and name as above.

Sold by the Agents in Plainfield, Dr. Lewis Cox, Dr. Stackhouse, Mrs. V. Cox & Co., and the Apothecary Store.



Plainfield Union.

Testimony of Gen. Jones.

There is no man in the country who has had better opportunities to judge of the merits of Mr. Polk as a statesman and a man, than Gen. James W. Jones, of Tennessee, who has spent two long sessions of Congress with him, in canvassing the State from end to the other; freely discussing the subject with him face to face before thousands of public assemblies. Now read what he says in the following letter, which we take from the Phila. papers to the President, of the National Clay Club.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 31, 1844.

Charles Gibbons, Esq.—Dear Sir: Your letter, enclosing the proceedings of the National Clay Club of Pennsylvania, and also a pamphlet containing extracts of the speeches and publications of James K. Polk, have been received. I shall take much pleasure in complying with the wishes of the Club, and if any action on my part shall become necessary to a proper vindication of their fidelity touching the exclusive publications you may rest assured that it will be promptly and cheerfully performed. I have examined your pamphlet with much care, and have compared it with the copies of Col. Polk's speeches and addresses that I used in my late canvass with him (such as I know to be genuine) and find the extracts fairly made, and with the exception of such immaterial typographical errors as usually attend a reprint, not at all affecting the sense or meaning of the author, it is literally correct. I not only know this publication to be a true exposition of the opinions of Col. Polk on the subject of the Tariff from comparing it with his published opinions, but I know it from having heard them from his own lips, day after day for months in succession. To attempt to make J. K. Polk the friend of a Protective Tariff, can only excite the ridicule, and contempt of all who know him.

It is most astonishing that his friends should undertake to deceive and mislead the people on a subject of so much importance, and the detection of which is so certain. I can but regard the efforts that are making in your State to pass James K. Polk off as the friend and advocate of Protection in an outrage, which for impudence and falsehood, is unparalleled in the history of party warfare. It is a gross attempt at fraud, one that would disgrace the vilest party hack. But disgraceful as the attempt on the part of the friends and supporters of Col. Polk, I can but regard his position as equally discreditable. If truth, fairness and justice is his object, he it ought to be, aspiring to the high and dignified position he seeks, why does he not speak out like a man? Why are his lips sealed as with the stillness of death? Where is that boldness and independence that ever characterized as a man conscious of his own integrity and the correctness of his principles and conduct? Possessing the power and the means (and having been respectfully asked to do so) of arresting falsehood and undeceiving his countrymen; and refusing to do so makes him participes criminis, and should consign him to the same unenviable distinction.

Col. Polk cannot, will not, dare not deny that he has always opposed the Protective policy (this has been his boast.) He has never ceased to denounce the Tariff of 1842 in terms unmeasured; and yet he observes a most dignified silence, permitting truth to be crushed to earth, and falsehood raised in its stead, and all that some political advantage may ensue to himself.

I repeat now what I have frequently written, spoken and published, and which has never been denied by Col. Polk or any of his friends in this State, that Col. Polk at all times, during both of my canvasses with him, opposed, denounced and condemned the principle of Protection, and during the last campaign, the Tariff of 1842 received his most unqualified condemnation. To this statement I pledge my reputation as a man of honor, and challenge Col. Polk or any of his friends to deny it. I say if Col. Polk is Protection or of the Tariff of '42, as prepared to vote for him, believing that he is any other than the unqualified opponent of this system, (if he shall be elected,) he will discover that he has been deceived and misled, and find his only comfort in cursing his folly and credulity. If I had a voice that would reach every city, town and hamlet in Pennsylvania, it should be raised to warn every freeman against deception and fraud, and invoke him to spurn and despise with a freeman's spirit, the base attempts that are made to seduce him from his fidelity to his principles, and lead him into the support of a man whose principles are at war with the best interests of the country. I cannot doubt that the intelligence of your citizens will enable them to detect this fraud and, when detected, I know their virtue and integrity will at once put the broad seal of condemnation upon it.

One word as to Tennessee: she is firm, fixed and immovable: the political tempest may blow—the rains of falsehood descend—the floods of calumny and detraction may gather around her; unmoved and unbiassed she will stand firmly by her principles, and cast her vote for HENRY CLAY. She is resolved to make one more gallant effort to dispel the gloom that gathers around our hopes—one more effort to arrest the impending ruin which threatens our common Country. Where will Pennsylvania the Keystone of the Arch, be in this great and glorious work? This is the question that Whigs of Pennsylvania must answer. If she and our sister States will come to the rescue, and stand by the side of Tennessee, in this glorious enterprise, we shall yet see the proud and gallant old Ship of State brought back to her ancient moorings, and peace and prosperity permanently restored to a long oppressed and much injured people.

I am, sir, your friend and servant,

JAMES C. JONES.

A pea taken from a vase found in an Egyptian sarcophagus, and supposed to be 2844 years old, has germinated in the garden of Mr. Grimstone of Highgate, near London, and has produced 19 pods. The flower of the pea was white, but of a peculiar form.

A Dr. Lambe, in England, now 80 years old, has lived for the last 40 years entirely on vegetable diet. He has certainly given the system a fair trial.

From the Buffalo Gazette of the 9th Inst.

Terrible Gale.

Our city was visited last night by one of the most severe gales that ever blew, either which was ever witnessed here. The whole lower part of the city, extending from Seneca st. on the east side of Main st., presents one general scene of wreck and desolation, throughout the whole length of the city.

The water was all of 2 feet higher than ever before known.

In addition to the immense loss of property, we have to record still more melancholy regrets in the death of a large number of human beings.

The wind commenced blowing about eleven o'clock last night, and continued until sunrise this morning, when it gradually subsided.

The damage done to shipping in the harbor is immense.

The wharves throughout their whole extent, have been more or less damaged, in many places entirely torn away, and scattered thro' the adjacent streets.

A part of the steeple of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Niagara st., has blown off. The steeple of the Park Church was thrown much out of place.

The number missing not yet found is 15, which number lost or missing, 45.

The bodies brought in are mostly foreigners from the Gibraltar, and were drowned from small boats on the flats.

Dead bodies are constantly arriving. The room is crowded with persons in search of missing friends.

The unprecedented severity of the storm, and the number of vessels which were known to be out, leads us to fear for the worst. It were almost impossible for one of them to survive the fury of the gale in the open lake. The sound of the cannon, which the gale came up, gives us but faint hopes, that those vessels which were exposed to the blast had time to seek shelter in any harbor.

The storm continued this morning. After having lulled down for 3 or 4 hours, the wind commenced blowing again accompanied by hail and rain.

Up to 11 o'clock, 27 dead bodies had been brought to the court house.

We learn from a gentleman just arrived from Lancaster, that the woods on the line of the rail road are extensively levelled.

Further from the Buffalo Storm.

The Buffalo papers of Monday evening bring still further evidence of the dreadful ravages of the storm on the shores of Lake Erie appear to have suffered more or less, but none so much as Buffalo—where the damage was wholly unprecedented. For an extent of about two miles and a half, from the woods beyond the Hydraulic to near the junction of the canal with the river, one general scene of destruction presented itself. The loss of life has not been accurately ascertained. The Gazette says—

Thirty-five bodies have been recovered and interred. Many were exposed to the fury of the storm half covered in water; clinging to whatever and offered itself, for the preservation of their own lives and families. On Saturday, many were found in their half demolished dwellings, suffering and nearly helpless.

About 100 build ngs were destroyed; the loss is estimated at $250,000.

The Common Council had appropriated $400 for the present relief of the sufferers, prepared a temporary abode for the houseless, and appointed committees to render all needed aid.

At Dunkirk two storehouses of G. A. French and son, filled with goods, were swept into ruins and the wharves destroyed. The Beacon says—

The beach and the high bank for a mile is covered with the mass of timbers, in a confused pile, mingled with the remains of goods—there can be seen this morning thousands of dollars' worth, such as broad cloth, calico, shearing, silk, &c., all so entangled as to render it almost impossible to detach a single article.

Several buildings are moved into the street by the violence of the waves. One occupied by Mr. Drummond as a shoe shop, was carried into the middle of the street with the set down so easily as not to upset a bottle of ink.

The Baptist Denomination.—What a number and powerful body this denomination has become. Their almanac for 1845, which is just published, present the following array of figures which show a host sufficient of itself, if animated with the devotion and piety of the primitive faith, to overwhelm all the impeachments of the enemy and convert the world to Christ. According to this, there are in the United States, Baptist Associations 540: churches 9320: ministers 6377: baptized in one year 89,589: total 707,942. It is further stated that some associations are not included in this estimate, and that probably the Baptists of the United States number considerably more than 800,000. The Redeemer has a right to expect much of so large a number.—*Evangelist.*

☞ The Morris Canal was sold yesterday at public auction in this city by Ira C. Whitehead, Esq., Master in Chancery, under a decree of the Court of Chancery in this State, at the seit of Wilhelm Willink, Jr. representing the holders of the original Holland loan. It was struck off to Asa Whitehead, John J. Bryan, and Benj. Williamson Esquires, all of this county, for $1000,000. It is understood that a new company has been found to revive, enlarge and prosecute the work, as that the trade from the coal regions of Pennsylvania can be direct to New York rather than by the circuitous route of Philadelphia.—*Newark Adv.*

The Mayor of St. Johns, New Brunswick, was recently fined ten shillings for violating an ordinance of his own city against furious driving in the public streets.

It is a remarkable circumstance, that in Westmoreland county, Pa. the official vote on both sides is the same now that it was for President in 1840—deviating not a hair's breadth. This is strange, but not more strange than true.

Importance to Agriculturists.—Messrs. Smith Clay and Pinsly.

We call the attention of farmers to the following Report of the Committee of the New York Agricultural Society on an important subject. An Agent for introducing this new method into New Jersey, is now traversing the State, having been in Plainfield, and will visit us again in a few months.

From the Albany Cultivator.

Bommer's Method of Making Manure.

We invite attention to the annexed report of Dr. Beck, on Bommer's method of preparing manure. From a careful examination of the specifications and directions furnished us by Mr. Bommer as well as from a personal examination of the process, from the forming of the heap to its opening, we were convinced that the method must prove valuable, and the manure so prepared of the best quality. There are many farms on which immense quantities of coarse grass, thistles, sedge, flags and other weeds, are annually grown of which no use can be profitably made—all these and with them the large piles of straw which are heaped round many barns to cause them to decay, may by this method be expeditiously and cheaply made into the best of manure—the cost of the materials which a farmer will have to purchase, being only from 15 to 20 cents per cord, and the labor only such as is necessary to form a compact heap of any kind.

Report on Bommer's Method of Making Vegetable Manure by Fermentation.

At the request of Mr. Bommer, the undersigned were present on the 14th of September, at the preparation of the materials used by him for making the above manure. As Mr. Bommer's process is patented, it will of course not be expected that the committee can go into details farther than what he himself makes public. They have however, no hesitation in stating that the materials mentioned in his specification were all given as per order, and the directions in every respect fairly made use of and that the whole is evidently conducted on the most approved chemical principles.

Two heaps were prepared; the first made of dry materials, principally straw of various grains and probably weighing about one thousand lbs., the second was composed of ingreous vegetables dry and green—such as cornstalks, potato vines thistles and various other weeds. This weighed probably about 4500 lbs. and was propped against the first heap.

The fermentation was commenced Sept. 15th, and was discontinued, Sept. 28, when the heaps were opened for exhibition. The committee examined them on the 9th of Oct., and are quite satisfied that the result is a satisfactory one. The heap formed of 1000 lbs. was found to contain by measurement 325 solid feet, or one cord and three quarters estimated in rough dry state. The same material formed must prove a valuable manure; and the more so as it employs many articles now worthless or deleterious. In all matters of this nature, experience is of course worth more than mere theory; but it will be a matter of great disappointment if a process, combining as this does, an application of the most correct chemical principles, with the employment of the most efficient means, does not in due time become a favorite with the farmer.

T. R. BECK, Chairman.

Melancholy Shipwreck.—Loss of brig Saratoga of this port, with 21 souls. The brig Saratoga, Capt. Bedell, of and from New York for Apalachicola, with an assorted cargo was totally lost off Orange Key, 3d inst. Mr. Simonton, 2d mate, and Samuel Smith, passenger, arrived at Boston, in the barque Zaida yesterday morning. The 3d, during a severe gale on the third inst. at 7 A. M struck a lee reef, close to the leeward of Orange Key, and immediately went over; on sounding the pumps it was found she had sprung a leak, immediately were round when she struck again; fearing she would go off again and sink in deep water, let go both anchors, and after pumping all day, at 7 P. M she went down.

The top of the poop affording off Mr. Simonton who, as was said, overboard as the brig went down, reached it, on which was Smith. They remained 8 days on the poop, and were picked up by the barque Zaida, on the the 11th inst. in lat. 25 40, lon. 69 45. The following persons were on board the S. and all no doubt perished:—Passengers, Captain E. G. Wood, Capt. John Perkins, Donald Campbell, Mrs. Larkin and 2 children, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Hewins, Mr. Markam, Charles Montgomery, wife and child, and 2 German steerage passengers.

Also, Capt. Bekell, 5 colored seamen, stewards and boy; the latter white.

The last seen of the passengers by Mr. Simonton, 4 or 5 of them were clinging to the stump of the mainmast.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The brig Mentor, Captain Murrill, which sailed from Bath, Maine, for Gaudaloupe on the 1st of October, lumber laden, had every spar blown out of her on the 7th inst. during a hurricane. For thirteen days thereafter the vessel was with eight souls on board drifted at the mercy of the elements.

A barrel of bread, some pork and a few apples were got out by cutting through the deck, on which the crew subsisted While on the wreck they passed by a vessel of about 70 tons bottom up, and painted green. On the 19th they were rescued by the ship Adirondack, Captain Hagstaff, of New York, where they arrived yesterday.

Ludicrous Method of Catching Monkies.—The negroes in some of the West India colonies have a ludicrous method of catching monkies; which is putting a lump of sugar into the hole at the end of a simply cut on nut shell, laying it on the ground, and strewing some sugar round it. The monkey, whose curiosity prompts him to search the spot you have left, no sooner tastes the sweet is past than, in search of more, he puts his paw into the shell and grasps the sugar, but as the hole is just large enough to admit his with drawing it empty, he is so tenacious of his prize, that he is easily surprised with the large shell fixed at his paw.—*Walker's South America.*

CLEARINGS.

Steamboat-ing in October.—On the 16th of October, we remember the garden of Dr. Darlington, in the village, a cucumber of large size, and a specimen of green peas in the pod. These at once a proof of the mildness of our autumns and of the horticultural proficiency of the venerable Doctor.—*Somerset Whig.*

Another Millerite.—A young man by the name of Kulp about 18 or 19 years of age, committed suicide on Friday by throwing himself into the Niagara river at Black Rock. He had been for some time infatuated with the Millerites delusion, and for the last two or three days so completely insane that it was found necessary to confine him.

Closing Shops.—It is the practice now in London for booksellers, Grocers, Chemists, milliners and other shop keepers, excepting provision and refreshment shops, to open at 7 in the morning, and close at 8 in the evening excepting on Saturday night, when they keep open an hour later. In Nov., December, Jan. and Feb., they are to close at seven.

Popular Education.—The Oberlin Institute is probably the first uniting males and females in the same collegiate department in this country. In theology it has 32 students, in the college department 141, of whom 29 are females. In the female department are 148. They have also together 292 males and 189 females. Two professorships, one assistant principal, and one assistant principal for the females. The girls are said to be quite proficient and ready in Latin and Greek.

Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, has been nominated to the Massachusetts Senate by the Abolition convention at Worcester.

Mr. Shannon, the American Minister to Mexico, writes under the date of Aug. 28, that the instalment of $200,000 now due from that Government to the United States, will be paid within 10 days from the date of the letter.

The Resignation of Bishop Onderdonk, of Pennsylvania, has been accepted.

It is said that we are going to import Quicksilver from China. There is plenty of the article in that country, and it can be obtained cheap. At present we believe the principal portion of our quicksilver comes from Germany and South America.

On the 16th a powerful locomotive, the "Ontario," built by Mr. Baldwin, of Philadelphia, drew a huge train of 150 iron cars fully laden with coal over the Reading Railroad. The coal contained in the cars weighed 750 tons, and the aggregate weight drawn by the locomotive reached the enormous amount of 1180 tons!—This feat has never before been performed.

The Long Island train arrived on Thursday in ten hours from Boston. The business by this route is daily increasing, notwithstanding the obstacles still existing at this end of the road.—The completion of the tunnel is, we are happy to say, rapidly progressing, and we are assured it will be so far finished at the end of the present month as to allow the trains to pass through.

Morals and Religion—Economy.—The distilleries of New York and Brooklyn cities, now consume about 8000 bushels of grain daily, or upwards of two and a half million bushels a year—making about eight million gallons of whisky, amounting, at 32 cents a gallon, to about 2½ millions of dollars! "O shame, where is thy blush?"

An apple of 20 ounces and 16 inches in circumference is noticed in the Woodbury, N. J. Constitution.

Extraordinary Parcel by the Post Office.—On Thursday last one of the most extraordinary packages, perhaps ever sent through the mail medium reached the post office of this city. The was no other than a parcel containing some 15 or 20 live frogs. The contents of the parcel were discovered by two or three of them jumping out at the post office. The frogs it is believed were of the Egyptian or some other rare species, and were addressed to Dr. Buchanan of Morrisania, in this city. They reached their place of destination in safety.—*Glasgow Notion.*

Story of the Fox and Grapes.—New Version.—We copy the following complimentary notice of the Jersey Blues, from the Worcester Palladium, a Democratic paper:

Jersey.—A small state, a very small state; long, lean, and much cut to pieces; lying along shore, and extending out into the sea a good way, but not half so far as it ought; a bar row for coons, of which, at this time, there are about 1200 more than we wish there were; yet as the creatures must have a living somewhere, we like to have them congregate thick in spots.

Sale of India Rubber yesterday—22,000 pairs per brig Deposit; 10,000 do do brig Rhine; 12,000 do do brig Granite.

The purchasers took the whole for about 57 cents for men's figured; 57 for men's plain; 48 to 49 for women's figured; 40 for women's plain; 32 for misses.—*Sun en Register.*

A potato, of the "long red" variety, was dug on the 11th inst. on the farm of David Fosdick, in Groton Mass. which weighed forty five ounces.

Foot Race.—Barlow and Greenhalgh, the two Englishmen, and Gildersleeve, will run another race for a thousand dollar purse, over the same ground on the 15th November. The Course will be open for other competitors.

The celebrated northern mare Fashion won the purse easily, last Thursday, in the race on the Beacon Course, with Marchioness, of South Carolina.

"Ah!" said a couple of footpads whose companion had been taken and clapt in prison, "there is Peter, who is now under a good shelter, while we are obliged to walk in this heavy rain." This proves that no condition is without its advantages. Many have heard of the rogues on the scaffold who felicitated each other upon their position, when a bull broke loose among the crowd below.

THE UNION.

Plainfield, October 23, 1844.

The Election for Members of Congress, and Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, will take place in this State, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th and 6th days of November. The following are the nominations of the two parties:

For Members of Congress.

Dist.	Whigs.	Democrats.
1st.	James G. Hampton,	Lucius Q. C. Elmer,
2d.	Samuel C. Wright,	George Sykes,
3d.	John Runk,	Isaac G. Farlee,
4th.	No nomination,	Joseph K. Edsall,
5th.	William Wright,	No nomination.

For Presidential Electors.

Whigs.	Democrats.
John B. Aycrigg,	Israel Townsend,
Charles Reeves,	David Ryerson,
Edward Q. Keasbey,	Jacob Ireland,
John Earley,	Thomas G. Haight,
Edward Y. Rogers,	Moses Crane,
James Stewart,	John Righter,
Abraham Godwin,	Daniel Barkalow.

October Elections.—We supposed that the elections of this month would have almost decided the Presidential contest, but the majorities are so small, that but little if any light is thrown upon the general result.

In New Jersey, the Democratic candidate for Governor proved so unpopular as to run behind his ticket just about enough to account for all the majority obtained by the Whig candidate. Taking the vote on Senators the Whig majority is just about nothing at all. In Warren county no Whig ticket for Senator was in the field, and in Camden county the Natives united with the Whigs. Leaving out these two counties the Whig majority on Senators is 1001. As Warren gave a Democratic majority of 1176, and Camden is but in reality much of a Whig county, our readers will perceive that the Whig majority is about as stated above. Either party therefore has a chance of success at the November election.

In Pennsylvania, the Abolition vote was about 7000—near 2000 more than the whole Democratic majority in the State—thus leaving it to that small party to decide whether that great State declares for Clay or Polk. Either party has a chance there also at the next election.

In Ohio, the Whig majority is only 1099, in a vote of 315,000. The Abolition vote is about 10,000, which united with the Democrats would make near 9,000 majority against the Whigs. The result makes Ohio also very doubtful.

In Georgia the Democrats have a majority of 1000 or 2000 on the popular vote. Both parties claim it in the election next month.

South Carolina and Arkansas are Democratic as anticipated.

Mr. Birney.—Some noise has been excited by the fact that James G. Birney, the Abolition candidate for the Presidency has been nominated at a regular Democratic convention, as their candidate for Member of the House of Representatives of Michigan, and that he has accepted of the nomination. Mr. Birney says he was not nominated as a party man, gave no party pledges, and expects to be voted for by Whigs as well as Democrats. As the Abolitionists clearly hold the balance in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts and Vermont, and could turn all those States at their pleasure, it is thought by many that the above nomination will help Mr. Clay, by driving many of the Whig Abolitionists to his support, away from their own candidate.

The Great Presidential contest commences on Friday of this week, in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Seventeen other States choose their electors on the first three days of next week. Four more, Massachusetts, Maine, Maryland and Alabama on the 11th.—Vermont and Delaware on the 12th, which includes all except South Carolina.

It is melancholy we think to see so much of suffering and death as we meet with, and the thought is natural for us to harbor, that we would hope, when it comes to be our case, that there should be some help in the time of need. This no doubt is the sum of every individual, thought when the energies of the heathen begin to wane, and disease to gain a hold on its vitals. Consumption and those distressing Coughs and Colds so frequent in our climate are repelled and subdued by Brinkerhoff's preparation, as spoken of in his advertisement, and the numerous astonishing cures performed by his Health Restorative will induce the sick to make a fair trial of it at least.

Ohio.—The Whigs have a majority of 2 in the Senate, and 10 in the House, in the Ohio Legislature. Of the Members of Congress, the Democrats have 13 and the Whigs 8.

Horse Chesnuts Poisonous.—Several children in this city have been more or less poisoned with horse chesnuts of late.—*Hartford Times.*

United States Senate.—The political character of this important body for the next session of Congress is not yet decided. The time of 19 Whigs and 4 Democrats expires with this session, leaving in the Senate 16 whigs and 19 Democrats. The Whigs are sure of nine more Senators from the following 9 States, having a majority in the Legislature of each, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Virginia, Ohio, Maryland and Indiana, which added to the 16 above makes 25 Whigs in the next Senate. The Democrats are sure of three from Maine, Pennsylvania and Missouri, which makes their number 22. The remaining 5 from Delaware, New York, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Michigan are yet uncertain. If the Whigs succeed in Delaware, and the Democrats in the other 4 States, there would be a tie, and the Vice President, Frelinghuysen or Dallas, would have the casting vote. Very much then depends upon the vote for President, for in all probability the party which elects its President will also have a preponderating influence in the Senate. In other words, the party that carries New York and Tennessee, will have both President and Senate.

Millerism. The very last day having passed by last week, without the expected destruction of the world, many of the Millerites we rejoice to hear have returned to their homes and business—and much do we hope we shall hear no more of Miller-ism. The excitement, derangement, loss of time and property, which it has caused in many places, are truly lamentable.

Baltimore Election.—At the late election in Baltimore the Democrats elected their Mayor by 498 majority. The Democratic majority on Governor a few days ago, in Baltimore, was 1222; the Whig majority for Mayor last year was 302. The City Council is also democratic.

FOREIGN.

Fifteen Days Later from Europe.

The steamship Acadia arrived at Boston Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the 2 th inst. and by the attention of Mr. Beach, the intelligence was received at this office in an Ex ra Sun, Monday soon, only 20 hours after its arrival at Boston!

The most important item of news is of a commercial Treaty having been concluded between the United States and China, which had been received in England by the Overland Mail, with Chinese dates to the 19th of May. The Treaty is based upon the same principle as dictated that between England and China—in which the United States will enjoy all the advantages which Great Britain, by her arms, secured, after an immense outlay of blood and treasure. This can hardly fail to be gratifying here. The communication with China will doubtless hereafter be more direct and continuous.

The Commercial news is not very important. The Cotton Market was much depressed, by the heavy stock on hand, though the price had not declined 1-8d per pound. There was not much activity in the Produce Market, by in the Manufacturing Districts. Fine weather had enabled growers to secure the crops in good condition, even in the most backward districts of Great Britain and Ireland, thereby insuring a good supply of food.

Some recent arrivals of American hay had been sold by auction, and the prices obtained exhibited a fall on the shipments of from 30 to 40 per cent. American Hops sold at 27 cwt.

Money was scarce, and at higher rates.

American Stocks were improving, and were looked for by capitalists for investment.

Queen Victoria had returned from Scotland in good health. The King of the French was to embark for England on the 7th inst. in the Gomer, the largest steam frigate in the Navy, accompanied by his two younger sons, Admiral Rosse will command the ships forming the escort.

Dreadful Loss of Life in England.—Accounts from Sunderland give an account of an explosion in a coal pit at Haswell colliery, about 10 miles from Sunderland, which has caused the destruction of 94 human beings! It is said that at the time of the explosion there were 100 persons in the pit, and that only 6 or 4 were saved.

O'Connell, whose movements are recorded with great minuteness, had left Dublin for his mountain home. The meetings of the repeal association will continue during this absence, but they will hardly arrest attention. He is the soul of the agitation. The bearing of O'Connell since his release, has been unusually temperate. Conciliation is now his cue. Rumors prevail that Government meditates the adoption of strong measures to put down the machinery which keeps the repeal movement going. The subtlest of the Irish leaders is attributed by some to a desire to ward off such a blow.

A splendid banquet was given at Dublin to the Liberator on the 19th ult. in the course of which he declared his invincible determination to persevere until the Repeal of the Union is accomplished. 750 persons sat down to the dinner. He said—

"I pass to instigate you all, and, through you, to rouse all Ireland to renewed exertions for the repeal of the Union. (Cheers) It is very good a cheer—it is very pleasing to be cheered—provided it does not last too long.—(laughter)—a cheering alone won't do—words won't do—we must have actions. From this spot I call upon every man, of every creed, sect and party, throughout Ireland, to rally for Ireland. (Cheers.) The illustrious Grattan well said that he stood by the cradle of Irish independence—that he followed her to her grave. She is not dead, my friends—she only sleeps, and here am I calling you to sound the trumpet for her resurrection. (cheers.)

New Feat on the Thames.—A clown named Barry, who performs at Astley's Amphitheatre, undertook, for a wager, to sail on the Thames, from Vauxhall to London bridge, in a tub drawn by two Geese. He performed the feat successfully on the 23d ult. It was done by Usher, the clown, about 20 years back.

Great Robbery in Newark.—The office of Doughterty, Dickerson & Co. Newark, was broken open on Friday night, and promissory notes to the amount of nearly $5000, checks to about 1000, and bonds and mortgages &c. worth about $4000 were stolen. One of the burglars was arrested in New York early Saturday morning, in attempting to pass one of the notes.

Important from Mexico.—New Orleans papers of the 17th bring 16 days later news from Vera Cruz. Santa Anna has released the 104 remaining Texas prisoners in the Castle of Perote, and they were daily expected at New Orleans by the Creole Woodbury. Santa Anna is educating himself in retirement for the loss of his wife, and Gen. Cavafizo is President ad interim.

A conducta of specie arrived at Vera Cruz on the 12th of September with $1,210,160, which was taken by the royal mail steamer Trent.

Hurricane at Havana.

Great Loss of Life and Property—Destruction of Woods, Crops, &c.

A Hurricane occurred at Havana on the 5th inst. and occasioned incalculable loss and destruction in the harbor, the city and the neighboring plantations.

The number of vessels lost in the harbor of Havana is est imated at 76, and that of Matanzas at 24. The Spanish brig Aviso, lost about one mile from the Moro—she left the day before with 130 soldiers on furlough, and about 20 other passengers and crew; only 5 of the 150 were saved. A large quantity of sugar was lost at Matanzas, and the intelligence from the sugar and coffee plantations for 60 or 70 miles around Havana is of the most disastrous character. A large number of plantations were totally destroyed, together with large amounts of their products. Houses on all sides blown down, burying the inhabitants under the ruins. Cattle killed by the falling of their stables. Trees torn up by the roots. Vessels driven upon the land almost dry, in great numbers, all along shore. Everything flooded with water, that poured in torrents, and almost every known bridge within 20 miles carried away.

Slavery among the Baptists.—We learn from the Christian Watchman, that what was prophesied concerning the action of the Baptist Home Missionary Society in relation to sending out slaveholding missionaries, has transpired—the Board has refused to commission Rev. Mr. Reeve, of Georgia, on that ground. Mr Reeve seems to have been proposed by the Georgia Baptists chiefly because he was a slaveholder, in order to test the question. It is a question which has been agitated in the community to considerable extent, and the decision of the Missionary Board may occasion some trouble. But the frankness and decision with which the matter has been settled at Washington, we trust will do much to strengthen the public confidence in the integrity and principle of the Board.—*Evangelist*

Correspondence of the Newark Post.

Philadelphia Oct. 20, 1844.

I rode out to day as far as Laurel Hill on the bank of the Schuylkill, some three or four miles from the city. In my way I stopped to take a look at the buildings of the celebrated Girard College. They are still in an unfinished state and progress slowly. It was told that it would require a further appropriation of $1,000 to complete them according to the plan. The whole cost, when the structures are completed will be not less than $2,000,000. The plan embraces the main College building, and form out buildings for the professors and other college purposes.—Two of the out buildings are already completed, and the main building is in a state of forwardness. All are of marble and very beautiful.—The main building is patterned after the most perfect of the Grecian models, and being surrounded by 34 marble columns of the most perfect Corinthian workmanship, makes a very imposing appearance. It is a structure of solid masonwork, without any wood from top to bottom. The floors of the different stories and the massive stone roof are all supported by arches.—The building has three suits of rooms one above the other very beautiful and commodious, and altogether excels any building of a like character in the United States.

Laurel Hill Cemetery is beautifully situated on the Schuylkill and will well repay a visit. The grounds are small but have been decorated at great expense. There is a great profusion of beautiful monuments and iron enclosures. There is also a fine gothic chapel on the grounds and an observatory which commands a splendid view of the Schuylkill for many miles. It is a most charming location and yet I do not see that it has many advantages over that which has recently been laid out on the Passaic near your own delightful city.

Philadelphia looks as clean and as neat and regular as ever. But in my flying visit I have no time for long stories. Good Bye.

PERIGRIAN.

"You are an excellent book-keeper, eh, Ned?" "Why, no, sir, I can't say that I am, but why do you ask that question?" "Why, because you have borrowed no less than a dozen of my books, and have kept them all very securely."

There are thirty-three schools in New York city from which the Bible is excluded!

From the N. Y. Young Hickory Banner.

The Tariff of 1842

The tariff is unequal, unjust, and oppressive, because it lays a heavy tax upon all articles used by the poor, and a light one upon those used by the rich.

Last fall the laborer had to pay, at a profit of ten per cent., for—

Drab or sheep's gray casinet,	41	This fall, 67
Dark mixed,	60	61
Dark blue,	81	115
Black,	123	125
White flannel,	22	33
Do.	37	50
Do.	43	57
Do.	46	67
6-4 Green baize,	67	95

Here are differences, with a vengeance; and here is a system, which is gradually, day by day and hour by hour, drawing millions upon millions by pennies and sixpences, from the avails of honest labor, and adding them to the hoards of wealth. This is protection to American labor—protection? Why, even the operatives in these manufactories have not been protected or benefited; for we have not heard of a single instance in which their wages have been increased, but, on the other hand, they have been compelled to strike for even the scanty portion of these great profits which they demanded.

Cheap cottons, such as cost in England 5 cents a yard, are taxed 180 per cent. while if they cost 30 cts. a yard, they pay but 30 per ct. And this attempted to be concealed by the regulation that "all goods of this class, costing less than thirty cents a yard, shall be deemed to have cost thirty."

So smoothing irons are charged with 100 per cent duty—or, cloths 124 per cent—trace chains 137 per cent, while gold chains for the rich come in at 5 per cent.

So carpets and silks, and many other articles are charged with a duty of so much on the square yard, so that the poor man pays as much duty on his $50 carpet as the rich man on one that costs $500; and the $10 dress of the farmer's or mechanic's daughter pays the same duty as the $50 dress of the Broadway belle. And we might go on for hours, showing how, in every way, the tariff, as at present formed, benefits one class of the community at the expense of another.

Now this is not the kind of protection that Democrats wish for, or advocate. They are not for taxing labor for the benefit of capital. They are not in favor of crushing the great agricultural interests of the country for the benefit of a few rich manufacturers. They are not in favor of raising an enormous revenue, merely to give to certain owners of steam engines, water privileges, and power looms, from 15 to 80 per cent. on their investments, while labor is at a lower and decreasing price, and the profits of the farmers, even in those in the vicinity of the best home markets do not average 5 per cent.

Good Advice.—Resolve to edge in a little reading every day, it it is but a single sentence. If you gain fifteen minutes a day, it will make itself felt at the end of the year.

Regulate your thoughts when not at study. A man is thinking even while at work. Why may he not be thinking about something useful? Resolve in your mind what you have been last reading.

To weep for fear is childish—to weep for anger is womanish—to weep for compassion is divine—but to weep for sin is Christian.

North Yarmouth, Maine, March 4, 1844.

For 8 years I have been more or less afflicted with a disease of the Lungs. During that time I have been attended by eminent physicians and have taken many of the most popular medicines in the country, all of which did me but little good. Last May, I was seized with a violent cough and pain in the left side, and bleeding of the lungs. A skilful physician was called, and he said it was of no use to take much medicine. I continued very weak until November when the cough and raising of blood began again, with increased violence. I was running down very fast and had very little hopes of ever recovering my health again. In December, I began to use Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and I received more benefit from one bottle, than from all other medicines, I have now taken two bottles, and am in better health than I have been in seven years.

MARY JOHNSON.

Mary Johnson is my daughter, and I know the statement above to be true. I am well acquain ed with the circumstances of her complaint and feel positive that she owes her restoration to health, to Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

JAMES JOHNSON.

Mr. Johnson is one of the most respectable and wealthy citizens of North Yarmouth. Refer to E. Mason, Druggist, at Portland Me.

Sold in Plainfield, by Dr. Lewis Craig, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

ACKNOWEDLGEMENTS.

Abm. Laing, $2,75; Linus H. Mixler, 1,67; Peter Runyon, 1,00; Alex. Dunham, ,63; John Stine, ,63; Ths. Wallace, ,50.

MARRIED.

On the 17th inst. John W. Taylor to Rachel Smith, both of Somerville.

On the 20th inst. Theodore Price to Sarah M. daughter of Jacob Mulford, all of Elizabethtown.

On the 14th inst. Geo. B. Louder, of Philadelphia, to Mary Ann Manning, of Elizabeth'n.

On the 16th inst. Isaac Ammerman, to Margaret, daughter of Francis Sandes, all of Somerville.

DIED

In this place, on the 14th inst. Conrad Nesi, Senr. aged 84 years.

In Piscataway, on the 17th inst. Mrs. Ann Probasco, relict of the late Jacob Probasco, in the 73d year of her age.

At Six-Mile-Run on the 19th inst. Mr. Abraham Baudouine, in the 75th year of his age.

Hart a Railroad Extension.—The opening of the Harlem Road to Whiteplains (27 miles from City Hall,) was celebrated Saturday last.

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour,—N. Y. Super canal,		4 65
Ohio,		4 60
Rye Flour,		3 30
Indian Meal,		2 88
Grain.—Northen Wheat,		86
Rye,		70
Corn, 56 lbs.		45
Oats.		31

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL

This Institution for many years conducted by Mr. Jacob A. Wood, will continue in operation during the coming Winter Session, under the care of Mr. Jean Octave Mauriac. The course of instruction will as heretofore embrace all the branches of a good education. The French and Spanish Languages will also be taught on the most approved principles. Mr. Mauriac has associated with himself in the government and instruction of the School Mr. Horace N. Congar, a gentleman of ability and experience, and hopes with his assis ance to merit the confidence and patronage of the public. The term will commence on Monday the 28th inst. Terms moderate and made known on application to

JEAN O. MAURIAC, Principal.

Having for a long time been employed as a teacher in Mr. Wood's School, I do not deem it improper to subjoin the following card:

Mr. Mauriac has taught in my school, during the last five or six years, and it gives me pleasure to state that he has proved himself to be a competent and faithful teacher. I cordially recommend him to the favorable notice of the public, as a gentleman worthy of entire confidence.

J. A. WOOD.

Plainfield, Oct. 14, 1844.

PLAINFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Winter Session will commence on Wednesday, the 16th day of October inst. in the building lately occupied by Mr. Fairchild.

Terms per quarter, for day scholars.

Primary Course,	$2 50
Writing, Arithmetic and Elementary Geography,	3 00
E. Grammar and Geography,	3 50
Nat. Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, History, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Rhetoric, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c.	5 00

Extra Charges.

Music on the Piano,	10 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	5 00

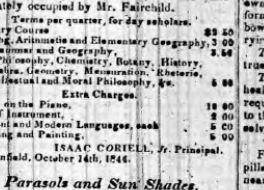
ISAAC CORIELL, Jr. Principal.

Plainfield, October 14th, 1844.

Parasols and Sun Shades.

A Good Assortment, for sale by May 13, 1844. DANIEL DULLMAN.

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S



This medicine is a sure, safe, and certain Remedy in Complaints of the Liver and Lungs. Consumption, Liver Complaint, chronic and severe Coughs and Colds are almost immediately relieved and ultimately cured by a faithful use of the Restorative. Dr. Chillon, the eminent practical chemist and physician of New York, attaches his certificate stating i e entire vegetable composition, after he had made a careful analysis. It is wholly devoid of any irritating property, and manifests so decided and purifying qualities as to quickly alleviate the most aggravating cough, and change the morbid expectoration. Pains in the chest and side, so often attendant on Lung Complaints, are effectually removed without the least inconvenience, the seat of the difficulty being reached much quicker than by any external application. From the reputation of this medicine in New York, where it has been sold for some years, the most indubitable testimony is given to its merit. Certificates have been literally showered in on the proprietor from the best of sources, and stating the cases of persons raised even when given up by their physicians. The fact of no one single instance of dissatisfaction, known or expressed, is a strong guarantee of its merit. The following certificatale is from Dr. Chilton the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative; and find that it is done not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

James R. Chilton, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.

Principal Office 96 Hudson street, New York. Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson st. N. Y., has appointed

WEBSTER & MARSH, Sole Agents for Plainfield.

Oct. 21, 1844.—1m

INK. JUST RECEIVED, Several gallons of very superior Blue and Black Writing Ink. May 27. H. P. CUSHING.

Prime Cheese.

A FEW Boxes of very superior, just received by May 4, 1844. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Bonnet Ribbons.

A FEW Pieces of New Styels for Fall and Winter Trimmings, just opened by Sept. 30. WEBSTER & MARSH.

DAISY BUTTONS, and LADIES' FANCY CRAVATS, A Gen d Assortment just received Nov. 6, 1843. by WEBSTER & MARSH.

1 BALE CARPET WARP, and for sale by May 13, 1844. DANIEL DULLMAN.

Stainburn's VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS.

This very useful and highly popular medicine is now universally used by families and invalids. Its wonderful effects in restoring health when other remedies have been tried in vain, has inspired it with the fullest confidence of all who have used it.

THE PURE EXTRACTS

Of which these are entirely composed, is the very life principle of medicinal plants and roots, drawn from the growing vegetable by a scientific and ingenious process, consequently they are free from all those injurious and useless particles which cause purging pain and nausea after taking impure medicine; they are

NOT ADULTERATED WITH SUGAR

or any other glutinous mass by substance, therefore, they do not leave the body costive, but act pleasantly and easily on the system without anything in them to clog up the stomach and bowels or retard the full and free powers of their unfailing curative virtues.

THE CONTROLLING POWER OVER DISEASE

which the Stainburn's Pill alone presents, is easily understood by drawing a comparison between them and ordinary medicines: For example—If a dose of Salts or Castor Oil be taken the effect is to violently rack and purge the stomach and bowels, thereby weakening the natural action: but the medicines are not operated upon by these medicines; the bile is not touched—the blood is not rendered more pure, nor is disease removed from the body. How different the result when the *Stainburn's Extract* pills are taken. As soon as they descend into the stomach they are dissolved and separated by the heat and moisture they there find, when Each Extract of which they are composed flies to that secretion of the body for which it has peculiar affinity; some to the liver, where they promote its healthy action by removing from it the obstruction caused by an overflow of bile; others have a tendency to correct the action of the kidneys; while some Extracts operating upon the pores of the skin cause perspiration to flow; and so in like manner Every Extract in the *Stainburn's Pills* fulfills its own peculiar office while the whole together forms a mild and proper purgative, inducing the bowels to their proper action and thereby carrying disease out of the body.

Too much care cannot be taken in selecting the true and genuine Pills; find

Too much confidence cannot be placed in their health restoring and life giving virtues, all that is required is perseverence in using them according to the directions, and they will soon prove themselves,

WORTHY OF THE HIGHEST PRAISE.

For sale at 25 cents per box containing 30 pills, at Dr. Stainburn's Office, No. 7 Ann St., near the American Museum.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

All genuine Stainburn's Pills, prepared after this date, will have a fac-simile of the proprietor's written signature engraved upon the label at the top of the box, and also upon the band around the box thus, Jas. W. Stainburn.

IMPORTANT CAUTION TO AGENTS.—The time during which agents for the sale of the *Stainburn's Pills*, will please to observe that the partnership formerly existing between J. W. Stainburn and C. V. Clickener has been dissolved by decree of the Vice Chancellor, agreeable to a bill of complaints filed by said Stainburn against said Clickener, consequently all joint interests of said Clickener in my business is at an end forever; and the preparation of my Pills continued by myself only, as is shown by the following affidavit:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

These Presents some Greeting:

I, James Stainburn, of the City and County of New York, being duly sworn, do hereby depose and say, that I am the inventor and sole proprietor of the medicine known as "*Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills*," and further, that I have never explained the secret of its composition to any person or persons whomsoever.

Witness, my Hand and seal this 27th day of June, 1844. JAMES W. STAINBURN.

[SEAL.]

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, SS.

Sworn before me this 29th day of June, 1844.

ISAIAH MARIER, MAYOR.

The above agents will be known by my signature of which they purchase, and remember, my pills are not to be had of traveller's Drug Carts or of persons who in course language falsely represent me and my business. My travellers have a power of attorney from me, proved before the Clerk of the city of New York. They carry no medicines but my own preparations, and are withal men of respectability, both in manners and appearance.

Agents who may want supplies before my travellers can reach them, will please address their orders par mail to my office, 7 Ann street, New York, where they will meet prompt attention, by theirs,

Very respectfully, JAS. W. STAINBURN.

New York, Sept. 21st, 1844.

WEBSTER & MARSH, Sole Agents for Plainfield.

NEW FALL GOODS.

WEBSTER & MARSH,

HAVE on hand and are constantly receiving a variety of Rich and Fashionable Goods, viz:

Plain and Satin Striped Alpacas,
Rich Plain and Satin-striped Alpaca Lustres,
Cashmere de Laines, of various beautiful styles,
Black, blue black, and plaid Bombazines,
Mousseline de Laines, plain and figured,
Merino de Laines, of French and English Merinoes,
Embroidered and checked Muslins for dresses,
American, French and English calicoes—some extra rich,
Broche, Cashmere, and Damask worsted Shawls,
Ladies Cravats, Velvet points, &c. &c.,
Cambric Linen, an elegant article for handkerchiefs,
Thread Laces, Edging and insertings,
Hosiery and Gloves, of various kinds and qualities,
Gimps, Fringes, Cords, Tassels, &c. &c.,
Also, a general supply of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings &c. &c.,
Also, Groceries, Family Provisions, &c. &c.,
which will be sold at the lowest Market prices for Cash or County Produce.

Sept 23d, 1844.

Blanks for sale at the Printing Office

Picture Frames and Glass,

Pictures, 11 by 14 inches, or less, Framed in Mahogany by the Subscriber, at $2. each.

Writing Paper,

Ass'd.—12½—10d.—25d. & 50. per quire. Copy books 6d.

Medicated Lozenges.

Sherman's, Peters's and Vandien's Cough, Worm, Camphor, and Cathartic Lozenges.

July 27. M. F. CUSHING.

More New Carpets.

THE Subscribers are just receiving a fresh assortment of Carpetings, to be sold at New York prices.

WEBSTER & MARSH.

May 13, 1844.

Bonnet Silks.

A Few Pieces of new and Fashionable style. Also a few more pieces of Balmorals, Satin striped Delaines, &c. &c. with a rich assortment of Sun Shades and Parasols. Opened this day by

May 16. WEBSTER & MARSH.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, a few hundred good Vest and Pantaloon Hands, to whom the highest prices and Flushing Over Coats. To Good Hands the best of encouragements and steady employment will be given.

N B. The subscriber will pay cash or its equivalent in goods.

Plainfield April 8th 1844. H. A. CORY.

HAT AWAY'S ARABIAN BALSAM,

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Lungs, Croup, Asthma, and every kind of Burns, Wounds, Bruises, Sores, Sore Eyelids, Piles and Rheumatism of all kinds.

THIS Invaluable Medicine having been in use for the past ten years, and having given in every instance satisfaction to those who have tested its infallibility, we believe that it needs only to be used to prove its excellence. It is valuable for the purifying properties of the skin arising from impurities of the blood. It is well assured that it is a very effective remedy for the above complaints and no family which has once used it will ever be without it. It may be administered to the smallest infant with perfect safety and entire success. Sold Wholesale and Retail at 185 Broad st. Newark, N. J. Price 50 cents per bottle.

M. F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Read and Remember,

THAT

The Black, or Allebasi's SALVE,

An Invention of the celebrated

DOCTOR KITTREDGE, OF MASS.

WHEN faithfully used, is a sure thing for Sore Sores of the most malignant kind; for Cuts, Bruises, Old Bruised Limbs, Burns, Felons, Ulcers, Tumors, Scaldings of every description, Droopy, Rheumatism, Chilblains or Kibes, Scald Head, Ague in the face, Chilblains, Scald heads, &c. &c.

F. L. Gilbut, of Ontario county, N. Y., was cured by this salve of a fearful sore above his knee which had perforated the bone through and through, and he gave up for dead. Anee, and which was pronounced incurable by one of the best surgeons in the State

John Vetion, in Bristol, N. Y. was cured by this salve, of a cut in the knee joint, which had become highly inflamed, and had maturated above and below the knee, and which was pronounced incurable either by amputation or otherwise.

A son of Thomas and Bridget Mondy, No. 159 Chambers st. N. Y. fell and run a nail in his knee joint. Dr. Thompson was alarming; Doctors Powers, Neilson and J. Kearney Rogers, all abandoned the case as hopeless. This salve was then applied and in three weeks the boy was running about the streets.

Multitudes of cases might be named; but cannot, for want of room. Let the afflicted try it for themselves.

ALEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS

Are now admitted to be one of the best remedies in the world for all diseases which have their seat internally. The opinion that most diseases have their origin in a disordered stomach, or bowels, has become almost universal, except among the ignorant, and deservedly well conceited and strongly prejudiced. Such are the result of the neglect of our physicians and a better knowledge of the doctrine of Therapeutics; the treatment of disease would then be more simple, and much of the suffering now endured, would be avoided. These Pills reach directly the stomach and bowels, collecting every impurity and discharging it from the body. As a cathartic, this kind of alterative medicine, they cannot be surpassed. For diseases of the liver, for piles, for every kind, dyspepsia, &c. they should be used in connection with Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster.

Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster,

Only 12½ cents.

This Plaster is rapidly the place of all others, for pain and weakness in the back, side, chest, bowels, loins, muscles, joints, feet, &c. for bruising and like complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervous affections, &c. One cent Plaster only, out of multitudes that might be given, will be inserted here.

Dear Sir—Iwas troubled a long time, with a bad cough, which neither the advice of physicians or my own business could entirely restrain me until for I had tried various remedies and applications without effect. At length I obtained Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster, applied it, and in a very short time I was entirely cured. I would advise all who can get the Plaster in use, and hope it will be universally circulated.

THOMAS BIGGS.—New York, July 23d, 1843.

Allebasi's Tooth-Ache Drops,

Effect astonishing cures in from 5 to 10 minutes, when used according to directions. One local agent in Pennsylvania, who has sold a large amount within the last few weeks, has offered $100 to any one who will furnish a case of ordinary tooth-ache that will not yield to the efficacy of these drops in from 5 to 10 minutes, and he has found no one yet to claim the premium.

All the above For Sale by
Osborn & Wilson, Scotch Plains,
Avery & Watson, Rahway,
Henry Kingsley, Elizabethtown,
And by MILTON F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Dec. 4, 1843.—1y*

School Books.

AT a meeting of the Society of Teachers and friends of Education in this State, held in Trenton, June 2d, 1844, the following books were recommended and adopted to be used uniformly in the Schools of this state; viz:

Cobb's New Spelling Book,
Cobb's New Juvenile Reader, No. 1;
Do do No. 2,
Do do No. 3,
Cobb's New Reader & Reader Part 2d,
Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic,
Davies' Arithmetic,
Smith's New Arithmetic,
Davies' Algebra,
Gould Brown's First Lines in Grammar,
Do. Grammar,
Smith's Geography and Atlas,
Davenport's History of the United States,
Willard's do do

A. ACKERMAN, Sec'y.

A complete assortment of the above books for sale by

M. F. CUSHING.

NEW YORK STORE

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Crockery, Hard and Hollow Ware, of which a General Assortment will be kept on hand for sale at the lowest prices for Cash or Country Produce—has an assortment of Provisions consisting of Flour and meal by the set. Hams, Smoked Beef Cheese, Lard, Fish, &c. All those wishing to purchase goods or provisions for retail or jobbing, will do well to call at the above named store 1 door from the Rail Road Hotel.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

From 100 to 200 Hands for Southern Work of all kinds, viz. Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts and Drawers, to whom constant employment will be given. Country Dealers can be accommodated with cutting, and Garments made in the latest fashion and at short notice.

LAND, &c.

A Quantity of Land in Jefferson and Lewis counties, in the State of New York and Illinois, and several improved Farms, which will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for property in New Jersey. Titles are perfect. Property will be sold on commission—and sums of money obtained on the most reasonable terms. Orders directed to the subscribers at Plainfield, or to John B. Maxwell, agent, No. 19 John street, New York city, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN B. EDWARDS, Agent.

Plainfield, N. J. July 8, 1844.—tf

Once More.

A S FALL has arrived the Subscriber would respectfully inform his Friends and former Customers that he has just received a Fresh Supply of Goods, suitable for the Season, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vesting, Cords, Fustians, Flannels, Ticking, Blue and Brown Drillings.

Also—A Good assortment of Alapaches, Mousseline de Laines, Parezines, Carchna Plaids, Prints, and Ginghams, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Corn.

Sept. 2d, 1844.

WOOL CARDING

DONE at the Plainfield Factory at 6 cts. per lb Cash. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All Wool left at Allred Berry's Store, Plainfield, will be returned when wanted.

Also, Wool carded and spun into Stocking Yarn, Carpet Yarn, or for Blankets. Cloth, &c. at the following prices.

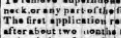
Stocking Yarn, double twisted and reeled, 3c. per lb.
Yarn for Blankets or Carpets, 1c. 3d. per lb.
Yarn for Cloth, Warp and Filling, 1c. 6d. per lb.
Also, HAT BODIES of all qualities made of Wool for sale, or manufactured to order.

May 20, 1844.—6m THOS. STEAD.

Chinese Hair Eradicator

To remove superfluous hair from the back of the neck or any part of the face without the least soreness. The first application removes the hair entirely, and after that it will only require to be done a few times, entering hairs of much less size and strength than at first; then apply the Eradicator, and the second or third application forever prevents the growth of any more hair in the place where it has been applied.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York
M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.



Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

ON and after Monday, 18th of March, 1844,

The Passenger Train will leave Somerville, at 5 A. M. and 4 P. M. for

Leave New York by N. J. Railroad, a 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.; by Steamboat at 9 A M. and at 5 P. M.

The Freight Train will run every day

Leave Somerville at 4 1-2 o'clock. A. M.

To Leave New York on at 1, P. M. by Steamboat.

☞ Persons wishing their freight to be delivered promptly through, will have it put on board of the 1 o'clock boat, as all freight will go directly through by that train, and none will be taken after that time. Freight will wait after the arrival of this boat to take all the freight that arrives at Elizabethport. Rates of Freight reduced to summer prices, on after April 1st.

COMMUTATION FARE.

From May 1st, To be paid in advance.

Between Somerville or Boundbrook and Elizabethport, $60 per year, or 30 for 6 months.

Between Plainfield or Bonnell's Plains and Elizabethport, $40 a year, or 21 for six months.

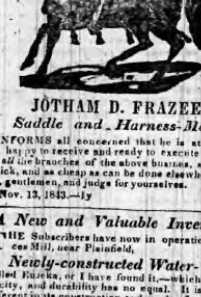
Between Westfield and Elizabethport, $30 a year or 18 for six months.

Come away to the established

SADDLERY WAREHOUSE

Corner of Main and Cherry Sts. Plainfield N. J.

And encourage Home Industry.



JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,

Saddle and Harness-Maker,

INFORMS all concerned that he is at all times happy to receive and ready to execute all orders in all the branches of the above business, as well, as cheap as can be done elsewhere. Try us, gentlemen, and judge for yourselves.

Nov. 13, 1843.—1y

A New and Valuable Invention.

THE Subscribers have now in operation at Forks Mill, near Plainfield,

A Newly-constructed Water-Wheel,

called Eureka, or I have found it,—which for simplicity, and durability has no equal. It is entirely different in its construction and mode of operation; and will do more work with a given quantity of water, than any other wheel, the overshot not excepted. All who have water power and wish to use it to the best advantage, are requested to call and examine for themselves. And all who wish to use a wheel *can be supplied by applying to ABEL GREENLEAF* at Winfield, Long-Island—or to L. M. FORCE, Plainfield, N. J.

The Subscriber having one of the above Wheels in use has sawed 240 feet of boards in 45 minutes, and can saw 100 feet in 11 minutes, and as time is money, he will deduct $5 per cent. from the old prices, to all who pay cash when the work is done, but the old prices will in all cases be charged when the cash is not paid down.

Plainfield, March 4, 1844 L. M. FORCE.

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, Chronic coughs, Pleurisy, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and all affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A compound Balsamic preparation of the 'Prunus Virginiana' or Wild Cherry Bark, combined with the Extract of Tar, prepared by a new chemical process, approved and recommended by the most distinguished physicians, and universally acknowledged to be the most valuable medicine ever discovered.

No Quackery !!! No Deception.

In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are labouring under affliction, nor do we wish to eulogize it more than it justly deserves. Certificates from around and see the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved itself so successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, yet say too much in its favor.

Various remedies it is true have been offered and published to the public for the cure of diseases of the Lungs, and some have no doubt been found very useful, but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians and all who have witnessed its effects, that none have proved as successful, as this. Such indeed are the

Surprising Virtues

Of this Balsam, that even in the advanced Stages of Consumption, when all other means and remedies of Physicians have failed to effect a cure, the use of this medicine has been productive of the most astonishing relief, and actually effected cures after every other means had failed. Indeed in the first stages of the disease, termed 'Catarrhal Consumption,' originating from Neglected Colds, it has been used with unbounding success. In short for all diseases of the Throat, Inflammation of the Breast to this invaluable medicine alone that form of Consumption so prevalent among get delicate young females, commonly termed debility, or

'Gone into a Decline,'

A complaint with which thousands are lingering, it has also proved highly successful and not only possesses the power of checking the progress of the disease when complained, but also strengthens and invigorates the system more effectually than any medicine we have ever possessed.

Besides its surprising efficacy in Consumption, it is equally efficacious in Liver Complaint, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Lungs, and has cured many of the most obstinate cases, after every other remedy had failed.

As we have already published numerous certificates from the highest authority, we think it unnecessary to publish more at present, but consider it unnecessary to exhibit a long list of them in this place, and will only mention a few of the many cases in this town.

WHILE LIFE REMAINS

We Have still Some Hope.

A Surprising Cure.—Among the many singular cures which this medicine has effected, there is perhaps none in which its powers are so fully shown as in the case of Mrs. Austin.

This Lady had been consumptive for several years and during the greater part of this time had received so little nourishment or attention, as all the most valuable remedies, yet nothing could stay the disease arrest in progress. She became subject to violent fits of coughing, and expectorated large quantities of matter occasionally tinged with blood. Step after step this fearful disease continued its course, and all hopes of a recovery was entirely despaired of—indeed in this distressing situation, lingering upon the very verge of the grave, she commenced the use of this Balsam, which to use her own expression operated almost like a charm. In a few days she expectorated only a small portion of the matter and oppressed, and every day appeared to add fresh vigor to her loose, and now in place of that associated form and sunken eye, she is seen mingling in society, in better health than she has enjoyed for years.

Disinterested Testimony.—Having witnessed the surprising effects of Dr. Sherman's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in the case of Mrs. Austin, I cheerfully acknowledge the above statement to be true and correct.

J. C. Walters, M. D.

Chester county, Ninth Month 6th, 1843.

Friend Wistar:—I gives me much pleasure to inform thee that my wife's health has improved very much since she has been using thy Balsam of Wild Cherry, and we think there is no doubt but it will cure her. She has taken about half of the quantity from thee a short time since, and her cough is much better, she also sleeps well at night, and says she has found nothing to give her as much relief. Thee will please give me three more bottles here for Thy friend,

Edward Holme.

Lancaster county, June 18, 1841.

Dear Sir:—Please send me two bottles of your genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been afflicted with consumption for the last two years and suffered very much from it. I found myself getting in my breast, difficulty of breathing, night sweats, and having tried numerous remedies and also been under several doctors, yet I could not find any thing to relieve me until I used some of your Balsam. I got one bottle from a neighbor of mine who was using it, and have found such wonderful relief from it that I have no doubt it will cure me effectually.

Very respectfully yours, &c.

Robert Hobbie.

Liver Complaint.—Mrs. Eliza Thompson was afflicted with this complaint for nearly five years during which time she was under the care of the most skilful physicians—had tried mercury, Botanic and Thomsonian's elic remedies, and every thing that offered her any hope of relief. She had dull, wandering pains in the side, sometimes in the shoulder and breast, a dry cough, a hacking cough, frequent pains in the breast, and had been unable to sleep on the right side for two years. By the use of this Balsam, she was restored to health, and commenced doing her own work, and after taking two bottles, was so far recovered as to be able to attend to all the duties of her house, and on taking two bottles more was entirely cured.

Respectfully, &c.

John S. C. Martin.

Pottsville, Pa.

Caution.—As there is a spurious mixture called Syrup of Wild Cherry, purchasers should be very particular to ask for Dr. Wistar's Balsam, and observe his signature on the bottle.

Prepared for the proprietors, and sold at wholesale by Williams & Co., Chemists, No. 21 Minor street, Philadelphia.

Sold at wholesale by Isaac Butts, No. 125 Fulton street, New York.

Sold by J. M. King, in Morristown.

And in Plainfield, by Dect. LEWIS CRAIG.

Price—$1 per bottle.

Jan. 6, 1844.—1y.

Just Received!

2 PIECES Rich Light Figured Silks,
1 do Blue black Figured Silk,
4 do Balsorines,
3 do Lawns.

Also—One Case, 1600 Yards American Prints,

Embracing all the different Styles and Patterns for the season, in pieces from 3 to 12 yards, which will be sold from 8d to 14d per yd.

Now Ladies is the time for great bargains.

May 20, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Just Received,

A New Supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of French, English and Domestic Prints, Balzarines, Crape Delaines, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Spring Shawls of various patterns, Parasols, Sun Shades, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A General Assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer and Satin Stocks, Silk Cravats, Gambroons, Summer Stripes, Cottonades Linens &c.

May 20. H. A. CORY.

The long established Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary, JACKSON POUND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he continues the above business at his old stand—where he keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Large Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Soda Crackers, Milk Biscuit, Pilot Bread, Sugar Crackers, Candies of all kinds, &c. &c. at Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere, and many thanks for all custom.

Any person having any claims or demands against the subscriber, for black smithing, printing, shoeing horses, &c. will please to call on Jackson Pound, or Jas. Pound, at the Bakery, and have the same settled or fixed, also tavern, Sexton's and lawyer's bills, and all other demands whatsoever, are requested to present them for settlement without delay.

Those indebted to him he hopes will not put themselves out of the way to pay up their accounts, but when convenient he would like to have it, and will take it in preference to any thing else, or any thing else which they have to spare. He hopes before some will ask him for trust, as he intends to do a cash business, and nothing else in any way.

Dec. 11, 1843. Jy* Decidedly any one to trust him without his order.

Startling Facts.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be their death.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exist but what are sooner or later troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases said to be a supposed cause of death, or some other ailing, carries off the flowers of the human family, while in truth they die of Worms! and these would have been relieved at once by the use of a bottle of KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How sickening the thought that these things should be allowed to exist, and forgive themselves for not trying this WORM EXTERMINATOR, when they know that even if the case was not worms, this remedy could do no possibility do hurt—but always be good as a purgative medicine in all cases.

How important then to use it, and who will dare to take the responsability to do without it! Let every family be provided at once.

Read the following testimonials this queer tion in truth and soberness.

Mr. J. C. Ringold had a child very sick for several weeks, and attended by a physician, without relief, when KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE was given, and next day more than forty worms were passed, when the child recovered rapidly.

Child's Life Saved.—Mr. Conroy near the Manhattan Water Works, had dwindled for a month till near a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth and inclination to pine away. A humane lady who called to provide for the family with a bottle of Kolmstock's Vermifuge, which brought away great quantities of worms for two or three days, and the child from being better at once, and regained its full strength in less than a month.

Several Children in a highly respectable family in Broadway, had worms to a frightful extent, and by the use of this Vermifuge, all were relieved.

In some of the best families in the neighborhood of St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the certainty of its having eradicated a large quantity of worms, after all other means had failed, and which was very extensively known in that part of the city.

Fifty Families in New Jersey saved several children by the use of it. One, a girl of 8 years of age, had become exceedingly emaciated before this Vermifuge was given to her, next day three large worms were discharged, and she fell in the bed with fright, she again became worse, and sent express to the Vermifuge that finally brought away an incredible quantity of worms, after which the cure was complete, and she gained her health rapidly.

A Physician of standing had doctored a family of children some weeks, without being able to restore them to health. He then left them to their fate, to try to send for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, and cured the rest with it in less than a week.

Numerous other complaints were supposed to exist, and the parents treated for the same, but finally a trial of this Vermifuge discovered the cause of the sickness, by bringing away an almost innumerable quantity of worms, large and small, and the persons recovered with astonishment to the parish. Instances of this kind might be cited to an almost endless list, but it is useless, one trial for 25 cts will show any one with astonishment the certainty of facts of this Vermifuge.

Caution.—Never buy this article unless it have Dr. Kolmstock's Vermifuge handsomely engraved *on the outside label*, and the fac-simile of Comstock & Co.

Sold in Plainfield, by M. F. CUSHING.

Jan. 9, 1843.—1y

Great Achievement in Medical Science.

Who after reading the following can longer doubt the Virtues of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is in the greatest Medicine in the World?

New York Jan. 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with the Asthma for 24 years some of the time severely as to be confined to my room for weeks, and though attended by various medical advisers of the highest reputation in this and other country to see the disease proved exactly fatal to his Sons few weeks. Being recommended taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which I got and used, and with a single bottle has produced what I believe to be a perfect and perfect cure.

I was troubled with coughs, shortness of breath, wheezing and soreness of the lungs I believe it to be the very best medicine in the world. I send this certificate to that I may be instrumental in doing my duty which I owe in sympathy to the afflicted.

In William's Law Office, 58 William st.

We are well acquainted with the writer of the above certificate and his statements entitled to the full confidence of the public F. A. TALLMADGE.

Recorder of the City of New York.

JOHN POWER, Vice General of New York.

Dr. L. CRAIG, Agent for Plainfield.

Dr. Steelling's Pulmonary Syrup, Vegetable Anibilious Pills, Tonic Pills; and Healing Salve,

For Sale at the Printing Office.

Tea, Tea, Tea.

THE best Young Hyson Tea that can be had in Plainfield for the price, which is sixty cents a pound for pound.

ALSO,

A very superior Orange Pekoe Tea, for 4 shillings per pound.

For sale by, DANIEL BULLMAN.

Plainfield, May 13, 1844.

Fresh Tea.

TEA Less better than the best that can be had in Plainfield, for the price which is only 4 shillings per pound, of the best powered.

Superior Young Hyson Tea for 5 shillings per pound.

Also—Extra Superior Tea for 6, 7 shillings per pound.

May 20. H. A. CORY.

LOZENGES.

VAN DIEN'S Worm, Cough, Camphor and Cathartic Lozenges—Large Full boxes—and good; made after Sherman's receipt. The Camphor Lozenges are an immediate and effectual cure for headache. The Cathartic an agreeable and effectual Physic.

Also Sherman's Worm, Cough and Camphor Lozenges—and Peters's Worm, Cough and Cathartic Lozenges, all for sale by

H. F. CUSHING.

Somerset Orphan's Court,

Term of Oct. A. D. 1844.

Order to show Cause.

On the Application of John Stine, and Daniel C. Stuart, Administrators, &c. of the Estate of Eli Pound, deceased,

Having exhibited to this Court under oath a just and true account of the personal assets and debts due and to become due, whereby it appears that the personal estate of said Eli Pound, deceased, is insufficient to pay his debts, and requested the aid of this Court in the premises. It is ordered that all persons interested in the lands, tenements and real estate of the said Eli Pound, deceased, appear before this Court, at the Court House in Bridgewater, on the seventh day of January next, to shew cause why so much of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate of the said Eli Pound, deceased, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay the debts, or the residue thereof be the case may require.

By the Court.

42:6w A. V. P. SUTPHEN, Surrogate.

Just Received from COMSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

21 Cortland Street near Broadway,

NEW YORK.

by M. F. Cushing,

AGENT FOR PLAINFIELD,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES, IN THEIR LINE, AS FOLLOWS:

Hay's Liniment for the Piles,

A celebrated, wellknown, sure, perfect and warranted cure for this troublesome disease.

It never fails in effecting a cure.

Oil of Tannin at greatly reduced price

This article has been used to considerable extent in this country, and has given great and general satisfaction. The chemicals say there is no better, to make leather soft and pliable, waterproof and durable. A great saving of money will result from its use, besides the unavoidable annoyance always having dry feet. Carriage-tops and Harness by its use last much longer, and look much better, than by the old process. Directions accompany each bottle.

Sold in large bottles at 75 cents, and small ones 50 cts

Cologne Water, an excellent article.

In bottles holding three pints, at 75 cents—in smaller at 31 and 12 cents.

Balm of Columbia.

A highly recommended article for preserving and restoring and Beautifying the Hair. 75 and 50 cts

Macassar Oil, for the same. 12 cts

East India Hair Dye.

Colors the Hair and will not the Skin.

This Dye is in the form of a powder, which in plain water or of that it may be applied to the hair one night, the first night turning the lightest Red or Hair to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a fine jet black. Any person may, therefore, with the greatest ease, change the color of their hair any dark shade or perfect black with a moderate degree of care that the powder, if applied to the skin will not stain it, but after battle will fall direct on

Dr. O. C. Lin's Strengthening Plaster

For Weakness of the Stomach and Pains in the Back, Breast or Sides. Very good. Price 25 cts.

Lin's Balm of Chima,

For the cure of Rheumatism, Nettle Rash, Erysipelas, Cuts Wounds, Bruises, Tetter, and every thing that requires external application. 37½ cents.

Hewe's Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir,

Dr. Lin's Chinese Blood Pills,

As good in every respect as any in the market. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a sure Cure for many kinds of Deafness. 31 a bottle,

French Corn Plaster.

So simple and effectual a cure for Corns as to recommend itself to all. 25 cents per box.

Castor Oil, 1s. 6d.

The Magical Pain Extractor,

The best remedy and the quickest cure ever invented for burns, scalds, &c. 25 and 50 cents.

Indellible Ink, very superior, 31 cts.

Writing Sand, 6d.

Paste Blacking, first rate, 6d.

And the agent will obtain any thing else sold in the above line.

Jan. 1st, 1844.—1y

Grass Cloth for Shirts!

OPENED this day,

18 Pieces Grass Cloth
3 " Linen Cambric Prints,
5 " Lowells,

Also a Fresh Supply of De Laines, Balzarines, &c.

June 13th. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Look ! Look at This !

THE Subscriber having just returned from New York with a large and handsome assortment of Summer Goods, takes this opportunity of informing all who are in want of good and handsome Goods, to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

April 23, 1844. H. A. CORY.

N. B. Good hands for all kinds of Southern Work wanted by H. A. C.

Plainfield Union.

Volume VIII.—No. 43. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1844. Whole number 407.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY

MILTON P. CUSHING,

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the first three months, if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines, is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Larger ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than one square. All brief directions will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Testimony of Gov. Jones.

There is no man in the country who has had better opportunities to know the sentiments of Mr. Polk concerning the tariff than Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, who has spent two long elections, serving the campaign with him, in canvassing the State from one end to the other; freely discussing the subject with him face to face before hundreds of public assemblies. Now read what he says in the following letter, which we take from the Phila. papers to the President, of the National Clay Club.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 3d, 1844.

Charles Gibbons, Esq.—Dear Sir: Your letter, enclosing the proceedings of the National Clay Club of Pennsylvania, and also a pamphlet containing extracts of the speeches and publications of James K. Polk, have been received. I shall take much pleasure in complying with the wishes of the Club, and if any action on my part shall become necessary to a proper vindication of their fidelity touching the enclosed publication you may rest assured that it will be promptly and cheerfully performed. I have examined your pamphlet with much care, and have compared it with the copies of Col. Polk's speeches and addresses that I used in my late canvass with him (such as I know to be genuine) and find the extracts fairly made, and with the exception of such immaterial typographical errors as usually attend a reprint, not at all affecting the sense or meaning of the author, it is literally correct. I not only know that the publication to be a true exposition of the opinions of Col. Polk on the subject of the Tariff from comparing it with his published opinions, but I know it from having heard them from his own lips, day after day for months in succession. To attempt to make J. K. Polk the friend of a Protective Tariff, can only excite the ridicule, and contempt of all who know him.

It is most astonishing that his friends should undertake to deceive and mislead the people on a subject of so much importance, and the detection of which is so certain. I can but regard the effort that is making in your State to pass James K. Polk off as the friend and advocate of Protection is an outrage, which for impudence and falsehood is unparalleled, in the history of party warfare. It is a gross attempt at fraud, one that would disgrace the vilest party trick. But there is no deception in the matter on the part of the friends and supporters of Col. Polk. I can but regard his position as equally discreditable. If truth, fairness and justice is his object, as it ought to be, aspiring to the high and dignified position he seeks, why does he not speak out like a man? Why are his lips sealed as with the stillness of death? Where is that boldness and independence that ever characterises a man conscious of his own integrity, and the correctness of his principles and conduct? Possessing the power and the means (and having been respectfully asked to do so) of arresting falsehood and undeceiving his countryman; and refusing to do so makes him participes criminis, and should consign him to the same undesirable distinction.

Col Polk cannot, will not, dare not deny that he has always opposed the Protective policy (this has been the boast.) He has never ceased to denounce the Tariff of 1842 in no equivocal manner; and yet, he observes almost dignified silence, permitting truth to be brushed to earth, and falsehood raised in its stead, and all that some political advantage may ensue to himself.

I repeat now what I have frequently written, spoken and published, and which has never been denied by Col. Polk or any of his friends in this State, that Col. Polk at all times, during both of my canvasses with him, opposed, denounced and condemned the principle of Protection, and during the last campaign, the Tariff of 1842 received the most unqualified condemnation. To this statement I pledge my reputation as a man of honor, and challenge Col. Polk or any of his friends to deny it. If any friend of Protection or of the Tariff of '42, is prepared to vote for him, believing that he is any other than the unqualified opponent of this system, (if he shall be elected,) he will discover that he has been deceived and misled, and find he only consoles in cursing his folly and credulity. If I had a voice that would reach every city, town and hamlet in Pennsylvania, it should be raised to warn every freeman of the impending danger, and invoke him to spurn and despise with a freeman's spirit, the base attempts that are made to seduce him from his fidelity to his principles, and lead him into the support of a man whose principles are at war, with the best interests of the country. I cannot doubt that the intelligence of your citizens will enable them to detect this fraud, and, when detected, I know their virtue and integrity will at once put the broad seal of condemnation upon it.

One word as to Tennessee; she is firm, fixed and immovable: the political tempest may blow—the rains of falsehood descend—the floods of calumny and detraction may gather around her; unmoved and unbiassed she will stand firmly by her principles, and cast her vote for HENRY CLAY. She is resolved to make one more gallant effort to dispel the gloom that gathers around our hopes—one more effort to arrest the impending ruin which threatens our common Country. Where will Pennsylvania the Keystone of the Arch, be in this great and glorious work? This is the question that Whigs of Pennsylvania must answer. If she and our sister States will come to the rescue, and stand by the side of Tennessee, in this glorious enterprise, we shall yet see the proud and gallant old Ship of State brought back to her ancient moorings, and peace and prosperity permanently restored to a long oppressed and much injured people.

I am, sir, your friend and servant,

JAMES C. JONES.

The Poor and the Rich.

By James R. Lowell.

The rich man's son inherits lands,
And piles of brick and stone and gold,
And he inherits soft white hands,
And tender flesh that fears the cold,
Nor dares to wear a garment old;
A heritage it seems to me,
One would not care to hold in fee.

The rich man's son inherits cares—
The bank may break, the factory burn,
Some day his vast inheritance may hide a share,
And soft white hands would hardly earn
A living that would suit his turn;
A heritage it seems to me,
One would not care to hold in fee.

What does the poor man's son inherit?
Stout muscles and a sinewy heart,
A hardy frame, a hardier spirit,
King of two hands he does his part
In every useful toil and art;
A heritage, it seems to me,
A king might wish to hold in fee.

What does the poor man's son inherit?
Wishes o'erjoyed with humble things,
A rank adjudged by toil-worn merit,
Content that from employment springs,
A heart that in his labor sings;
A heritage it seems to me,
A king might wish to hold in fee.

What does the poor man's son inherit?
A patience learned by being poor,
Courage, if sorrow come, to bear it?
A fellow feeling that is sure
To make the outcast bless his door;
A heritage, it seems to me,
A king might wish to hold in fee.

Oh, rich man's son, there is a toil
That with all others level stands;
Large charity doth never soil,
But only whitens soft white hands;
This is the best crop from thy lands;
A heritage, it seems to me,
Worth being rich to hold in fee.

Oh, poor man's son, scorn not thy state,
There is worse weariness than thine,
In merely being rich and great;
Work only makes the soul to shine,
And makes rest fragrant and benign;
A heritage, it seems to me,
Worth being poor to hold in fee.

Both, heirs to some six feet of sod,
Are equal in the earth at last—
Both, children of the same dear God,
Prove title to your heirship vast
By record of a well-filled past!
A heritage, it seems to me,
Well worth a life to hold in fee.

Wonderful Faculty of Calculation.

The Vermont State Journal, from which we copy the following remarkable account, vouches for the respectability and veracity of Mr. Stafford, who confirms it:—

For the Vermont Daily Journal.

There was not long since a notice in the papers of a Negro idiot in other respects, but possessing a wonderful faculty of mental calculation. We have an instance of a similar gift in our own State, more remarkable than the one alluded to above, or perhaps any other of which we have an account, in the person of a son of Truman H. Safford, Esq. of Royalton, now only 8 years old.

This case, however, seems to have but one feature in common with that of the Negro, for this lad has always shown a wonderful precocity and faculty in comprehending all branches of study to which his attention has been directed.—Attan earlier age than most children are able to read understandingly, he had thoroughly mastered the Geography in common use in our schools. But his chief forte is in mathematical and numerical calculations.

The first knowledge his parents had of his power in numbers arose from a little incident that occured in his sixth year. He remarked to his mother one day, that if he knew how many rods it was around his father's meadow, he could tell the measure in barley-corns. When his father came in she mentioned it to him, and he knowing the dimensions of the field, made a calculation, and found that it would require 617 760, as distance in barley corns, "in his head," as the common phrase is.

Mr. S. thinking this somewhat remarkable, procured him an Adams' Arithmetic, which he soon mastered. When any question is put to him in this book he will answer it immediately from memory. He will also give the products of four figures by four, performing the operation mentally, nearly as quick as one can do it with pen and paper. He has also multiplied five places of figures by five, which was the extent of Zerah Colburn's power in his best days. As examples, he gave readily the product of 6642×8654=57,464,668; of 6876×9958=68,845,308; of 23862×21844=477,209,528; of 6432×8432=54,262=5,412,700,864. He will extract the square and cube roots of numbers extending to nine or ten places, performing the operation quite rapidly in his head.

The division of numbers into their factors is a favorite amusement with him. Give him the age of a person and he will give the number of seconds correctly. All the questions which are in the papers, as having been proposed to the Negro boy, he answered in the space 15 minutes detecting 3 mistakes either in the printer or the boy.

It has been a hobby with him this summer, to measure the fields about his father's house, which he has done correctly, having his little sister, younger than himself, as an assistant in his surveying excursions. Having obtained some knowledge of the manner of finding logarithms from Gregory's Dictionary, he has formed a table from 1 to 60.

He has some knowledge of Algebra and Geometry, which he has gathered from the articles on those branches in the work above named. He seems to possess in addition to the power of performing lengthy calculations in his head, the higher power of comprehending and solving abstruse and difficult questions in the various branches of Mathematics. You can form but an imperfect idea of this wonderful power from this imperfect sketch we have given. It is not exaggerated, many who have witnessed his operations in this vicinity, will readily testify. No efforts have been made to push him into notice, neither has he been urged to exercise his mind in mathematical studies, for the purpose of making a wonder of him. On the contrary efforts have been made to restrain him, lest he might injure his health.

He has always been rather a sickly and delicate lad, but he has been improving his health and strength of late.

A Robber's Stratagem.—A Freebooter taking an evening walk on a highway in Scotland, overtook and robbed a wealthy merchant traveller. His purpose was not achieved without a severe struggle, in which the thief lost his bonnet, and was obliged to escape leaving it on the road. A respectable farmer happened to be the next passer, and seeing the bonnet, alighted, took it up and rather imprudently put it on his head. At this instant the robbed man came up with some assistance, and recognizing the bonnet charged, the farmer of having robbed him, and took him into custody. There being some likeness between the two parties, the merchant persisted in the charge, and though the respectability of the farmer was admitted, he was indicted and placed at the bar a Supreme Court for trial. The government witness, the merchant, swore positively as to the identity of his bonnet, and deposed likewise to the identity of the farmer.—The case was made out by this and other evidence, apparently against the prisoner. But there was a man in Court who well knew both who did and did not commit the crime.

This was the real robber, who suddenly advanced from the crowd and, seizing the fatal bonnet which lay on a table before the witness, placed it on his own head on looking him full in the face, said to him in a voice of thunder, "Look at me, sir, and tell me on the oath you have sworn, am not I the man that robbed you on the highway?" The merchant replied in very great astonishment—"By heaven! you are the very man." "You see," said the robber, "what sort of memory the gentleman has—he swears to the bonnet, whatever features are under it. If the honorable judge wants to put it on his own head, I dare say he would testify that he robbed him." The innocent prisoner was on this evidence at once acquitted, because no reliance could be placed on such testimony; and yet it was positive evidence. Thus the robber had the merit of saving the guiltless, and himself escaping from detection.

Hope for China.—Captain Biddin, an intelligent English officer who has lately returned from a visit to China, speaks of the encouragement for religious labor among the millions of that country as very great. In enumerating the favorable circumstances he says:—"The most celebrated writers of all the dynasties of China have spoken better and more clearly of God, of providence, of the rewards to good men and the punishments to bad men, of the medicine of idolatry, than the wisest of Greeks and Romans. I have known those who have studied the religious writings of the Europeans, have never said anything contrary to what concerns the Divinity and his infinite perfections; on the contrary, they agreed that they taught China nothing in that respect. The works of Matthew Ricci and of many other missionaries, have been decorated with beautiful prefaces by the most celebrated literati, who praise their doctrine. And further, every missionary can bear witness that the literati never made any difficulties with regard to anything that precedes the coming of the Messiah."

An interesting description of the

Great Foot Race,

on Beacon Course, near New York, on the 16th of October, between Gildersleeve, of New York, Barlow and Greenhalgh, from England, Ross, an Indian, and 18 others;

An arrangement was made by which a bell was tolled every three minutes, in which time a half mile must be accomplished in order to perform the whole distance, 10 miles in the prescribed hour. We compile the following from the Morning News.

1st MILE.—Ross, the Indian, was the first to complete the first mile, which he did in 5 minutes 15 seconds, accompanied by Barlow and Greenhalgh. Stannard, Taylor and Gilder followed at some distance, running easily and steadily.—Ryan, Crolius, Lathrop and Smith, were behind in a cluster, but all accomplished the mile in less than the six minutes. Jones, Wood, and others came in behind the necessary time at respectful distances, the whole space occupied by the runners, from the Indian, to the rear, being nearly half a mile in so short a time, thus proving that the pace was too much for the majority.

2nd MILE.—At the close of the second mile there was a slight change of position, Barlow being first, Greenhalgh, second, and the Indian third, at a killing pace. Barlow ran in beautiful style, Greenhalgh was also much admired, but the Indian's arms were not carried with sufficient steadiness, showing him to be unstutored in such. McCabe was the 4th within a space of many yards intervening between him and his predecessor. Jackson and Brown followed at some distance. Taylor, Stannard, Jones and Gilder, were in a cluster still later. Ryan and Crolius followed, Hutchinson and Wood abandoned the contest.

3rd MILE.—The third mile was accomplished by Barlow and Greenhalgh, apart from the Indian, who was running steadily in the third position at some distance from the Englishmen.—Gildersleeve and Jones were next in order followed by Brown, Jackson, Stannard and Taylor. Ryan was out of time to accomplish ten miles in the hour, as were also Crolius, Lathrop, and Smith.

4th MILE.—Barlow and Greenhalgh still together, completed their fourth mile at an increased distance from their competitors, and the style of their running greatly increased the admiration of the spectators. The Indian came, alone followed at some distance by Gildersleeve and McCabe; they were succeeded by Jones, Brown, Stannard, Taylor, and Jackson, together as before, and all passed the Judges' stand before the bell tolled the departure of their required time; Ryan, Crolius, Lathrop, and Smith, came along at intervals.

5th MILE.—Barlow and Greenhalgh completed their fifth mile in less time than any preceeding one, running in excellent condition. Ross was third at an increased distance. Gildersleeve was fourth with a friend in him with a watch in his hand, evidently instructing him as to the prospect of things. McCabe was the next to arrive. Afterwards Edward Brown, Stannard, Taylor, and Jackson, together as before, all passed the stand before the bell tolled the expiration of the additional 6 minutes. Ryan, Crolius Lathrop, Smith, and Jones brought up the rear at hopeless distances.

6th MILE.—Barlow and Greenhalgh were as hereto fore, together at the end of their sixth mile and their running now elicited loud cheers from the spectators. Gildersleeve had taken the position of the Indian in the third place, but there was a fearful chasm between him and the Englishmen. Ross followed, afterwards McCabe; next in succession were Edward Brown and Stannard; then Taylor and Jackson, and then the bell announced that 6 minutes more had elapsed.

7th MILE.—Barlow and Greenhalgh had completed their seventh mile in a few seconds after the half mile bell tolled, and gaining on time in each succeeding mile. Gildersleeve next nearly 200 yards behind but running with increased vigor and renewed energies. The Indian came afterward, alone; then McCabe, succeeded by Brown, Stannard, and Taylor in a cluster as usual, Jackson having fallen from their company.

8th MILE.—On the completion of the eighth mile by Barlow and Greenhalgh left them still far in advance of their competitors, with about three minutes advance of time. Gildersleeve was third and evidently gaining on the men in front, and the interest in the race became intense. The Indian was still 4th in good time, McCabe 5th, and Brown, Stannard, Taylor and Jackson were still in company, completing their eight miles in 46 minutes, the Englishmen being then at the half mile post, Ryan of the residue, completing his eighth mile before the Englishmen accomplished their ninth.

9th MILE.—During the running of the tenth and last mile the interest and excitement had arrived at the highest pitch. Gildersleeve made vigorous running and was lessening the distance between him and the Englishmen. Barlow and Greenhalgh however, kept their steady pace together, and completed their 10 miles in 57 minutes and 7 seconds. Gildersleeve was from 30 to 50 yards behind them; afterwards came the Indian: and McCabe and Steannard accomplished the ten miles as the hour was expiring. The rest were not again heard of.

All that now remained was the contest for the brief time that remained between Barlow and Greenhalgh, and Gildersleeve, and as Greenhalgh gained upon his competitors a wild frantic excitement appeared to take possession of the vast multitude of spectators. Gildersleeve was accompanied by his friends on foot and on horseback, and ran with renewed vigor and lightning speed, until at the the quarter post, he was alone upon the back road. Greenhalgh and Barlow made superhuman exertions, and were greeted and huzzaed with phrenetical delight. Gildersleeve, Barlow, and Greenhalgh got in a cluster, and the next moment Gildersleeve showed in front, and again shouts like Heaven's artillery, made the very welkin ring. Greenhalgh by desperate efforts again gained the front, and wilder and wilder still became the delirium of the spectators. But Gildersleeve's bottom and remarkable speed again placed him in the front. The first time Barlow with symptoms of exhaustion, gave up the race before he had run half of the second quarter: Greenhalgh still persevered to near the half-mile post gaining for breath, but when the bell tolled the completion of the prescribed 60 minutes, Gildersleeve had completed 10 miles, 2 quarters; and he rose to the judges stand without the slightest appearance of fatigue or depression of spirits, and he returned responsively the congratulatory shouts of the spectators. Those who ran ten miles within the hour and gained prizes—Fr McCabe and Stannard will have $50 each given to them by private liberality, though they came not within the prescribed terms of the advertisement of prizes—they be thus placed:

1 John Gilder, 1 John Greenhalgh, 3 John Barlow, 4 John Ross, 5 Thomas McCabe, 6 Henry Stannard, 6. Ross continued to run until he had nearly accomplished the 11th mile, and he was then accidentally thrown down by coming in collision with persons who were running across the track.

A Knowledge of the Use and Value of Time Very Important to Youth.

There is nothing which more wish you to know, and which few people do know, than the true use and value of time. It is in every body's mouth; but in few people's practice. Every fool who slatterns away his whole time in nothings, utters, however, some trite common-place sentence, of which there are millions, to prove at once, the value and neglect of time. To ourselves, likewise, all over Europe, have come ingenious inscription to that effect; so that nobody squanders away their time, without hearing and seeing, daily, how necessary it is to employ it well, and how irrecoverable it is if lost. But all these admonitions are useless, where there is not a fund of good sense and reason to suggest them, rather than receive them. By this manner of reasoning I hope you never lost one day, employ your time, I flatter myself that you have that fund: that is the fund these will make you then indeed. I do not, therefore, mean to give you a critical essay upon the use and abuse of time; I will only give you some hints, with regard to one particular period of that long time which, I hope, you have before you; I mean the next two years. Remember then, that whatever knowledge you do not solidly lay the foundation of before you are fifteen, you will never be master of while your brains, like wax, are to be impressed upon; whatever knowledge is a comfortable and necessary retreat and shelter for us in advanced life; and if we do not plant it while young it will give us no shade when we grow old. I neither require nor expect from you great application to books; after you are once thrown out into the great world, I know it is impossible: and it may even be sometimes improper; therefore employ your time, and your only time, for unprepared and uninterrupted application. If you should sometimes think it a little laborious, consider that labor is the unavoidable fatigue of a necessary journey. The more hours a day you travel the sooner you will be at your journey's end. The sooner you are qualified for your liberty, the sooner you shall have it: and your industrious will entirely depend upon the manner in which you employ the intermediate time. I think I offer you a very good bargain, when I promise you upon my word, that, if you will do every thing that I would have you to do, till you are 18, I will do everything that you would have me to do, ever afterwards.—*Chesterfield.*

Morning and Diligent.—The Board of Education in this city have lately made their report, which is full of important facts, that, if we had room, we should be glad to set in type lasting it. It is there stated that there are seventeen wards in the city in which the Word of God is forbidden to be read! They are the 2d, 3d, 6th, 11th, 12th and 14th wards. It is easily if not solely, owing to the objections of Papists, who are permitted, through the provisions of the odious School Law, though few in number, and paying compara'ively nothing for the support of the schools, to exclude that book which the large majority of the citizens desire to have read. This is democracy and equality with a vengeance! We care greatly mistaken, the American spirit, if such outrages are suffered to continue long.—*Evangelist.*

In the library of the world, says Chesterfield, man have hitherto been ranged according to the form, the size and the binding. The time is coming when they will take rank according to their contents and real merits.

FOREIGN.

Eight Days Later from Europe.

The steamship Great Western arrived at N. York, Saturday evening, Oct. 26, 14 days from Liverpool, with 132 passengers.

The cotton Market has been tolerably quiet; it is nevertheless steady.

The cheese taken out by the Great Western sold readily at the quotations. Indeed so great is the feeling in favor of American provisions generally that it promises to become one of the most thriving trades between the two countries.

But few goods are now brought from England to this country.

The arrival in England of Louis Phillippe and his consort, M. Guizot, and a visit to Queen Victoria, is the primary attention of the week. The reception which the French monarch experienced at landing was hearty and fervent; and from the time of his setting foot on British soil, until he found himself in the royal apartments of Windsor Castle, his progress resembled an ovation.

Nothing new or important from Ireland; throughout Europe every thing appeared very quiet, and as happy as things can be under monarchical governments.

Foreign Items.

The existing docks at Liverpool not affording sufficient accommodations for the ships that frequent the port, a new one is to be erected on the Cheshire side of the Mersey, on a scale so extensive as to cover a water space equal to all the docks on the Lancashire side. The first stone was to have been laid on the 21st inst.

The Pacha of Egypt has evinced high displeasure at the disrespect shown to him by the British Government, in sending out a person of no higher authority, to regulate the terms of the proposed treaty, in respect to the route to India across the Isthmus of Suez, than a Post Office clerk; no intelligence has arrived that Mr. Bourne has made any progress whatever in his business, which at the last accounts was at a complete standstill.

One of the Seamen on board the New York line of packet ship Westminster, named Robert Murray, having been detected in smuggling tobacco, has been adjudged to pay the penalty of £100; or, in default hereof to remain in prison at the discretion of the Commissioners of Custom.

There was a tremendous storm in Ireland on the 8th and 9th inst., in which several lives were lost. We fear that this storm on the 6th inst. there, is not three days to cross the Atlantic.

Mr Cole, Vice President of the Total Abstinence Society Washington, has been delivering lectures in favor of temperance in Liverpool.—He is about returning to the United States.

Frightful Inundation of Sweden.—Letters from Stockholm of the 24th ult., represent nearly all the Swedish provinces to have suffered severely from inundation, but in the greatest degree the country bordering on the river Roeyo, which read thirteen feet in less than an hour, rushing in torrent upon the large village of Konradsholt and its environs, which were quickly submerged; sweeping away all the houses and factories, 22 wind mills, and in fact, leaving nothing but a mass of ruins. About 500 persons are said to have perished, and the loss of property is estimated at 800,000 rix dollars, 1,200,000 francs. Subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers have been opened at Stockholm, at the head of which stands the names of the King and Queen, with considerable contributions annexed.

Subject for a Novel.—The following remarkable case is related in a letter from Brescia (Venetian Lombardy,) 21st ult. In 1824 there died at Brescia an unmarried man, named Dellacroce, leaving a fortune of 600,000 livres, 200,000 livres to a charitable institution in Brescia and Milan, 200,000 to a natural daughter, by a female named P——, and the remainder to the property to a natural son, by another female. The executors having made inquiry for the legatee and the heir, discovered that they had been married to each other since the year 1841, having been ignorant of their consanguinity! They have been separated by order of the authorities, and the female has retired to a convent.—Fortunately they have no children. The documents connected with this affair have been laid before the court at Rome, and it is expected that the marriage will be annulled.

According to a letter published in the "Monthly Extracts" of the Bible Society, 600 Roman Catholic inhabitants of Villefavard, in France, have been induced, by the simple reading of the Scriptures circulated by the Society's agents, to embrace the Protestant Evangelical religion.

According to the Roman Almanac, just published, Rome contains 170,701 inhabitants exclusive of the Jews. The Pope completed the 79th year of his age on the 18th of last month. The Sacred College consists of sixty Cardinals, the eldest of whom is eighty-five the youngest thirty-five.

The lot or A is in fair way to be dubbed right Royal. Her Majesty's first Christian name is Alexandrina, her husband's Albert, and their 4 children are called Adelaide, Albert, Alice and Alfred.

A Spanish debtor in England cheated a creditor by giving him a promissory note made payable two months after death instead of after date.

Mr. Solomons, a Jew, has been elected Alderman for Portsoken Ward, London, by a majority of 158 to 130.

Watches are now made at Geneva, little more than the twelfth of an inch thick, the hands being placed at the side instead of over the works.

At a meeting of the country gentlemen and clergymen of West Suffolk, held at Bury St. Edmund's last week, it was resolved to form associations for checking incendiarism, by improving the condition of the people. Amongst the remedies suggested are small allotments and district farms.

During her Majesty's recent visit to Blair Atholl, Lord Glenlyon gallantly permitted a stye, sty and other out buildings, which caught fire at 2 in the morning, to be burnt down rather than disturb the rest of her Majesty by summoning assistance.

Mr. Nasmyth, of Moor, has proposed to the Admiralty the plan of a bomb proof iron steamer, to run into an enemy's vessel, stem for wards and sink her.

The election of a Chief Rabbi of the Jews in England, in place of the late Dr. Herschell, is expected to take place this month. Four Continental Chief Rabbis are candidates.

In consequence of the failure of the harvest in Poland, from the inundations of the Vistula, the Emperor Nicholas has interdicted the exportation of corn from that country.

The "Episcopal Free Church," a secession from the Church of England, was opened last week in Exeter, by the Rev. H. B. Bulteel, who, in his opening service, spoke of the Established Church as in a state of slavery to the State, and of Puseyism as a system of tyranny and oppression, blood and darkness, error and terror.

The Scotsman states that a dog looked up for nine weeks in a cellar without food, was discovered alive the other day, and is now recovering.

The Theater at Market Drayton has been turned into a barn—a reversal of the old system.

Mr. Firth, a farmer at Whitley, was fool enough, the other day, to allow a party of gipseys to fold up his money for him, by way of a spell to recover some stolen goods! The simpleton lost £60 more by his experiment.

A woman in Worcester, whose child had died of thrush, stated at the inquest, that all that was done by her for the cure of the child was to get a female to "charm" it.

Who Pays the Duty?—Senator Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, in a speech in the Senate, June 11th, 1844, as reported in the Appendix to the Congressional Globe, expresses the following sound views in favor of a Protective Tariff: and the facts stated by him adds still another proof, that Protection does not increase the price of the article protected. He says:

"There is one remarkable fact connected with this subject well worthy of serious consideration. While rail road iron comes to us free of duty, the price remained high in Great Britain. In January 1840, it cost in Wales £11 15s. steel ing, or $58 per ton. In May '40, after a duty of 20 per cent. had been imposed, it sunk to £7 sterling, or $35 per ton; and in August 1843, one year after the duty $25 per ton had been imposed, it reached its lowest price of $24 per ton at which the Fitzburgh company purchased. Do not these facts furnish a strong argument against the repeal of the present duty? Make the article once more duty free—in this manner afford the British manufacturers a security that they shall enjoy the exclusive possession of our market—and will they not again raise the price to $58 per ton, the standard of 1840? Our rail road companies would then be compelled to pay a higher price for the article than they do at present; while the Treasury would lose the whole amount of the duties. We have been informed that the iron masters of England set in council, and control prices at their quarterly meetings, "and so absolute is this control, that every manufacturer must be governed by it, and is compelled to blow out his furnace if necessary to prevent over production. These facts go far to establish the principle which all our experience sanctions. *That Increased Duties Fall in a great Degree, upon the Foreign producer rather than the Domestic Consumer.*"

Thrilling Oratory.—They have some brave orators out West—that fact cannot be disputed if we admit that the reporters translate them as right, and of course they "don't do any thing else," as the following specimen of lofty and burning eloquence will testify:

"Americans! this is a great country—wide —vast—and in the southwest, unlimited. Our Republic is yet destined to re annex all South America—to occupy the Russian possessions, and again to recover possession of those British provinces, which the prowess of the old thirteen colonies won from the French on the plains of Abraham! all rightfully ours to re occupy. Ours is a great and growing country. Fanuel Hall was its cradle! but where—where will be found timber enough for its coffin? Scoop all the water out of the Atlantic ocean, and its bed would not afford a grave sufficient for its corpse. And yet America has scarcely grown out of boyhood. Europe! what is Europe? She is no where; nothing; a circumstance; a cypher; a mere obsolete idea. We have faster steamboats swifter locomotives, larger creeks, bigger plantations, better mill privileges, broader lakes, higher mountains, deeper cataracts, louder thunder, forkeder lightning, braver men, handsomer women, and more money than England dar have! [Thunders of applause.] Who is afraid?"

Horrid Results of playing a Joke.—At Norwich, on the 8th inst: James Frost was tried for the murder of his four children, three of whom he destroyed by smashing their heads with a hammer, and the fourth, an infant, by putting its head in a jug of water. The prisoner was acquitted on the ground of insanity. It is stated that Frost was formerly intemperate, but had for a long time been a sober and exemplary man and had been tricked into the swallowing of a draught of liquor by his fellow-workmen. The scandalous joke had the effect of producing the dreadful calamity which has been detailed above and the poor fellow is now a perfect maniac.—Oh! ye tempters, beware! *N. Y. Organ.*

☞ The American mentions the surprising fact that Messrs. Williams, in Exeter, New Hampshire, have given increase going through the year, giving to the United States Miss Porter's "Thaddeus of Warsaw," and "Scottish Chiefs," in a cheap form, feeding weekly the evening book auctions in Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia, &c. Upwards of a million of volumes have been issued by the above firm. This cheap edition is afforded at about fourteen cents a volume.

An Earthquake was felt in Western New York about 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning last—particularly in the towns of Alden, Albion, Alexander, Attica, Batavia, Bethany, Darien and Elba.

A gentleman from Albion states to the Journal of Commerce that about 8 o'clock in the morning, while he was at breakfast, something seemed to strike the side of the house, jarring it all over, and rattling the dishes on the table. The sound then passed on with a deep rumbling noise like a car passing over a railroad. At the west end of the town, a large brick house was cracked open in the centre, and some of the stones in abutments of the canal fell out.

Terrible Steamboat Disaster.

The Louisville Journal of the 24th received by this mail brings us the following account of a shocking steam explosion on the Ohio, with the destruction of human lives. It will be seen that a distinguished Virginian is among the lost.

The Lucy Walker left this port yesterday, for New Orleans, crowded with passengers.—When about four miles below New Albany, in the middle of the river, her engine was stopped in consequence of some derangement in her machinery. In a few moments, as the hands were repairing, were in progress, her boilers exploded with terrific force, and with most fatal and awful effect. Capt. Dunham represents the scene at this time as terrific in the extreme.—Such was the force of the explosion that the entire upper works of the boat were blown away, and, together with several human beings, hurled to a great height in the air. Although in the middle of the stream, parts of the boat and her machinery were thrown on the Indiana shore.—One man was thrown to the height of 50 feet, and came down with such force that his dead body went through the planks on which it fell. The explosion was instantly followed by the most fearful shrieks and groans from men, women and children.

At the time of the explosion, the Gopher was but 200 yards distant. Capt. Dunham repaired to the spot with the greatest possible haste, and was the means of saving many lives. He sent out his yawl, threw overboard ropes to save those in the water, and made his own swim to the rescue of the drowning, and with hooks recovered some that had sunk. Immediately after the explosion, the after part of the boat took fire and she commenced sinking at the bow. She went down in a few minutes, in 12 or 15 feet water, and the fire burnt every thing to the water's edge. The books and papers of the boat were lost, which will be utterly impossible of course, ever to ascertain the names or number of the killed and lost. From the best information we have, we should suppose that there were probably 50 killed and missing. Capt. Dunham landed the wounded, 15 or 20 in number, at New Albany, all of whom were kindly taken care of by the citizens of that place.

Among the dead or missing is Gen. J. W. Pegram, of Richmond, Va.

Providential Escape.—On Saturday afternoon a horse standing in Broad st. without being tied, took a sudden fright, and ran away with two small children in a wagon. The street was thronged with people, and the most intense anxiety for the fate of the children was manifested, as the horse dashed through the street, regardless of every obstruction that came in his way. At length the side wheels pounced upon a large stone and threw the children entirely clear of the wagon, and landed them in the street without injury. They both sprang upon their feet, and looking round to see where they had come from, saw the wagon dashed to pieces against a post, which it immediately afterwards encobstreeted. Had the children been thrown out just as they were, they would in all probability, have been killed.—*N. J. Eagle.*

Mr. Walsh in his last letter to the National Intelligencer thus speaks of the American Embassy in Paris:

On the 27th inst. my family and myself dined with the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, Mr. King, who is established in the Faubourg St. Germain, elegantly—in all respect suitably to his station. His table reminded us of the unpretending hospitality of General Jackson. Mr. King has made, in the spheres in which he has moved, a most favorable impression by his sound sense and natural good breeding. Louis Philippe particularly affects and distinguishes foreign representatives of this description.—The general intelligence and courteous manners of Dr. Martin, along with his advantages as a linguist, and his activity, assure him success and efficiency.

Our Produce Market.—The rise in the Ohio has given great activity to business, and convenell our landing into a very bustling place. We noticed upwards of 20 steamboats yesterday, loading and discharging. Most of the arrivals are from above. To show the character of Cincinnati, as the great Produce Market of the West, we give the Steamboat receipts by River during thirty-six hours, from Thursday morning to Friday morning exclusive of receipts by Flatboats:

5096 boxes Cheese,	353 bbls Whisky,
295 casks do.	1493 New Barrels,
19 boxes Pine Apple do.	168 Bales Hemp,
1850 Sacks Flaxseed,	963 bbls. Flour.

Besides the receipts by River, there is a steady stream of Flour, Whiskey, Wheat, Corn, Barley, Oats, Beef Pork, Bacon, Lard, Apples, Potatoes, Onions, Dried Fruit, &c. pouring into the city every hour, by two Canals, a Railroad and innumerable Wagons, that are steadily traversing the fine Macadamized Roads that radiate from Cincinnati, through Ohio and into Indiana, and Kentucky, the ramification and facility of which are daily increasing.—*Cin. Atlas.*

To discover the true disposition of a man we should trace him to his domestic roof, for it is there we may judge how far the part he acts in private agrees with the character he performs in public life. The lamb abroad is too often found to be the wolf at home.

CLEANINGS.

Prices of Ladies Shawls.—The Evening Mirror says that at a sale of India, on Thursday, by Messrs. Foster & Livingston, several shawls sold as high as $650 and $500; others at $400, $200, &c.

"The Rondout Libel."—Messrs. Hale & Hallock of the Journal of Commerce have been found guilty of a libel upon Herman M. Romeyn, Esq. The libel grew out of the rumors of violence last year at Rondout, summer of 1843, which rumors Mr. R. confirmed, and he was consequently made the subject of attack by the Journal. The verdict was for $500. The costs are said to be over $2000.—*Sun.*

Painful Accident.—On Saturday morning last, a fine little boy, son of Mr. Wm. W. Martin, aged three years was playing about the Rail Road Depot for transportation in Newark and accidentally fell with one leg under the wheel of a car which the men were moving in to the carhouse, whereby his limb was so terribly mangled as to require immediate amputation. The child is doing well.—*Sun.*

Great Product.—Mr. Bethuel Penniman has raised this year 7064 pounds of corn from a lot of land in New Bedford, 170 56-100 rods. Estimating 70 pounds to a bushel, the product is only a few pounds short of 101 bu hels.

Raspberries.—A son of C. J. Low of Gatesville handed us on Saturday, a sprig from a Raspberry vine containing several of the berries of a new growth fully developed. The mercury rose to 70 on that day.—*Somerville Whig.*

Death of a Member of the Legislature.—James M. Harshorne, Esq. elected a member of the next Legislature from Monmouth, died at his residence at Freehold, on Monday evening, of the prevailing fever of the neighborhood. He was of the legal profession, and not over 27 years of age.

French Navy.—It is very evident that the French have some specific object in view in the vast increase of their navy. There is now building 23 ships of the line, 19 frigates, 2 brigs, 3 schooners, 10 transports and 24 steam vessels of war. A powerful navy in itself.

Cotton Factory Wanted.—The Vicksburg Whig of the 12th ult. says:—We are authorized by five planters in Warren county to state that they will give the following premium to any man or company of men, who will establish and put in operation, a cotton factory in the city of Vicksburg, for the manufacture of coarse cotton. These planters offer to give, as a bonus to the enterprising person who will commence it, ninety-five bales of cotton each year for five years to come, and to purchase all the cotton goods necessary for the use of their plantations from the same factory.

Specie for Europe.—On Monday last, specie to the amount of $142,000 was cleared as New York for Liverpool. The total export of specie the week before was $370,803.

Robbery in Cincinnati.—Gregory, Burnet & Co.'s office was robbed on the night of the 23d ult. of five city orders drawn in favor of Medaris & Hunter for $100 each, and numerous bank bills, among which was a $5 on the Plainfield Bank in this village.

Canal Tolls.—The whole amount received up to the middle of October is $1,923,541.—The amount received during the corresponding period of last year was 1,610,858. The increase therefore during the present year, up to the 16th of October amounts to $382,683.—*Albany Eve. Jour.*

New Use for the Magnetic Telegraph.—Yesterday intelligence was received in this city by the Electro Magnetic Telegraph, that a man named William Hays had absconded from the U. S. ship Pennsylvania, at Norfolk, after obtaining sundry goods under false pretences in the name of Lieut. Porter to the amount of some $600 or $700. This information was immediately communicated to the different police officers, and in less than half an hour after it was received, Mr. Zell of the firm of Hays, Zell & Co., succeeded in arresting the individual.—*Balt. Amr. Thursday.*

Project Revived.—The Floridians are reviving the subject of a ship canal across the Florida peninsula. It would shorten the distance to New Orleans at least 1000 miles, and enable vessels to avoid the dangerous navigation through the New-Providence channel, over and around the Bahama and Salt Key Bank, the keys and shoals on the southern coast of Florida, and the Colorado and other reefs on the coast of Cuba.

A letter received in Mobile from Havana, dated Oct. 11th, says it is rumored that the Captain-General of Cuba intends to take $3 per barrel from the duty at present levied on American flour, which will no doubt cause a more active demand for it.

Sixty thousand hogs and twenty thousand head of cattle, are to be slaughtered at Louisville the present season.

The travel on the Hudson is very heavy 4 and 500 passengers has been an average load on the Knickerbocker for some time past. The Western merchants are now coming and going in legions. The day boats still continue running.

The Milwaukie Herald of the 8th mentions the appearance in the streets of that flourishing town the day previous of "85 Prairie schooners," (large wagons,) for the mineral regions, the teams consisting of 240 oxen.

The English have sent several ships to Africa on a new enterprise, that of discovering some rich veins of copper, lead, iron and gold. Each ship carried a practical chemist.

Hon. Joseph Lyman, of Northampton, has resigned the office of Sheriff of Hampshire county which he has held for 28 years.

Mobile is growing so rapidly that the Herald of that city says it is impossible to rent a house in the city with sufficient accommodations for a large family.

THE UNION.

Plainfield, November 4, 1844.

The Election for Members of Congress, and Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, will take place in this State, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th and 6th days of November. The following are the nominations of the two parties:

For Members of Congress.

Dist.	Whigs.	Democrats.
1st.	James G. Hampton,	Lucius Q. C. Elmer,
2d.	Samuel G. Wright,	George Sykes,
3d.	John Runk,	Isaac G. Farlee,
4th.	Archibald Robertson,	Joseph E. Edsall,
5th.	William Wright,	No nomination.

For Presidential Electors.

Whigs.	Democrats.
John B. Aycrigg,	Israel Townsend,
Charles Reeves,	David Ryerson,
Edward Q. Keasbey,	Japhet Ireland,
John Enley,	Thomas G. Haight,
Edward Y. Rogers,	Moses Crane,
James Steward,	John Riggins,
Abraham Godwin,	Daniel Barkalow.

The Whigs of the Fourth Congress District in the State have nominated Archibald Robertson, of Warren, as their candidate for Congress.

Southern Whigs on the Tariff.—We have read for some months back, "The Tropic," both Daily and Weekly, a Whig paper of the most respectable class, published in New Orleans, and have been surprised to find it as strong in favor of a Protective Tariff as the northern papers—and it is upheld by the same arguments. Mr. Webster's speeches are given to its readers, and the arguments of the leading Northern Whigs. Its support of Mr. Clay is placed upon precisely the same grounds, as our northern papers. To observe this has agreeably surprised us, for we are often told that the friends of Mr. Clay support him on different grounds at the North and South.

Pennsylvania is the largest manufacturing State in the Union, and consequently a strong Tariff State. South Carolina is the strongest in opposition to a Tariff. How absurd then that these two States should support the same man for President! Massachusetts is the second manufacturing State in the Union. Should not Pennsylvania unite with Massachusetts rather than with South Carolina? But the Pennsylvania election has gone by, and it is now too late to give advice to its people.

The Great Whig meeting in New York last *Wednesday is spoken of as surpassing* anything of the kind that has yet taken place. The Procession is said to have been six miles and a half long, in which all the trades were appropriately represented, many of them at work at their trade on the cars. Most of the Whig merchants and business men closed their stores and shops.

The Democratic Nominating Committee of this Congress District met at Jersey City last Wednesday, and resolved not to nominate any candidate for Congress.

Liberty Party in Virginia.—The Abolitionists have nominated a full Electoral Ticket in Virginia, at a Convention in one of the western counties. The names of the 17 Electors are published in full, to show that they are not ashamed or afraid to have their abolitionism known in a slave State. The Liberty Party must be on the increase to have thus gained a foothold in the mother of the slave states.

The Columbian Magazine, published by Israel Post, No. 3 Astor House, New York, was received promptly on the 1st day of the month, and as usual, excelled the beauty of its engravings, and the excellence of its reading. It has two steel engravings, equal to any ever executed in this country—a colored fashion plate, two pages of music—and well written articles from many of the best writers in the country. We consider it equal to our best monthlies. One more number completes the volume.

Metallic preparations of medicines are very generally objected to, upon the grounds of their well known effects upon the system. No person would be willing to take either Mercury or opium in any form in a disguised way, unless they could have the most positive assurance that the proportion is very small. It is well understood, that the most of Medicines now before the community, possess these ingredients to a greater or less degree; and their effects upon the system, are everything but advantageous. Now when a form of medicine can be obtained that has the Certificate of one of the most eminent Chemists in the world, saying that its compound is entirely vegetable, "what greater assurance can be had," all are ready to exclaim. This is what we desire, because we can use it with perfect safety. Such is C. Brinkerhoff's Health Restorative. Read his advertisement.

Pennsylvania Election.—In Philadelphia city and county, Clay's majority is 4,999—Whig majority in October when united with the Natives, 5,734. In Delaware county Clay has gained 48 votes on the October election. In 22 towns in Bucks county Polk has gained 10. It is reported that Clay has gained 700 in Berks co. In Montgomery and Chester counties Polk has gained—In Schulkill Clay has gained. From the few returns received, no judgment can be formed as to the result in the whole State, though the chances are in favor of Polk.

Later.—By this morning's Sun we have returns from near half the State, and compared with the October Election Polk has gained this far 2442. In all the counties heard from the Whigs now have a majority of 2001—in October the Whigs had in the same counties a majority of 4,443. Probably, then Polk has carried the State, unless he has lost largely in the western counties.

Westfield Township.—The Polls open on Tuesday at Westfield, and close on Wednesday in Plainfield, at the same places, as at the October election.

The Democrats had a large torch light procession in New York on Friday evening, said by the Sun to be 4 miles and a half long. The Democratic Head Quarters and many private dwellings were illuminated, and the theatres and places of amusement were almost deserted for the evening. Emblems and transparencies as were displayed in great profusion, and much enthusiasm was exhibited.

St. Augustine is, by more than forty years the oldest town in the United States. Houses in it are yet standing which are said to have been built many years before Virginia was colonized.

Mammoth Sweet Potatoes.—The Intelligencer of Petersburg, Va. acknowledges from Mr. C. Young, of the county of Dinwiddie, a present of some Mammoth Sweet Potatoes, the largest of which weighed 7 pounds and measured 21 inches in circumference.

The wheat crop in Ireland is, in many places nearly double the last year's produce, and on the whole fully one-fourth better than last year's and that was a fair crop.

The shares in the New River Water Company for supplying London were originally £100 each; they now sell, whenever they are sold, which is of rare occurrence, for £15,000 each.

At a public meeting held in Edinburg, Sir J. G. Craig in the chair, resolutions highly approving of the present currency of Scotland, which includes £1 notes and deprecating any alteration as "highly injurious to the best interests of the country," were passed unanimously.

Five Crops within Ten Months, have been produced by a Lemon tree in the Garden of C. F. Mills, Savannah, Georgia, and on the 28th ult. the flowers of a sixth crop were in bloom.

The Association for promoting Romanism at Lyons, France, has sent in America during the past year 1,044,895 francs—i. e. more than $200,000, to aid in the establishment of Popery in this country—nearly as much as has been received by the American Board for evangelizing the whole pagan world.

A Newly Invented Musket.—On Saturday Mr. Wm. Hubbell, of Philadelphia, gave a public trial of a musket recently invented by him, which gave great satisfaction to all who witnessed it. The article in question has a percussion lock, and loads at the breech. The piece has a barrel 33 inches in length, and fires an ounce ball. The breech rolls on a cone and is held fast by the gun itself, so that when the breech is so rolled open, the cartridge is slipped in, pushed down with the finger—the breech rolled back primed, and fired.

Mr. Hubbell fired sixteen shots in ten seconds over four minutes; eight of the balls took effect in the target at 70 yards, and all of them were within 8 inches of the bull's eye. The amount of powder used for cartridges is not more than one half the usual charge for army muskets, (one pound of powder making one hundred cartridges,) and yet at eighty yards the balls penetrated an oaken plank two inches thick, and flattened themselves as thin as a wafer against a brick wall. The force with which it throws a ball is indeed surprising. Mr. Hubbell afterwards fired twenty-one shots in five minutes and five seconds.

The Great Western has one quality of safety which belongs to no other of the Transatlantic Steamers, viz: the having been kyan-ized, every timber, (soaked in a patented preservation against dryrot invented by Kyan) before she was put together. The dry rot is a most subtle morsel, and the chisel drops suddenly through a stick of timber when vessels are taken into dock showing that only a thin lamina of wood has stood between hold and water. This good service was done for the Great Western at an expense of $30,000, and ought to be known and appreciated. She is a proved vessel, and sounder and more sea worthy now than when launched. Halifax is to be left out as a calling place for the Cunard steamers.—*N. Y. Evening Mirror.*

Mr. B. did you say or did you not say what I said you said, because C. said you never did say what I said you said you said, now if you said you did not say what I said you said you said, then what did you say?

Plutarch used to say that men of small capacities put into great places, are like statues set upon great pillars, made to appear less by their advancement.

Beer Drinkers.—Locked Jaw.—Many people suppose that beer is both an innocent and a healthy beverage, but those who have had considerable experience in the matter assure us that its effect upon the system is worse even than that produced by ardent spirits. The noxious ingredients often—perhaps we should say universally—used in the manufacture of this article, render it peculiarly inappropriate to be taken into the system; and its deleterious effects are rendered sufficiently apparent from the fact, that physicians and surgeons almost always dislike to undertake the case of sick or wounded men who have been habitual beer-drinkers. An English paper, some time since, stated that a medical man in the metropolis was familiar with the fact that confirmed beer-drinkers can scarcely scratch their fingers without risk of their lives. A copious London beer-drinker is all one vital part. He wears his heart upon his sleeve, bare to a death wound, even from a rusty nail or the claw of a cat. The worst patients brought into the metropolitan hospitals are those apparently fine models of health and strength, the beer-drinkers. The slightest wound to a beer-drinker often terminates in locked jaw. Intelligent physicians in our own country, we believe, generally attest the truth of these remarks; and upon the whole it seems as though "water, bright water," being the only beverage the Almighty has provided for us, is the most suitable one for us to use.

The general mistake among us in the educating our children, is, that in our daughters we take care of their persons, and neglect their minds; in our sons we are so intent upon adorning their minds, that we wholly neglect their bodies. It is from this that you shall see a young lady celebrated and admired in all the assemblies about town, when her elder brother is afraid to come into a room From this ill management it arises, that we frequently observe a man's life is half spent before he is taken notice of, and a woman in the prime of her years is out of fashion and neglected. When a girl is safely brought from her nurse, before she is capable of forming one simple notion of any thing in life, she is delivered to her dancing master; and with a collar round her neck, the pretty wild thing is taught a fantastical gravity of behavior, and forced to a part quite way of holding her head, heaving her breast, and moving with her whole body, and all this under pain of never having a husband, if she stops, looks, or moves as a hoyden, and is awkward. This young lady wonderful working of imagination, what is to pass between her and this husband, that she is every moment told of, and for whom she seems to be educated. Thus her fancy is engaged to turn all her endeavors to the ornament of her person, as what must determine her good and ill in this life; and she naturally thinks if she is tall enough, she is wise enough for any thing for which her education makes her think herself imagined. To this add, that her agreeable person is the main object of her parents; to that are all their costs, to that all their care directed, and from this general folly of parents we owe our present numerous race of coquettes. Sure there is a middle way to be followed; the management of a young lady's person is not to be overlooked, but the erudition of her mind is much more to be regarded. According as this is managed, you will see the mind follow the appetite of the body, or the body express the virtues of the mind.—*Steele.*

Spongers and Idlers.—Here are a couple of thoughts, which we offer for preservation and profit too, if any body in "these diggings" think them at all appropos.

The idler is a sponge on society and a curse to his own existence. He is content to vegetate merely by springing up like a toadstool, and is about as useless. He never troubles himself to produce a single thought, and his hands are never concerned in the fashioning of a single article of use or ornament.

The most important principle in life is a pursuit. Without a pursuit—an innocent and honorable pursuit—no one can really be happy, or hold a proper rank in society. The humble wood sawyer is as much a regular member of society when the fop without brains or employment. Yet many young men strive only for that distinction awarded to fools. They are content to exist on the product of other hands and are in truth little better than barefaced rogues. They live on ill-gotten spoils—go on tick—lie and cheat rather than pursue a pursuit, which would render themselves useful to mankind generally. None can be happy without employment—useful or physical. The idler becomes a fit subject for the gallows or penitentiary.

A traveller one day chanced to meet brother Pat: "Come tell me, I pray, whose fine mansion is that?"

"Arrah, honey," says Paddy, while scratching his head, "One Mr. Fitzgibbon lives there, but he's dead!"

The Traveller, good soul, said to Pat, as he sighed, I pray thee how long since the owner has died?"

"Och! your honor," says Pat, in very great sorrow, he'd be just three weeks dead had he lived till to-morrow!"

Pretty Good.—An Irish travelling merchant takes a pedlar asked an itinerant pouterer the price of a pair of fowls.

"Six shillings, sir."

"In my dear country, my darling, you might buy them for sixpence a piece."

"Why don't you remain in your own dear country then?"

"Case we have no sixpence my Jowel," said Pat.

Justice and Friends.—The man who suffers himself to be compelled to do justice to others, will, some time, have to compel others to do justice to him: and he who has abandoned his friends in time of need, will surely have to lament their loss when he has to struggle with his enemies.

A kind refusal is sometimes as gratifying as a bestowal; he who can alleviate the pain of an ungracious act is unpardonable unless he does so.

Mackim's Advice to his Son.—I have a ten fold you that every man must be the maker or master of his own fortune. I repeat the doctrine. He who depends upon his own industry and integrity, depends upon patrons of the noblest and most exalted kind; these are the creatures of fortune and fame, the founders of families and any unfortunate tendency to a contrary nature. You have a genius, you have learning, you have industry at times, but you want perseverance; without it, you can do nothing. I bid you bear this motto in mind—"*Persevere.*"

Monstrous.—A Nashville paper tells of a man in that city who snores so loud that he is obliged to sleep at a house in the next street to avoid waking himself!

A Cockney Caught.—An amusing is told in Noah's N. Y. Messenger, of a London cockney, who had "just come over". He went down to one of the Sellwater baths to take a swim. On coming up after the first dive, puffing and blowing like a porpoise, he expressed the greatest astonishment at finding the water salt, breaking out with—"Why I thought this was the Udson and not the hocean! My heyes! I've got 'all a gallon of salt water down my throat! It's really terrible!" Three little boys nigh at hand, are said to have laughed until they came near drowning themselves.

Change.—This is a world of change. The April day of man's fluctuating passions has never cloud or sunshine long. No sooner does the calm light of peace overspread the sky, than storms are seen gathering in the horizon; and no sooner does war and tumult imitate the tempest in destruction and ruin, than a glimpse of the blue heaven gleams through the shadow and gives promise of brighter moments at another hour.

The best definition of courtship is the following: "It consists in a number of quiet attentions, not so pointed as to alarm, nor so vague as not to be understood."

A good book and a good woman are excellent things to those who know how to justly appreciate their value; but there are many who judge of both by their covering.

Facts to be Remembered.—That Consumption is almost always produced by a cold that might easily be cured. That Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will cure any Cough or Cold, no matter of how long standing. That the milder form of Consumption it of is also cured by this Balsam. That it is conceded by many lawyers, clergymen and physicians that this Balsam has never been equalled for efficacy in all affections of the Lungs and Liver. That scores now rejoice in the possession of good health who, but for this Balsam, would have been in their graves—have only imagined. To this add her an agreeable person is the main object of her parents; to that are all their costs, to that all their care directed, and from this general folly of parents we owe our present numerous race of coquettes. Sure there is a middle way to be followed; the management of a young lady's person is not to be overlooked, but the erudition of her mind is much more to be regarded. According as this is managed, you will see the mind follow the appetite of the body, or the body express the virtues of the mind.—*Steele.*

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Besides what she owed the U. S., the acknowledged public debt of Mexico was, a year since, $2,000,000, upon which the annual interest was, and is, $5,000,000.

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N. Y. Super canal,	4 75
Ohio,	4 75
Rye Flour,	3 40
Indian Meal,	2 56
Grain.—Northen Wheat,	90
Rye,	74
Corn, 56 lbs.	53
Oats,	22

PLAINFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Winter Session will commence on Wednesday, the 16th day of October inst. in the building lately occupied by Mr. Fairchild.

Terms per quarter, for day scholars.

Primary Course	$3 50
Writing, Arithmetic and Elementary Geography,	3 00
E. Grammar and Geography,	4 00
Nat. Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, History, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Rhetoric, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c.	5 00

Extra Charges.

Music on the Piano,	10 00
Use of Instrument	2 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	5 00

ISAAC CORIELL, *Jr.* Principal.

Plainfield, October 14th, 1844.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL

This Institution for many years conducted by Mr. Jacob A. Wood, will continue in operation during the coming Winter Session, under the care of Mr. Jean Octave Mauriac. The course of instruction will as heretofore embrace all the branches of a good education. The French and Spanish Languages will also be taught on the most approved principles. Mr. Mauriac has associated with himself in the government and instruction of the School Mr. Horace N. Congar, a gentleman of ability and experience, and hopes with his assistance to merit the confidence and patronage of the public. The term will commence on Monday the 28th inst. Terms moderate and made known on application to

JEAN O. MAURIAC, Principal.

Having for a long time been employed as a teacher in Mr. Wood's School, I do not deem it improper to subjoin the following card:

Mr. Mauriac has taught in my school, during the last five or six years, and it gives me pleasure to state that he has proved himself to be a competent and faithful teacher. I cordially recommend him to the favorable notice of the public, as a gentleman worthy of entire confidence.

J. A. WOOD.

Plainfield, Oct. 14, 1844.

Parasols and Sun Shades.

A Good Assortment, for sale by May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

This medicine is a sure, safe, and certain Remedy in Complaints of the Liver and Lungs. Consumption, Liver Complaint, chronic and severe Coughs and Colds are almost immediately relieved and ultimately cured by a faithful use of the Restorative. Dr. Chilton, the eminent practical chemist and physician of New York, attaches his certificate stating it entire vegetable composition, after he had made a careful analysis. It is wholly devoid of any irritating property, and manifests so decided and purifying qualities as to quickly alleviate the most aggravating cough, and change the morbid expectoration. Pains in the chest and side, so often attendant on Lung Complaints, are effectually removed without the least inconvenience, the seat of the difficulty being reached much quicker than by any external application. From the reputation of this medicine in New York, where it has been sold for some years, the most indubitable testimony is given to its merit. Certificates have been literally showered in on the proprietor from the best of sources, and stating the cases of persons raised even when given up by their physicians. The fact of no one single instance of dissatisfaction, known or expressed, is a strong guarantee of its merit. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative; and find that it is does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

James E. Chilton, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.

Principal Office 98 Hudson street, New York.

Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 98 Hudson-st. N. Y., has appointed

WEBSTER & MARSH, *Sole Agents for Plainfield.*

Oct. 21, 1844.—1m

INK. JUST RECEIVED, Benson's gallonnut very superior Blue and Black Writing Ink. May 27. M. F. CUSHING.

Prime Cheese.

A FEW Boxes of very superior, just received by May 4, 1844. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Bonnet Ribbons.

A FEW Boxes of New Boys in for Fall and Winter Trimmings, just opened by Sept. 30. WEBSTER & MARSH.

DAISY BUTTONS, and LADIES' FANCY CRAVATTS, also Gloves, just received by Nov. 6, 1843. WEBSTER & MARSH.

JUST RECEIVED,

A BALE CARPET WARP, for sale by May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Stainburn's VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS.

This very useful and highly popular medicine is now universally used by families and invalids. Its wonderful effects in restoring health when other remedies have been tried in vain, has inspired for it the fullest confidence of all who have used it.

THE PURE EXTRACTS

Of which these are entirely composed, is the very life principle of medicinal plants and roots, drawn from the growing vegetable by a scientific and ingenious process, consequently they are free from all those injurious and useless particles which cause griping pain and nausea after taking impure medicine; they are

NOT ADULTERATED WITH SUGAR

or any other glutinous or sticky substance, therefore, they do not lodge in the body costive, but act pleasantly and easily on the human system without anything in them to clog up the stomach and bowels or retard the full and free powers of their anfailing curative virtues.

THE CONTROLLING POWER OVER DISEASE

which the Stainburn's Pill alone possess, is easily understood by drawing a comparison between them and ordinary medicines: For example—If a dose of Salts or Castor Oil be taken the effect is to violently rack and purge the stomach and bowels, thereby weakening their natural action; but the secretions are not operated upon by these medicines; the bile is not touched—the blood is not rendered more pure; nor is disease removed from the body. How different the result when the *Stainburn's Extract* pills are taken. As soon as they descend into the stomach they are dissolved and operated by the heat and moisture they there find, when the Extract of which they are composed rise to that secretion of the body for which it has peculiar affinity; some to the liver, where they promote its healthy action by removing from it the obstruction caused by an overflow of bile; others have a tendency to correct the action of the kidneys; while some Extracts operating upon the pores of the skin cause perspiration to flow; and so in like manner Every Extract in the *Stainburn's Pills* fulfills its own peculiar office; while the whole together forms a mild and proper purgative, inducing the bowels to their proper action and thereby carrying disease out of the body.

Too much care cannot be taken in selecting the true and genuine Pills; and

The *much confidence* cannot be placed in their health *restoring* and life-giving virtues, all that is required is perseverance in using them according to the directions, and they will soon prove themselves,

WORTHY OF THE HIGHEST PRAISE.

For sale at 25 cents per box containing 20 pills, at Dr. Stainburn's Office, No. 7, Ann St., near the American Museum.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

All genuine Stainburn's Pills, prepared after this date, will have a fac-simile of the proprietor's written signature in black ink, as follows: at the top of the box, and also on the band around the box thus, Jas. W. STAINBURN.

EXPARTICULAR CAUTION TO AGENTS.

The numerous agents for the sale of the *Stainburn's Pills*, will please observe that the partnership formerly existing between J. W. Stainburn and C. W. Chickener is now dissolved by decree of the Vice Chancellor, applicable to a bill of complaints filed by said Stainburn against said Chickener, consequently all joint interests of said Chickener in my business is at an end forever; and the preparation of my Pills continued by myself only, as is shown by the following affidavit:—

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

These Presents now Greeting:

I, James Stainburn, of the City and County of New York, being duly sworn, do hereby depose and say, that I am the inventor and sole proprietor of the medicine known as "*Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills*," and further, that I have never explained the secret of its composition to any person or persons whomsoever.

SWORN, *my Hand and Seal this 27th day of June, 1844.* JAMES W. STAINBURN.

[SEAL]

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.

Sworn before me this 28th day of June, 1844.

JAMES HARPER, MAYOR.

Therefore agents will be careful of whom they purchase, and remember, my pills are not to be had of travellers, Drug Carts or of persons who in coarse language falsely represent me and my business. My travellers have a power of attorney from me, proved before the Clerk of the city of New York. They carry no medicine but my own preparations, and are withal men of respectability, both in manners and appearance.

Agents who may want supplies before my travellers can reach them, will please address their orders per mail to my office, 7 Ann street, New York, where they will meet prompt attention, by theirs,

Very respectfully, JAS. W. STAINBURN.

New York, Sept. 21st, 1844.

WEBSTER & MARSH, Sole Agents for Plainfield.

NEW FALL GOODS.

WEBSTER & MARSH,

HAVE on hand and are constantly receiving a variety of Rich and Fashionable Goods, viz.:

Plain and Satin Striped Alpacas,
Rich Plain and Satin-striped Alpaca Lustres,
Rich Plain and Striped Bombazines, and beautiful styles,
Black, blue black, and mixed Velvets,
Mousseline de Laines, plain and figured,
Black and colored Parasols and English Muslins,
Rich Gros de Rhine, Gros de Swiss, and Gros de Naples,
Americas, French and English Gingham, extra rich,
Bonbon, Cashmere, and Damask worsted Shawls,
Ladies Cravats, Velvet ribbons, &c. &c.,
Cambric Linen, an elegant article for handkerchiefs,
Thread Laces, Edging and insertings,
Worsted and Silk Fringes, Gimps, and Galloons,
Gimps, Fringes, Cords, Tassels, &c. &c.,
Also, a general supply of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c.,
Also, Groceries, Family Provisions, &c. &c., all which will be sold at the lowest Market prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Sept. 23d, 1844.

Blanks for sale at the Printing Office

NEW YORK STORE

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Crockery, Hard and Queensware, Wines, &c. A large assortment will be kept on hand for sale at the lowest prices for Cash or Country Produce—also an assortment of Provisions consisting of Pork and Beef by the barrel, Molasses, Cheese, Lard, Fish, &c. All those wishing to purchase goods or provisions for retail or jobbing, will do well to call at the above-named store in front of the Rail Road Hotel.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

From 100 to 200 Hands for Southern Work of all kinds, viz: Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts and Drawers, to whom constant employment will be given. Machines can be had on hire if wished for sewing. Cashmere and Doeskin Cloth cutting, and Garments made to the latest fashion and at short notice.

LAND, &c.

A Company of Lawyers in Boston and Law in counties, in the State of New York and Illinois, and several improved farms, which will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for property in New Jersey—Lots and lots of money obtained on the most reasonable terms. Orders directed to the subscriber at Plainfield, or to Isaac S. Mcnamey, agent, 19 John street, New York city, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN S. EDWARDS, Agent.

Plainfield, N. J. July 6, 1844.—tf

Once More.

A. S. PAUL has erected the Subscriber would respectfully inform his Friends and the public that he has just received a Fresh Supply of Goods, suitable for the Season, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vesting, Cords, Fustians, Flannels, Printing, Bleached and Brown Cottons.

Also—A fresh assortment of Alapaches, Mousseline de Laines, Persaines, Carolina Plaids, Prints, and Ginghams, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Cons.

D. BULLMAN.

Sept. 21, 1844.

WOOL CARDING

DONE at the Plainfield Factory at 6 cts. per lb Cash. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the patronage he has received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All Wool left at Allen Berry's Store, Plainfield, will be returned the same week carded.

Also, Wool carded and spun into Stocking Yarn, Carpet Yarn, or for Blankets, Cloth, &c. at the following prices:

Stocking Yarn, double-twisted and reeled, 3c. per lb.
Carpet Yarn for Blankets or Carpets, 1c. 3d per lb.
Yarn for Cloth, Warp and Filling, 1c. 6d. per lb.

Also, HAT BODIES of all qualities made of Wool for sale, or manufactured to order.

May 30, 1844.—6m THOS. STEAD.

Chinese Hair Eradicator

REMOVES superfluous hair from the back of the neck or any part of the face without the least soreness. The first application removes the hair entirely, and after that it will be found to grow in a few days very fine hair of much less size and strength than at first; then apply the Eradicator, and the second or third application forever prevents the growth of any more hair at that place. For sale by all druggists.

Comstock & Tyler, wholesale Agents, New York

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

ON and after Monday, 18th of March, 1844, the Passenger Train will leave Somerville, at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Leave New York by N. J. Railroad, at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.

Leave by Steamboat at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.

The Freight Train will run every day

Leave Somerville at 11-2 o'clock, A. M.

Leave Jersey City at 3 P. M. by Steamboat.

☞ Persons wishing their freight to go directly through, will have it put on board of the 1 o'clock boat, as all freight will go directly through by that line. Those having freight, not on board, will wait after the arrival of this boat to take all the freight that arrives at Elizabethport. No os of Freight received in summer after, on after April 1st.

COMMUTATION RATE.

From May 1st. To be paid in advance.

Between Somerville or Boundbrook and Elizabethport, per year, $20 for 6 months, $12

Between Plainfield, or Scotch Plains and Elizabethport, $40 a year, or $24 for six months.

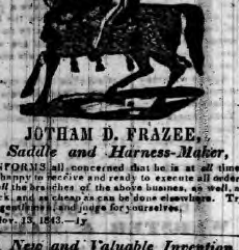
But from Plainfield and Elizabethport, $30 a year or 18 for six months.

Come away to the established

SADDLERY WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Main and Cherry Sts. Plainfield N. J.

And encourage Home Industry.



JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,

Saddle and Harness-Maker,

INFORMS all concerned that he is at all times happy to receive and ready to execute all orders in all the branches of the above business, as well as quick, and as cheap as can be done elsewhere. Try us, gentlemen, and judge for yourselves.

Nov. 15, 1843.—1y

A New and Valuable Invention.

THE Subscribers have now in operation at Forbes Mill, near Plainfield,

A Newly-constructed Water-Wheel,

called Eureka, or I have found it,—which for simplicity and durability has not equal. It is entirely different in its construction and mode of operation, and will do more work with a given quantity of water, than any other wheel, the overshot not excepted. All who have water power and wish to use it to the best advantage, are requested to call and examine for themselves. And all who wish to use the wheel can be supplied by applying to the subscriber, at Williamsburg, Long-Island—or to L. M. FORCE, Plainfield, N. J.

The Subscriber having one of the above Wheels in use, has sawed 2400 feet of boards in 45 minutes, and can saw 100 feet in 11 minutes, and as time is saved he will deduct 25 per cent. from the old prices, and will pay cash when the work is done, but the prices will in all cases be charged when the work is not paid down.

L. M. FORCE.

Plainfield, March 4, 1844.

Just Received!

2 PIECES Rich Light Figured Silks,
1 do Blue Black Figured Silks,
4 do Balzorines,
3 do Lawns.

Also—One Case, 1600 *Yards American Prints,*

Embracing all the different Styles and Patterns for the season, in pieces from 3-8 12 yards, which will be sold from 6d to 14d per yd.

Now Ladies is the time for great bargains.

May 30, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Just Received,

A New Supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of French, English and Domestic Prints, Balzorines, Crape Delaines, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Spring Shawls of various patterns Parasols, Sun Shades, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery, &c. &c.

A Goderal Assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer and Satin Stocks, Silk Cravats, Gambroons, Summer Stripes, Cottonades Linens, &c.

May 30. H. A. CORY.

The long established Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary, *JACKSON POUND,*

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he continues the above business at his old stand—where he keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Large Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Soda Crackers and Milk Biscuit, Pilot Bread, Sugar Crackers, Candies of all kinds, &c. &c. at Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere, and many thanks for all customs.

Any persons having orders or demands against he subscriber, for blacksmithing, printing, shoemaking, tailoring, wagon-making, flour, corn, hay, oats, or feed, also tin-ware, doctor's and lawyer's bills, and all other demands whatsoever, are requested to present them for settlement without delay.

Those indebted to him he hopes will not put themselves to the trouble to call up their accounts, but when convenient he would like to have it, and will take it in potatoes, corn, oats, wood or cash, or any thing else which they have to spare. He begs to assure those who will ask him for trust, as he intends to do a cash business, and nothing else in any way.

☞ J. P. forbids any one to trust him without his written order.

Dec. 26, 1843.—1y*

Startling Facts.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exist but what are sooner or later troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases said to be a supposed fever, acrobitus, or some other ailment, worms are the cause of the heavy family—while in truth they die of WORMS! and how could have been eradicated in a day by the use of a bottle of SCHNTOCK'S VERMIFUGE at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

Now sickening the thought that these things should be—and who can ever forgive themselves for not trying the CERTAIN EXTERMINATOR, when they know that even if the case was not worms, this remedy could not by any possibility do hurt—but always good as a purgative—for the disease by what it may. Now is the moment then to use it, and who will dare to take the responsibility to do without it? Let every parent that is not a brute, ask themselves this question in truth and sincerity.

Mr. J. C. RINGOLD had a child very sick for near two weeks, and attended by a physician, with out relief, when SCHNTOCK'S VERMIFUGE was administered, when COLUMNS OF VERMIFUGE passed, when the child recovered rapidly.

A CHILD of a widow woman, living near the Methodist Church, Market Street, had worms until all but a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth and itching of the nose. A humane lady who called to pray for the family sent immediately for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, which he gave—and in a few days, and the child grew better at once and regained its full health and strength in a month.

Several Children in a highly respectable family, in Broadway, had worms to a frightful extent, and were all cured rapidly with this Vermifuge.

In some cases in the family in the neighborhood of St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the circumstances of having eradicated a large quantity of worms, when all other remedies had failed. Which was very extensively known in that part of the city.

A FAMILY in New Jersey saved several children by the use of it—one a girl of 5 years of age, had become exceedingly emaciated before this Vermifuge was given. The next day three large worms were distinctly seen to be left on the Vermifuge, when again he came worse, and by a resort to the Vermifuge that fatally brought away an incredible quantity of worms, and the cure was complete, and she gained her health rapidly.

A Physician of standing had doctored a family of children some weeks, without being able to remove but one worm—when the family, left to the liberality to send for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, and cured the rest with it in less than a week.

NUMEROUS cases of other complaints were supposed to exist in the above-mentioned cases, but finally a trial of this Vermifuge discovered the true cause of the sickness, by bringing away an almost incredible quantity of worms, large and small, and the parents received with the most grateful instances of this kind might be cited to an immense extent, but it is useless, one trial for 25 cts will show any one with astonishment the certain effects of this Vermifuge.

CAUTION.—Never buy this article unless it have a Dr. Kolmstock's Vermifuge handsomely engraved on the outside label, and the fac-simile of Comstock & Co.

Sold in Plainfield, by

Jan. 2, 1843.—1y W. F. CUSHING.

Great Achievement in Medical Science.

Who after reading the following can longer doubt that Wilson's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the greatest Medicine in the World?

New York, Jan. 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with the *Asthma* for 24 years sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks, and though attended by various medical advisers of the highest reputation and skill in the profession, to this day the disease proved nearly fatal to life

Some few weeks ago I commenced taking Wilson's Balsam of Wild Cherry which gave instant relief and a single bottle has produced what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

For Asthma colds, coughs, 'shortness of breath, wheezing and soreness of the lungs I believe it to be the very best medicine in the world. I send this certificate to the agent whom I do not know only as a duty which I owe in sympathy to the afflicted.

A. REACH,

in William's Law Office, 82 William st.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate and his statements are entitled 4 to the full confidence of the publicr F. A. TALLMADGE, late Recorder of the City of New York.

JOHN POWER, Vicar General of New York.

Dr. L. CRAIG, Agent for Plainfield.

Dr. Steelling's Pulmonary Syrup, Vegetable Antibilious Pills, Tonic Pills; and Healing Salve,

For Sale at the Printing Office.

Picture Frames and Glass.

Pictures 11 by 13 inches, or less, Framed in Mahogany by the Subscriber, at 3s. each.

Writing Paper,

1s.—12d.—10d.—8d. & 6s. per quire. Copy books 6d.

Medicated Lozenges.

Sherman's, Peter's and Vandine's Cough, Worm, Camphor, and Cathartic Lozenges.

July 27. M. F. CUSHING.

More New Carpets.

THE Subscribers are just receiving a fresh assortment of Carpetings, to be sold as New York prices.

WEBSTER & MARSH.

May 15, 1844.

Bonnet Silks.

A Few Pieces of new and Fashionable style. Also a few more pieces of Balzorines, Satin striped Delaines, &c. &c. with a rich assortment of Summer Stocks and Parasols. Opened this day by

WEBSTER & MARSH.

May 15.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, a few hundred good Vest and Pantaloon Hands, also Hands to make Cassimere Clothing Over Coats. To *Good Hands* there will be encouragements and steady employment will be given.

N. B. The subscriber will pay cash or in exchange in goods.

Plainfield April 8th 1844. H. A. CORY.

HAT AWAY'S ARABIAN BALSAM.

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Lungs, Croup, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Sprains, Sores, Sore Eyes, Itch, Piles and Rheumatism of all kinds.

THIS Invaluable Medicine having been in use for the past ten years, and having given universal satisfaction to those who have used it, the proprietor shows that it needs only to be used to prove its superlence. It is valuable for the cure of eruptions of the skin, and for purifying the blood. We are well assured that it is a very effective remedy for the above complaints—and no family which has once used it will ever be without it. It may be administered with safety to the most infant child and ensure success.—Sold Wholesale and Retail at 185 Broad st. Newark, N. J Price 25 cents per bottle.

M. F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Read and Remember,

THAT

The Black, or Allebasi's SALVE,

An Invention of the celebrated DOCTOR KETTRIDGE, OF MASS

WHEN faithfully used, is curing all Feces Sores of the most malignant kind; Cuts, fresh or old; Bruises, Lacerations, Burns, Felons, Fevers, Swellings of every description, Deeper Ulcerations, (chronic or inflammatory) Salt rheum, Ague in the face, Chilblains, Scald heads, &c. &c.

F. L. GUILD, of Worcester Ostrich, was cured by this salve of a fever sore which had preformed the bone through and through, above and below the ankle, and which was pronounced incurable by one of the best surgeons in the State

John Trafton, in Bristol, N. Y. was cured by this salve, of a cut in the knee, which had become high ly inflamed, and had maturated above and below the joint, which was pronounced incurable either by amputation or otherwise.

A son of Thomas and Bridget Mundy, No. 150 Chambers st. New York, fell and run a nail in his knee joint, which soon became very much inflamed—Dr. Neilson and J. Kearney Rogers, all abandoned the case as hopeless. This salve was then applied, and in three weeks the boy was running about the streets.

Multitudes of cases might be passed, but cannot, for want of room. Let the afflicted try it for themselves.

ALEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS

Are now admitted to be one of the best remedies in the world for all diseases whatsoever they their seat internal or external, whether it be a humor in the blood, or in a disordered stomach, or bowels, has been found almost universal, except among the halt educated, in three months the most inveterate and strongly prejudiced. It would be well for the world if all physicians had a better knowledge of Pathology and Therapeutics; the treatment of disease would then be more safe, and much of the suffering now endured, would be avoided. These Pills reach directly to the stomach and bowels, collecting every impurity and discharging it from the body. As a cathartic, with bilious and alcalative properties they are unsurpassed For diseased lungs and liver, fevers of every kind, dyspepsia, &c. they should be used in connection with Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster.

Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster,

Only 12½ cents.

This Plaster is rapidly taking the place of all others, for pain and weakness in the back, side, chest, bowels, loins, muscles, joints, feet, &c. for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervousness, &c. &c. &c. It is almost the only one of multitudes that might be given, will be inserted here.

Dear Sir—I was troubled a long time with a chronic affection in my breast, which rendered me unable to do business: I had tried various remedies and specifics without effect. At length I obtained Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster, applied it, and in every case I found it was entirely cured. I am satisfied it is the best Plaster in use, and hope it will be universally circulated.

THOMAS BIGGS.—New York, July 22d, 1843.

Allebasi's Tooth-Ache Drops,

Effect astonishing cures in from 5 to 10 minutes, when used according to directions. One local agent in Delaware county, has sold a large amount within the last few weeks, has offered $100 to any one who will furnish a case of ordinary tooth-ache that will not be relieved in 10 drops of these drops in from 5 to 10 minutes, and he has found no one yet to claim the premium.

All the above For Sale by

Osborn & Wilson, Scotch Plains.

Amos C. Wilson, Rahway.

Henry Kiggins Elizabethtown.

And by MILTON P. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Dec. 4, 1843.—1y*

School Books.

AT a meeting of the Society of Teachers and Friends of Education in this State, held in Trenton, June 7th, 1844, the following books were recommended and adopted to be used uniformly in the Schools of this State, viz:

Cobb's New Spelling Book,
Cobb's New Juvenile Reader, No. 1.
Do do do No. 2.
Do do do No. 3.
Cobb's New Sequel or Reader No. 4.
Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic,
Davies' Arithmetic,
Smith's New Arithmetic,
Davies' Algebra,
Gould Brown's First Lines in Grammar,
Do Grammar,
Smith's Geography and Atlas,
Davenport's History of the United States,
Willard's do do
A complete assortment of the above books for sale by

M. F. CUSHING.

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, Chronic cough, Pleurisy, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and all affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESERVATIVE.

A compound Balsamic preparation of the Pinus Virginiana or Wild Cherry Bark, combined with the Extract of Tar, prepared by a new chemical process, approved and recommended by the most distinguished physicians, and extensively and successfully administered where every other remedy has been found useless.

No QUACKERY!!! No DECEPTION.

In setting forth the virtues of this only great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, nor do we wish to induce any one to buy it unduly deserves. Yet when we look around and see the vast sum total of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine is found by a long and severe test to be infallible, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favor.

Various remedies it is true have been offered and puffed to the notice for the cure of diseases of the Lungs, and some have no doubt been found very useful, but as all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by the most eminent of the faculty, are only palliatives, that none have proved so successful as this. Such indeed are the

SURPRISING VIRTUES

Of this Balsam, that even in the advanced Stages of Consumption, after all other remedies have failed, Physicians have failed to effect a cure, by the use of this medicine has been productive of the most astonishing relief, and scarcely effected cases after a longer or shorter time by a perseverance in its use.

In the first stages of the disease, termed "Catarrhal Consumption," originating from Neglected Colds, it has been used with unbounding success, and by many who have been for years the victims of their health to this invaluable medicine about to that form of Consumption so prevalent amongst delicate young females, terminating in total debility, as

"Gotten into a Decline."

A complaint with which thousands are lingering it has also proved highly successful, and not only possesses the power of checking the progress of this alarming complaint, but also strengthens and assigns the debilitated system more effectually than any medicine we have ever possessed.

Besides its surprising efficacy in Consumption, it is equally successful in the cure of Asthma, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Lungs, and has cured many of the most obstinate cases, after every other remedy had failed.

In the list of a variety of published testimonies exhibited from the highest authority, which we have selected as testimonies beyond all doubt, we consider it unnecessary to exhibit a long list of them in this place, and will simply mention a few cases in which it has done

WHILE LIFE REMAINED.

WE HAVE STILL SOME HOPE.

A SURPRISING CURE.—Among the many singular cures which this medicine has effected, there is perhaps none in which its powers are so fully shown as in the following Case.

This Lady had been consumptive for several years and during the greater part of the time had received the best medical attention, and tried all the most approved remedies, but without effect. At last the arrest is progress. She became subject to violent fits of coughing, expectorated large quantities of matter occasionally, and at last raised, and step by step, her fearful disease continued its progress, until all hopes of a recovery was entirely dispaired of—While in this distressing situation, lingering upon the verge of the grave, she was induced to make use of this Balsam, which, to use her own expression, operated almost like a charm. In a few days she experienced relief, but enough was gradually supplied, and every day appeared to add new vigor to her looms, and now in place of that emaciated form withering to decay, she is seen mingling in society, in better health than she has enjoy of for years.

DISINTERESTED TESTIMONY.—Having witnessed the surprising efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in the case of Mrs. Ann Jones, I cheerfully acknowledge the above statement to be true in every respect.

J. C. WALTERS, M. D.

Chester county, Ninth Month 6th, 1841.

Friend WISTAR:—It gives me much pleasure to inform thee that my wife is well; her cough is entirely much since she has been using the Balsam of Wild Cherry, and we think there is no doubt but it will cure her. She has taken the two bottles I purchased of thee, and one is now using, and finds it much better, she also sleeps well at night, and says she has found nothing to give her so much relief. Thee will please give the same to my fellowmen for

Thy Friend, EDWARD HUTTON.

Lancaster county, July 18, 1841.

Dear Sir:—Please send me, two bottles of your genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry. My wife was afflicted with consumption for the last two years, and suffered very much with a severe cough, pains in the breast, difficulty of breathing, night sweats, &c. and having tried numerous remedies without relief under several doctors, yet I could not find any thing to relieve me until I used some of your Balsam. I am happy to inform you that I have used but one bottle, and have found such wonderful relief from it that I have no doubt it will cure me effectually.

Very respectfully yours, &c.

ELIZA HOSHMAN.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—MRS. ELIZA THOMPSON was afflicted with this complaint for nearly five years during which time she was under the most skilful physicians, but received no benefit. Becoming tired of Physicians remedies, and every thing that offered her any hopes of relief. She had dull, wandering pains in the head, sometimes a sensation of coldness all of the back, a hacking cough, frequent pains in the breast, and had been unable to sleep on the right side for three years. By the use of this Balsam, she was cured in a few weeks, and remains well to this day.

ELIZA THOMPSON.

Dear Sir—Your Balsam of Wild Cherry has done the most astonishing cures here. One of which is an old lady, Mrs. Russel, who had been suffering for a long time with shortness of breathing, and general weakness, until she was finally obliged to keep her bed for years. After various other remedies had been resorted to without effect, I commenced using your Balsam and after taking two bottles she found herself restored so as to be able to attend to all the duties of her house, and on taking two bottles more was entirely cured.

Respectfully, &c. JOHN S. C. MARTIN.

Pottsville, Pa.

CAUTION.—As there is a spurious mixture called Syrup of Wild Cherry, purchasers should be very particular to ask for Dr. Wistar's BALSAM, and observe his signature on the bottle.

Prepared for the proprietor, and sold at wholesale by Williams & Co., Chemists, No. 21 Minor street, Philadelphia.

Sold at wholesale by Isaac Bolts, No. 125 Fulton street, New York.

Sold by J. R. King, in Morristown.

And in Plainfield, by Dock. LEWIS SEARS.

Price—$1 per bottle.

May 6—1y*

Tea, Tea, Tea.

THE best Young Hyson Tea that was ever sold in Plainfield for 50 cts. per lb, will be sold to only four shillings per pound.

ALSO,

A very superior Orange Pekoe Tea, for 5 shillings for sale by DANIEL BULLMAN.

Plainfield, May 13, 1844.

Fresh Teas.

TEA Leaves better than ever, have just come to hand, which is only 4 shillings per pound, for the price, which is equal to 5 shillings per pound in other trading houses around.

Also—Extra Superior Teas for 6, 7, & 8 shillings.

May 30 H. A. CORY.

LOZENGES.

VAN DIEN'S Worm, Cough, Camphor and Cathartic Lozenges—Large Full boxes, just received, made and put up in a superior manner. The Cough Lozenges are so immediate in their effect upon the headache. The Cathartic an agreeable and effectual Physic.

Also—Sherman's Worm, Cough and Camphor Lozenges—And Peter's Worm, Cough and Camphor Lozenges, all for sale by

M. F. CUSHING.

Somerset Orphan's Court

Term of Oct. A. D. 1844.

Order to show Cause.

On the Application of John Sims, and Daniel D. Bergen and Abraham Bergen, of the Estate of Ely Bergen, deceased.

Having exhibited to this Court under oath a true and true account of the personal estate and debts of the said deceased, which they have appointed executors to pay and discharge, and prayed this Court to pay his debts, and represented the all of the Court in the premises—It is ordered that the said executors of the said deceased real estate of the said Ely Bergen, deceased, by and with the consent of the Court, at the Court-House in Bridgewater, on the seventh day of January next, to show cause why an order should not be made for the sale of the real estate of the said Ely Bergen, deceased, and that the same be sold as will be sufficient to pay his debts, as the testator thereof as the Court may require.

By the Court,

4t50w* A. V. D. SUTPHEN, Surrogate.

Just Received from COMSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

21 Cortland Street near Broadway, NEW YORK.

by M. F. Cushing,

AGENT FOR PLAINFIELD,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES IN THEIR LINE, AS FOLLOWS:

Hay's Liniment for the Piles,

A celebrated, well known, sure, perfect and warranted cure for the troublesome disease.

Also—For the Itch—a perfecting a cure.

Oil of Tannin at greatly reduced price

The scientific has been called to considerable attention in this section for a year past, and is highly recommended. The abominable use of there something like it to make leather soft and pliable, waterproof, and to prevent it from cracking, and to prevent the wood from its use, besides the many valuable benefits derived in various ways having dry rot. Carriagemakers and Harness by the use of the Tannin, will be longer and look much better, then by the use of the former article.

Sold in large bottles at 25 cents, and in smaller at 50 cts

Cologne Water, an excellent article.

In bottles holding three pints, at 75 cents a bottle, or at 50 cts and 25 cts.

Balm of Columbia.

A highly recommended article for preserving and restoring and beautifying the Hair. 25 and 50 cts.

Macassar Oil, for the same. 12 cts

East India Hair Dye.

Colors the Hair and will not the Skin.

This Dye is put up in bottles of 1 pint, which in plain number of fact may be applied to the hair every night, the first night turning the lighter Red or Gray Hair to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright black. This Dye possesses, therefore, with the least possible trouble, the power to color any dark shade or perfect black; with a possible exception that the color is darker, if applied to the skin it will not color it. $1 per bottle.

Dr. O.C. Lin's Strengthening Plaster

For Weakness or Lameness, and Pains in the Back, Breast or Side. Very superior. Price 25 cts.

Lin's Balm of China.

For the cure of Rheumatism, Nettle-Rash, Tetter, Pelon, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Tetter, and every thing that requires external application. 25 cents.

Hewe's Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir.

Dr. Lin's Chinese Blood Pills,

As good in every respect as any in the market. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a sure Cure for many kinds of Deafness. a bottle,

French Corn Plaster.

So simple and effectual a cure for Corns as to command itself to all. 25 cents per box.

Castor Oil, 12. 6d.

The Magical Pain Extractor,

The best remedy and the quickest cure ever invented, for burns, scalds, &c. 25 and 50 cents.

Indellible Ink, very superior, 31 cts.

Writing Sand, 6d.

Paste Blacking, first rate, 6d.

And the Agent will obtain any thing else sold by his above firm.

Jan. 1st, 1844.—1y.

Grass Cloth for Skirts!

OPENED this day

12 Pieces Green Cloth
26 " Do assortic Prints.
5 " Lawns,

Also a Fresh Supply of De Laines Balzorine, &c.

June 13th. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Look! Look at This!

THE Subscriber having just returned from New York with a new Assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, takes this opportunity of inviting the public to call and examine his assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

April 27, 1844. H. A. CORY.

N. B. Good bands for all kinds of Southern Work wanted by H. A. C.

The Plainfield Union.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON S. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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From a London paper.

To My Departed Wife.

By a Working Man—James Boyle, of Manchester.

Oh, Harriet, dear departed wife!
Though ever prized by me,
I never duly felt till now
How much I've owed to thee.
The busy town, the quiet fields,
Through which we used to stray,
Seem but a dreary wilderness
Since thou wart called away.

But most when evening's stilly hour
To weary toil brings rest,
I miss the smile and pleasant words
That oft have made me blest;
And Isabel, our darling child,
While nestling on my knee,
Wakes many a thought of faded joy
With prattling tales of thee.

It seems, methinks, but yesterday,
Though twelve long years have gone,
When we before the altar knelt,
And joined our hearts in one;—
When, caring not for griefs to come,
While all around us smiled,
We revelled 'midst the joys of Spring,
Gay as our youngest child.

The laughing spring, with flowery wreaths,
Will come again o're long,
And many a grove and bloomy copse,
Be rife with joyous song;
But Spring may spread her treasures rare
On copper, hill, and tree,
Since thou canst feel her charms no more,
They'll bloom in vain for me.

Oh, I am very lonely now!
For though our friends are kind,
And use our little'ones to soothe
My stark and troubled mind,
Yet still at best they are but friends,
And kind although they be,
I can't unlock my heart to them,
As once I could to thee.

Oh, when I gaze, as oft I do,
Upon our children dear,
My lonely heart is swelling then
With mingled grief and fear;
I think, as through life's scenes they go,
Beset with many a snare,
How much they'll need such love as thine—
Such kind and watchful care.

But, Harriet, for those dear ones' sake,
So much beloved by thee,
I'll try to stifle vain regrets,
Though sad the task may be;
I'll teach them, love, in virtue's light
To tread life's varied scene;
To take the path that thou hast trod—
To be what thou hast been.

An Last End a Author.

It may be necessary to inform the reader that the drink called toddy, one of the strongest and most intoxicating drinks in India, consists of the sap of the cocoa tree. The process of obtaining the liquor is simple. The toddy collector leaves his dwelling after sunset, and seeks the thickest cocoa wood, climbs up and cuts notch in the bark of such trees as seem likely to yield the most juice. Under each notch he affixes a small jar to receive the liquid, which if drank instantly, is one of the mildest beverages possible, but it left a few days to ferment in the sun, becomes the most ardent spirit known.

An incident connected with a person who followed the profession of toddy collector, happened while I was in the country, the details of which are shortly as follows:

The individual in question had left his cottage which was situated in a cinnamon grove in the island of Ceylon, little more than half an hour, when a native pedlar called there to exhibit his tempting wares, and to solicit a lodging for the night. The collector's wife whose whole soul was wrapped up in the idea of finery, was delighted to let him in. Her laughter and joyous, which had hitherto been the pride of her life were now eclipsed, and she sighed with envy as she saw all her former notions of grandeur fade before the contents of the wanderer's pack. Not daring, however, to purchase without her husband's approval, she was to allow the pedlar to rest himself on the bench beneath the door porch—an ornament common in Ceylon cottages—in the hope of her husband's return in the morning.

After depositing his valuable knapsack beneath his head, the pedlar fell into a sound slumber, from which he was roused by hearing a door creak—his sleep being like most of his tribe so light, that the slightest noise was calculated to disturb it. On opening his eyes, he beheld his hostess with her head protruding through the cottage door, attentively watching her guest.—On seeing him stir, she made a short apology for thus awakening him, and thus retired. The itinerant vendor took it into his head, however, that all was not right; so, after a short time, he again affected to sleep, indulging in one of those dozes when outward objects are visible, though indistinctly seen by the weary watcher. In about an hour after, by the strong shadow of an unclouded moon, the poor man saw some object approaching cautiously from the opposite direction. He supposed it to be the collector returning to his home; her looking up, to his dismay he perceived the woman stealthily drawing near with a long cocoa knife in her hand. In an instant he was on his legs to confront her. She appeared somewhat startled, but declared she had been in the wood seeking her husband, and that the knife which she held was for the purpose of cutting down some jars in the vicinity. The suspecting pedlar much doubting her story but affecting to believe it, he saw her enter the cottage and quietly shut the door. No sooner was she within, however, than the traveller instantly climbed a small tree, and took up his abode among the branches. Here he had been seated for some time, when he beheld the toddy collector calmly returning home laden with his utensils.

Worn out apparently by his exertions, and tempted by the beauty of the night, when he came to the door he paused a short time; and sitting down on the bench lately occupied by the itinerant, he seemed to fall into a train of deep thought. Presently as if disinclined to enter the house, he made a sort of pillow of his well filled bag, and covering his face as is usual through out the East, with his cumbrous, he fell into a deep sleep.

In less than another hour the door of the cottage was noiselessly opened, and the woman again appeared. She approached her husband, listened a few moments to ascertain that he slept, and then stepping back a pace, raised her arm, and with her whole force at one blow, drove the fatal knife right through her wretched partner's heart. For an instant only she appeared shocked at the deed; then recovering herself, she attempted to draw the knife which, having gone completely through her victim, had buried its sharp end in the point in the bench. After several efforts she succeeded, but not without breaking off the point of the cocoa splinter, which remained fixed in the wood. The woman's anxiety to obtain the spoil for which she had thus hazarded both soul and body, appeared almost infernal. She seemed to grin extacy at the deed she had done, and panted for the ill gotten gain she had thus made her own. Exultingly she dragged the pack of jewels from beneath the corpse, when her movement drew from her victim's form the cloth that covered it, and the savage murderess beheld the well known lineaments of her own husband's countenance. She gave a sudden scream and threw down the sack; then with frantic cries, rushed from the cottage and sought a shelter in a neighboring wood.

The horror stricken witness feared to move. If he descended he might meet the murderess, who would doubtless revenge her dreadful mistake on the unarmed man, or by possibility, he might become mixed up in the business; so he determined not to leave his refuge until morning. He therefore kept his position, staring in spite of himself at the dreadful object beneath him, in a sort of waking dream, till he was suddenly aroused by seeing the woman, accompanied by several persons (evidently officers of justice) approach the hut.

They examined the corpse; they searched the house, and began to take down their notes in writing, when the pedlar, anxious to seek their protection, by a sudden stir of the branches succeeded in attracting their attention. In an instant a gun was pointed at him, and he was commanded to descend. The poor man willingly clambered down, when to his horror and surprise he was instantly seized and bound, at the instigation of the woman, who with frantic gestures, declared that she recognised in him the assassin of her husband.

The wretched prisoner was again brought to trial, and despite of the declarations of his innocence, condemned to death, the woman's statement being clear and probable. She affirmed that the pedlar had come to their house and sought refuge for the night—a boon her husband had unhesitatingly accorded; the two men had a severe dispute about the price of some trinkets which her husband in a fit of passion thrust the itinerant merchant out of the house, who it seemed had not gone far; for soon after the toddy collector feeling warm and uncomfortable from the debate he had held, and the liquor he had engorged, had gone to lie down. A slight noise however awoke his wife, who distinctly saw the wicked traveller stab her husband thro' the heart; and that she then, without uttering any cry from fear of instant annihilation herself, stole from the back door, and rushed into the town for assistance, and succeeded in arresting the assassin before he had time to escape.

The account seemed so plausible, that scarcely any one in the court doubted the prisoner's guilt. In the first place what motive could the wretched widow, who was well known to have been warmly attached to her husband, have to invent a falsehood? In a word, a thousand arguments were brought to satisfy the jury of the prisoner's guilt.

Only one person present doubted the whole story; and that fortunately for the innocent man was the enlightened judge before whom the case was tried. He felt assured of the truth of the defendant's statement yet he had no means of upsetting the strong testimony of the woman.—The jury gave a verdict of "guilty" without a moment's hesitation; but still the judge was not satisfied, and afterwards declared that one of the most awful moments of his life was when he was compelled to pass sentence of death on the un happy prisoner. He however, had one power, that of reprieve; and he exercised it by delaying the execution of the unhappy man for 15 days.

The very instant that he left the court a sudden thought struck him. He directly sent for the bench on which the murder was said to have been committed, had it closely examined, and discovered that the point of a sharp instrument was lodged in it. This he had carefully extracted, and found it to be the end of a cocoa nut knife, which of course heightened the Judge's suspicions, and he sent a fresh reprieve to the prisoner. He then caused the road leading from the cottage of the deceased to the town, to be closely searched and ransacked. His efforts happily succeeded. Close to the edge of a half dried tank, the weapon was found; it was rusted with blood, had lost its point, and bore on its handle the name of the murdered man.

The woman without receiving any previous notice, was seized, and the knife suddenly produced before her. The sight at once turned the current of her feelings; she fell upon her knees and confessed the whole, declaring that the temptation had been too great for her, but God had determined that she should not escape, since he had brought up the knife from the bottom of the tank into which she had thrown it: and all she prayed for was instant death.

Ten days afterwards, she suffered her just penalty, while the pedlar was released from his ignominious confinement.

The Auction—A Fact.

It was a tempestuous night, the winds whistled fearfully, and gallantees, whose wings threatened to demolish the windows, rattled against them with a pertinacity as if to test their strength. In the parlor of a fine old fashioned house, beside rather a comfortless fire, no such a night, were seated the family of Mr. Sunderland, consisting of himself, wife and daughter, and a faithful maid-servant. A heavy gloom, more of sorrow than of anger, rested on each brow, but even excepting that of the maid servant alluded to from whose eager glances, ever and anon cast toward the family group, a close observer would have noticed the deep interest she took in the cause of their grief.

The picture was a melancholy one, for virtue in distress has no light shade to relieve; all around is dark and sombre. The sensitive artist would have thrown aside his pencil if the subject had been presented to his view as we have described it, and his heart would receive an impression, which could not have been transferred to canvass.

'To-morrow,' observed Mr. Sunderland, 'is the anniversary of the melancholy death of our dear Henry—to morrow will be ten years since the vessel in which he sailed was lost, and all on board perished—all, all!'

'Alas,' exclaimed the wife as the tears rolled down her cheeks, 'to-morrow will be a melancholy day.'

'Indeed it will, for to-morrow this house which belonged to my father—the furniture which time has made, as it were, a part of ourselves, and associated with many a pleasing event in our lives, is to be sold—torn from us by the unrelenting hands of creditors; but thank heaven, misfortune not crime, has reduced us to this stage of poverty.'

'Will they sell every thing, Pa—can we secure nothing?' asked the daughter.

'No, my child, unless with what little money a friend has generously loaned me, I can secure a few things. Ellen, my dear, take your pencil and put them down, first the side-board, two beds, chairs and kitchen things. The sideboard it is true, will be to us now a superfluous piece of furniture, but it belonged to my mother, and I cannot, will not part with it.'

'But my piano, Pa? must it go.'

The wife sighed; the father cast his eyes toward the flickering fire, and the daughter was silent. The fate of the Piano was evidently decided upon. A melancholy pause in the conversation plainly told how severe was the alternative—for the law never studies the feelings of its victims when exacting the penalty of a bond.

'Go Mary,' said Mr. Sunderland, addressing the servant, 'go and request the sheriff's officer who is watching the property, to walk into the parlor, he is only doing his duty—no doubt it is as painful to him as it is distressing to us. Let him have a seat at our fire, and a glass of wine for it was severe night.

'It is indeed a fearful night,' observed Mrs Sunderland, 'and we have behaved rude to this man.'

'Mother, I made a fire in the room where he is—but—'

'Speak out child—it was with the last stick.'

'Father, it was—'

Mary returned with the officer, a polite gentlemanly man, for such should be the character of men who have to perform a part in the drama of life, unlike that of the inquisitors of old, whose province it was to torture by the rack, with this difference however, there was a physical torture over a mental one, administered with all the nicety and precision of legal just ice. The officer politely accepted the invitation—tasted the wine, and endeavored to cheer his victims, by enumerating many cases of similar kind, equally poignant and distressing. Thus the evening passed heavily and cheerlessly away.

On the morning of the contemplated sale there was to be seen a crowd of people, flocking to the house of Mr. Sunderland. Some out of sheer heartless curiosity, friends of the family, who came with mockery on their lips—and empty purses. Others with an intent to purchase, but not one among the crowd showed the least desire to aid, assist, or sympathize with the distress of the family. This is the world; we laugh at the misfortune of our fellow creatures and even mock their distresses, by witnessing in silence, their sufferings. The auctioneer was making his arrangements, by flourishing his hammer, rolling his eyes and using his tongue. The motley group gathered around him. The house was put up first, it was accurately described—free from all incumbrances, and subject to but very small ground rent. It was started, five thousand dollars was at last bid, upon which he dwelt for a moment. Mr. Sunderland compressed his lips together, and muttered to himself 'it cost my father fifteen thousand dollars'—'Seven thousand five hundred dollars, going once —twice,—three times, for the last time going—thank you sir—going at eight thousand once eight thousand, twice—eight thousand three times—going—going—gone—What name?' 'Clifford,' was the response, and all eyes turned on a tall, noble looking man, who had remained silent during the rapid bidding of the speculators—and who, as the whisper went round, was a total stranger.

'It is gone,' whispered Mr. Sunderland to his wife, as he pressed her hand in silent grief, 'we have no home now.'

'Now gentlemen,' said the auctioneer, 'we will sell this sideboard, in regard to which I am requested by the creditor to say, that it is an old family piece and it is the wish of the owner to retain possession of it if possible. I merely mention it, as it is known to you under what circumstances the things are sold.'

The last the dearest affect—no one seemed willing to bid against the unfortunate man, who started it at ten dollars. Twenty was bid by Mr. Sunderland; twenty-five by Mr. Sunderland; fifty from Mr. Clifford silenced the anxious persons, and the family piece of furniture was knocked down to the new possessor of the house. A gentleman who stood by remarked that the act was a cold, heartless one. 'Was it,' sarcastically asked Mr. Clifford, 'then, sir, why did you not buy it for him?'

Mr. Sunderland was much affected at this little incident. 'He little knows how much he has lacerated the heart. But I will purchase the piano for my child.' He stepped up to Mr. Clifford, and told him the desire he had to purchase the piano for his daughter, and he hoped he would not bid against him.

'Sir,' said the stranger, 'as much as I respect your feelings, and the sympathy of this good company; I cannot, nay, will not alter the determination made when I first entered this house.'

'And pray sir what may that be?'

'To purchase every thing in it, and by heaven I'll do it though I pay double price. Was it,' muttered Mr. Sunderland, as he found his family in another part of the room.

The stranger fulfilled his promises, and actually bought every thing from the house itself, down to the very axe in the cellar.

After the sale was over, and the company had retired, Mr. Clifford requested the auctioneer to walk with him into an adjoining room. After the lapse of a few moments they both returned to the parlor, where the family still remained.—The auctioneer looked round, gave a knowing smile, wished them all good day, and as he left the room, was heard to say—'I never heard of such a thing; a perfect romance, ha! ha! ha!'

'You are now,' observed Mr. Sunderland to Mr. Clifford, 'the owner of this house and furniture—they were once mine—let that pass.'

'I am sir, for the time being, your landlord.'

'I understand you sir, but will not long remain your tenant; I was going to observe, however, that there are two or three articles which I am anxious to purchase—that sideboard for instance is a family relic; I will give you fifty dollars, the price you paid, and I feel assured, under circumstances you will not refuse me this favor.'

'I cannot take it, sir.'

'Obdurate—ungrateful man.'

'Will you not let Pa buy my piano, sir, humbly asked Ellen, 'he will give you the price at which it was sold.'

'It is painful to me, young lady, to refuse even this—I will sell nothing—not even the wood saw in the cellar.'

'Then, Mr. Clifford,' exclaimed Mr. Sunderland, 'we have no further business here; come my dear—Ellen get your bonnet—that's your hand-box: let us quit this house, we are not a mes free from insult. Where is Mary?'

'I'm here, sir,—the key of my trunk is lost, and I am fastening it with a rope.'

'Stop, my girl; but methinks I perceive that trunk is mine,' said the stranger.

Mr. Clifford—I am not so old but I can resent an insult—nay will it you carry this arrogant and to me strange conduct, further; that poor girl has been to me and mine the best, and I may say the oldest friend; she has remained with us in poverty, assisted us in our distresses, not only with her labor, but her hands and heart to me not as a servant, but one of my family—for there is—thank heaven—no such base distinctions in poverty, that exists in a state of blasted wealth. Here with nothing but what we have upon our backs—the master and servant are equal. She is a part of my family, and I will protect her from insult. That trunk is hers, and who dare take it from her? Not you sir!'

'Mr. Clifford at that moment cast his eyes upon Mary, who at that moment arose from the floor for a moment they gazed on each other in a trance. 'And she you say, has been to you a friend.'

'Indeed she has been a kind and noble hearted one.'

'Mr. Sunderland, may one moment; my good girl, put down that trunk, take a seat, madam; permit me Miss, to hand you a chair; Mr. Sunderland, will you be seated? I have yet something more to say. When you requested me to name the wish I had to purchase the sideboard, I told you it was my determination to buy it, and tell you now that I will not sell it.'

'This, Mr. Clifford needs no repetition.'

'Aye, but it does, and when that young lady made the same request for her piano, my answer was the same. Stop, sir, hear me out; no one, particularly a stranger, would court the displeasure of a stranger more than I, and he up against them from a love of money, without an object. Now I had an object—and that was to be seated sir—Madam your attention—that object was to buy this house and furniture, for the sole purpose of restoring them to you and yours again!'

'Sir, is this a cruel jest?'

Amazement took possession of Mary, and her trunk fell to the floor with a crash, causing her small stock of clothing to roll out, which she gathered up and threw back, without regarding the manner in which it was done.

'The auctioneer,' continued Mr. Clifford has my instructions to have the matter settled by the morrow. In the mean time, you are at home Mr. Sunderland, you are in your own house and I am the intruder.'

'Intruder, sir,? Oh say not that—I will not tell you what a relief this knowledge is to me, but I am yet to know how I am to repay you all this—and what could have induced you, a total stranger, thus to step forward. Ah! a thought strikes me—gracious Heaven! Can it be?—Look on me, Mr. Clifford—nay, start not.' The stranger, actually recoiled from the glance of Sunderland's eye. 'Look on me sir, has that girl—that innocent girl—who stands trembling there, any interest in this generous act of yours? speak sir, and let me know at once, that I may spurn your offer and resent the insult.'

'I will not deny sir, but she has.'

'Ha! Father dear Father? I never before saw the gentleman's face.'

'Say not so Miss—'

'Sir—!—I indeed Father, I——'

'Remember ten years back; call to mind a light haired boy, whom you called——'

'Brother!'

'Gracious heaven; Henry my boy!'

'Is here; I am your long lost son!'

Need we add more? Our readers can readily imagine that a more cheerful fire blazed upon the hearth, and that Mary the faithful servant, was not forgotten in the general joy which prevailed on the occasion.

From the Albany Cultivator.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker.—Being a subscriber and constant reader of your valuable agricultural publication, I frequently find there, articles on Bommer's Method of making Manure. As these articles are chiefly from the pens of agriculturists who have followed this method with entire success, it affords me unfeigned pleasure to be able on my own behalf, also to bear testimony to the value of this method; and through the medium of your paper, to make the results of my experiments and operations known to my fellow citizens. This I do both for the sake of bringing before the public the great advantages derived from using the method spoken of, and the benefits reaped me by its application, and at the same time in order to render a deserved tribute to the truth.

On purchasing Bommer's method last spring, I immediately prepared a heap in the presence of a few neighbors. I followed strictly the directions laid down in Bommer's book. After the lapse of a fortnight, the heap was opened in the presence of a number of farmers, and our astonishment cannot be conceived on seeing the metamorphosis which had taken place, as we found all those woody and ligneous materials of which the heap had been composed, reduced to a rich black manure, having an uncommon smell, much more pungent than the best stable manure. Believing so surprising a result, the farmers present formed themselves into a public meeting, and in that capacity nominated a committee from their midst, who were charged with the preparation of a Report of what we had seen, to be sent to the agricultural press.

I plowed in the sod as soon as I could, and intended for potatoes, and in order to institute a comparison of effects, I put the whole quantity of my best stable manure into the other half of the field. The effects on the sod was very nearly the same with both these kinds of manure; but the vegetation on that part of the field which

been furnished with Bommer's manure, was more luxurious and the foliage of a deeper verdure, which I attributed to the richness of the same matter which it contains, and which also preserved the humidity of the soil during the severe drought of this last season. It is proper to remark also, that in the composition of the "Bommer manure," I employed simply such doses of the ingredients as were absolutely necessary to insure success in the operation of making it, and if I had increased these quantities, there is no doubt that the result of the Bommer's manure would have been far superior to that of any horse manure.

Perfectly satisfied with my experiment and its results, I have put up fixtures near my barn-yard for the purpose of preparing large quantities of this manure; and within the last two months I have made three heaps, which have yielded me between 200 and 300 loads of excellent manure. The last heap was composed entirely of 100 load of sedge grass, nearly dry, with which I interstratified 40 load of swampy matter, such as exists on my farm. All my outlay in purchasing ingredients to form the lye for the last heap, amounted to between $20 and $30, and in disbursing this trifling sum, I have made a heap of using this trifling sum, I have made a heap of manure, which I would not dispose of for 250 dollars.

I shall prepare other heaps of manure before the winter sets in, and those who may be desirous to see me at work and assure themselves of the truth of my statements need only call at my farm and judge for themselves.

The benefits which I derive from using this method are not inconsiderable. Before becoming acquainted with it, I purchased every year from 8 to 3500 worth of manure, which I needed over and above that of my own farm yard, for the 200 acres which I have. Now I do not purchase one penny's worth, and I can make double the quantity if I choose. I have the advantage of producing my manure in the sowing and planting season. I can make it more or less a rong more or less fermented, so as to suit the soil and the kind of crop for which I want it. I spread and plow it in while it is perfectly fresh, and consequently in all its strength. These are some of the results experienced by me of Bommer's method of manuring land.

GERRIT KOUWENHOVEN.

Flatlands, L. I., Sept. 15, 1843.

From the New York Evangelist.

What one Man can Do.

The elevation of Napoleon from the ordinary walks of life to an eminence and splendor of power before which the thrones of Europe trembled, was not more conclusively the ominence of persevering, individual effort, than does the abolition of the slave trade in the British Empire, through the unwearied exertions of Wilberforce. The sympathies of his benevolent heart were early enlisted in the noble but most unpopular cause—the cause of freedom and the rights of man. He spent the best part of his life in struggling against the iniquity of the slave-trade, and in the public mind, by unceasingly presenting with the utmost meekness the calumny and abuse of those whose private interests were endangered by his new doctrine and his newer measures. By his individual efforts and fixedness of purpose, accompanied with uniform lenity towards his most bitter opposers, and in wavering confidence in the justness of his cause, he at length gained to his side a majority of both Houses of Parliament, and had the unspeakable satisfaction, not merely of gaining a most complete triumph over all his opponents, but of witnessing the entire success of his long painful efforts to wipe the stain of slavery from the British throne, and to secure the freedom of millions of his fellow beings. And never was victory more hardly earned, or richly rewarded, than was the final triumph of Wilberforce.

During the address of Sir Samuel Romilly, the Solicitor General, on the passage of the abolition bill, when he entreated the youngest members of Parliament to let that day's speech be a lesson to them, how much the rewards of virtue exceeded those of ambition; and then contrast the feelings of the Emperor of the French, in all his greatness, with those of that honored individual who would that day lay his head upon his pillow, and remember that the slave trade was no more, the whole House, surpassing all forgetfulness of its usual habits, by their deep sympathy, burst forth into acclamations of applause. They had seen the unwearied assiduity with which during twenty years, Wilberforce had vainly exerted all the expedients of wisdom and eloquence; and when they saw him riding with a prosperous gale into that port from which he had been so often driven, they welcomed him with applause "such as was scarcely ever before given," says Bishop Porteus, "to any human being in his place in either House of Parliament."

"To speak," says Sir James Mackintosh, "of fame and glory to Wilberforce, would be to use language far beneath him. But who knows whether the greater part of the benefit he has conferred on the world (the greatest that any individual has had the means of conferring) may not be the encouraging example that the exertions of virtue may be crowned by such splendid success?" We are apt petulantly to express our wonder that so much exertion should be necessary to suppress such flagrant injustice. The more just reflection will be, that a short period of the life of one man, is well and wisely directed, sufficient to remedy the miseries of millions for ages. Benevolence has hitherto been too often disheartened by frequent failures. Hundreds and thousands will be animated by Mr. Wilberforce's example, by his success, and by a reason that can only perish with the world, to attack all the powers of corruption and cruelty, that scourge mankind. Oh, what twenty years in the life of one man these were, which abolished the slave trade! How precious is time! How valuable and dignified is human life, which in general appears so base and miserable! How noble and sacred is human nature, made capable of achieving such truly great exploits!

While the names of illustrious warriors and statesmen fade away in the lapse of time, the name of Wilberforce is regarded with increased veneration, and will continue to be most tenderly cherished by grateful millions, when the thrones of Europe shall have crumbled to dust.

A. D.

Injustice to the North.—We merely mention a few facts, which are true in the present state of things in the Government; saying nothing about the last two years.

The register of the Navy shows that among the officers there are from Maine 33, New Hampshire 30, Massachusetts 76, Rhode Island 23, Connecticut 35, Vermont 18, New-York 199 New Jersey 60, Pennsylvania 144, Delaware 19, Maryland 116, Virginia 238, North Carolina 41, South Carolina 19, Georgia 28, Kentucky 21, Tennessee 10, Ohio 38, Louisiana 15, Indiana 13:

Maryland with 8 Representatives has 118 officers. Massachusetts with 12 Representatives has thirty-four midshipmen. The District of Columbia has no Representative but 25 midshipmen.

Maryland with 8 votes in Congress, counting negroes and all, has 40 appointments, while N. York & Ohio with near 4,000,000, and 49 votes have only 19.

Massachusetts furnishes 4000 seamen, and has 77 officers, in all the Navy.

Virginia furnishes 85 seamen and has 227 officers.

Now, how does this inequality occur? certainly not by accident. Why does the northern Congressmen submit to this unequal and oppressive management? The answer is obvious—it is the base servility of northern demagogues and dough faces, to southern bravadoes.

Uses of our Navy.—1st, To afford berths to gentlemen's sons in the South.

2d, To take care of "domestic institutions."

3d, To give chase to runaways on our southern coasts.

4th, to prevent Great Britain from acting too efficiently for the suppression of the African slave trade.

5th, to subserve the scheme of the American Colonization Society, and furnish reports in its favor.

6th, To supply writers in favor of Slavery.—*Am Freeman.*

Virginia Baptists on Slavery.—A large Baptist Association in Virginia, the Rappahannock, lately held its annual meeting, and among other things took the following action on the subject of slavery. The matter came up in the form of a query, to which the Association made the reply that is appended:

Is it consistent with the Christian religion, for a member of the Baptist Church, to buy and sell negroes for speculation? If this query should be answered in the negative, then what course would the Association advise a church to pursue towards a member who persisted in trafficking in slaves for speculation?

Answer.—We think the traffick referred to in the query, is indonsistent with a profession of the religion of Jesus Christ. That a member of the church engaged in such a speculation, ought to be admonished of the evil, and persisting in the practice, ought to be excluded from fellowship.

We make the following extract from the Advocate and Journal, which contain the celebrated sermon of Rev. Samuel Haynes, a colored man, formerly Pastor of a Congregational Church in Rutland, Vt.—Ed.]

PITTSFORD, (Vt.) July 13, 1835.

Rev. and Dear Sir,

* * * "Several years since Mr. Haynes preached the Sabbath and preached where I then resided; and having tarried at my house during his stay, I took the opportunity to inquire of him as to the circumstance of his meeting with Mr. Ballou on the above mentioned occasion, when he related the following facts;—He had on the preceding Sabbath, made an appointment to preach a lecture in a remote part of the town; the same day, on which Mr. Ballou preached in his pulpit. I think he informed me that he knew nothing of the appointment of Mr. Ballou till the day arrived. On the morning of the day some of his friends called on him and expressed their regret that his lecture was on that day, as Mr. Ballou was to preach there; and last, on his arrival the preceding evening, and learning that Mr. Haynes was to be absent, Mr. Ballou remarked that "the orthodox gentry generally scud when he went into a place to preach." His brethren unanimously advised him to forego his appointment, and go and hear Mr. Ballou. During the conversation, the man at whose house his own lecture was to be delivered happening to call, united with his friends in the conclusion to attend the preaching of the universalist. On arriving at the meeting house he was introduced to Mr. Ballou, who immediately invited him to take part in the exercises; which he modestly declined, saying that he came merely as a hearer. But, on Mr. Ballou's repeating the request, adding that he thought it peculiarly proper that he should take some part in the exercise, as he was to occupy his pulpit, Mr. Haynes, remarked, that he might perhaps be willing to make some remarks after he had closed. Accordingly Mr. Ballou, after concluding his discourse, turned to Mr. Haynes, and said, "There is opportunity for remarks if you are disposed to make any;" when he arose and delivered the discourse in question.

"It is obvious from these facts, as well as from the discourse itself, that the subject was chosen, and the plan and arrangement of the discourse formed, while listening to Mr. Ballou; who with all his . . . . note of preparation' was so signally and triumphantly overthrown.

"I am sir very respectfully your, o'bt. serv't.

Rev DR. COOLEY" "As G. DANA.

A Sermon.

GENESIS iii.—"And the serpent said unto the woman, Ye shall not surely die."

The Holy Scriptures are a peculiar fund of instruction. They inform us of the origin of creation; of the primitive state of man; of his fall or apostacy from God. It appears that he was placed in the garden or Eden, with full liberty to regale himself with all the delicious fruits that were to be found except what grew on one tree—if he ate of that he should surely die, was the declaration of the Most High.

Happy were human pair amid the delightful paradise, until a certain preacher, in his journey, came that way, and disturbed their peace and tranquility by endeavoring to reverse the prohibition of the Almighty, as in our text—"Ye shall not surely die."

"She pluck'd, she ate:
Earth felt the wound, nature from her seat,
Sighing thro' all her works, gave signs of woe,
That all was lost."—*Milton.*

We may attend,

To the character of the preacher—to the doctrine inculcated—to the hearer addressed—and to the medium or instrument of the preaching.

1. As to the preacher. I would observe he has many names given to him in the Sacred Writings, the most common is the Devil. That it was he who disturbed the felicity of our first parents, is evident from 2d Cor. xi. 3. and many other passages of Scripture. He was once an angel of light, and knew better than to preach such doctrine: he did violence to his own reason.

But, to be a little more particular, let it be observed,

1. He is an old preacher. He lived about one thousand seven hundred years before Abraham—above two thousand four hundred and thirty years before Moses—four thousand and four hundred years before Christ. It is now five thousand eight hundred and nine years since he commenced preaching. By this time he must have acquired great skill in the art.

2. He is a very cunning, artful preacher.—When Elymas, the sorcerer, sought to turn away people from the faith, he is said to be full of subtilty and a child of the Devil,—not only because he was an enemy to all righteousness but on account of his carnal cunning and craftiness.

3. He is a very laborious dowearied preacher. He has been in the ministry almost six thousand years, and yet his zeal is not in the least abated. The apostle Peter compares him to a roaring lion, walking about, seeking whom he may devour. When God inquired of this persevering preacher, Job ii. 2., "From whence comest thou?" he answered the Lord and said, "from going to and fro in the earth, and from walking up and down in it." He is far from being circumscribed within the narrow limits of parish, state, or continental lines, but his haunt is very large and extensive.

4. He is a heterogeneous preacher, if I may so express myself. He makes use of a Bible when he holds forth, as in his sermon to our Saviour, Matt. iv. 6. He mingle truth with error in order to make it go well, or to carry his point.

5. He is a very presumptuous preacher. Notwithstanding God had declared in the most plain and positive terms, "Thou shalt surely die,"—or "in dying thou shalt die," yet this audacious wretch had the impudence to confront Omnipotence, and say, "Ye shall not surely die!" 6. He is a very successful preacher. He drawa a great number after him. No preacher can command hearers like him. He was successful with our first parents—with the old world. Noah once preached to those spirits that are now in the prison of Hell, and told them from God, that they should surely die; but this preacher came along and declared the contrary—"Ye shall not surely die." The greater part it seems, believed him and went to destruction. So it was with Sodom and Gomorrah—Lot preached to them the doctrine of which we, "Up get you out of the place for the Lord will destroy this city." Gen. xix. 14. But this old declaimer told them, No danger! no danger! "Ye shall not surely die"

To which they generally gave heed, and Lot seemed to them as one who mocked—they believed the Universal preacher, and were consumed—agreeably to the declaration of the apostle Jude, "Sodom and Gomorrah, and the cities about them suffering the vengeance of eternal fire."

II. Let us attend to the doctrine inculcated by this preacher. "Ye shall not surely die." Bold assertion! without a single argument to support it. The death contained in the threatening was doubtless eternal death, as nothing but this would express God's feeling towards sin, or render an infinite atonement necessary. To suppose it to be spiritual death is to blend crime and punishment together. To suppose it to be the curse of the law, then believers are not delivered from it, according to Galatians iii. 13. What Satan meant to preach was, that there is no Hell; and that the wages of sin is not death, but everlasting life.

III. We shall now take notice of the hearer addressed by the preacher. This we have in our text—"And the Serpent said unto the woman, Ye shall not surely die." That Eve had not so much knowledge since Adam is evident; and as not equally able to withstand temptation. This doubtless was a reason why the tempter chose her with whom he might hope to be successful. Doubtless he took a time when she was separated from her husband.

That this preacher has had the greatest success in the dark and ignorant parts of the earth, is evident; his kingdom is a kingdom of darkness. He is a great enemy to light. St. Paul gives us some account of him in his day: 2 Tim. iii. 6. "For of this sort are they which creep into houses and lead captive silly women, laden with sins, led away with divers lusts." The apostle observes Romans xvi. 17, 18, "Now I beseech you brethren, mark them which cause divisions and offences contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned and avoid them. For they that are such serve not our Lord Jesus Christ, but their own belly; and by good words and fair speeches deceive the hearts of the simple."

IV. As to the instrument or medium made use of by the preacher will now be considered. This we have in our text; "And the serpent said unto the woman ye shall not surely die." But how came the Devil to preach through the serpent.

1. To save his own character, and the better to carry his point. Had the devil came to our first parents personally and unmasked they would have more easily seen the deception. The reality of a future punishment is at times so clearly impressed on the human mind, that even Satan is constrained to own that there is a Hell, although at other times he denies it. He does not wish to have it known that he is a liar; therefore he conceals himself, that he can the better accomplish his designs and save his own character.

2. The devil is an enemy to all good, and to all happiness and excellence. He was opposed to the felicity of the brutes. He took delight in tormenting the swine. The serpent, before he set up preaching universal salvation, was a curious beautiful and happy creature; but now his glory is departed. "And the Lord said unto the serpent, Because thou hast done this thou art cursed above all cattle, and above every beast of the field; upon thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life." There is therefore a kind of duplicate cunning in the matter: Satan gets the preacher and hearers also

"And is not this triumphant treachery,
And more than simple conquest in this foe!"
Young.

3. Another reason why Satan employs instruments in his service is, because his empire is large and he cannot be every where himself.

4. He has a number at his command that love and approve his works delight in building up his kingdom, and stand ready to go at his call.

INFERENCES.

1. the devil is not dead but, still lives, and able to preach as well as ever, "Ye shall not surely die."

2. Universal salvation is no new-fangled scheme but can boast of great antiquity.

3. See a reason why it ought to be rejected because it is ancient devilish doctrine.

4. See one reason why it is that Satan is such a mortal enemy to the Bible, and all who preach the Gospel, because of that injunction, Mark xvi 15, 16: "And he said unto them, Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptised shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned."

5. See whence it was that Satan exerted himself so much to convince our first parents that there was no Hell because the denunciation of the Almighty was true, and he was afraid that Adam and Eve would continue in the belief of it. Was there no truth in future punishment, or was it only a temporary evil, Satan would not be so busy in trying to convince men that there is none. It is his nature and element to lie.—"When he speaketh a lie he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar and the father of it." John viii. 44.

6. We infer that ministers should not be proud of their preaching. If they preach the true Gospel, they only in substance preach Christ's sermons. If they preach "Ye shall not surely die," they only make use of the devil's old tool as that he preached almost six thousand years ago.

7. It is probable that the doctrine of universal salvation will still prevail, even the preacher is yet alive, and not in the least way abated; and ever and ever against him only engage him more and more, and excites him to new inventions and exertions to build up his cause.

To close the subject. As the author of the foregoing discourse has confined himself wholly to the character of Satan, he trusts that no person will feel himself personally injured by this short sermon. But should any imbibe a degree of friendship for the aged divine, and think that I have not treated the universal preacher, with that respect and veneration that he justly deserves let them be so kind as to point it out, and I will most cheerfully retract, for it has ever been a maxim with me "Render unto all, their due."

Extract from the Address of Gen. James Tallmadge before the late Agricultural Convention, in New York:

Since the establishment of our Government, we have already three times tried Free Trade. Each time it brought us to the brink of dissolution and ruin. And why are we not satisfied with the satisfied with the experiment. The first time was soon after the Revolutionary War, England crowded us her manufactures upon us. The price was reduced to 37 cents a day. The second time was in 1816 when in the like manner we were again flooded with foreign goods, and Mathew Carey says labor was depressed to a still lower rate. The third experiment was about 1840—41, at the running down of the ever memorable and execrable Compromise Act. Each time the balances of trade were against the country, and its specie was drawn away. Universal distress took its place and prostrated under the iron feet, the Productive Industry of the country and the banks of the nation. On the recent and last experiment, the Credit System added its charms to the triumph of Destruction, and the indelible scars, to remain for posterity, was deeply impressed by Repudiation.

It has been long known that the Mint of a Country is not less accurate and certain, in showing the prosperous or adverse condition of its commercial concerns than a thermometer is to indicate the variations of the weather from heat to cold. More than 100 years ago Josiah Gee wrote

"To take the right way of judging of the increase or decrease of the riches of a Nation by the trade we drive with foreigners, is to examine whether we receive money from them, or send them ours; for if we export more goods than we receive, it is most certain that we shall have a balance brought to us in gold and silver, and that will be at work to coin that gold and silver. But if we import more than we export, then it is as certain that the balance must be paid by gold and silver sent to them to discharge that debt. I am afraid the present commerce of ours carries out more riches than it brings home. Whereas formerly great quantities of bullion were brought into this country [England] by the Ba ance of Trade, and coined into money: the tables are turned and as fast as we import bullion, it is sent away to pay our debts. We send our money to foreign nations, and by employing their poor instead of our own, enable them to thrust them out of our foreign trade; and by imposing high duties on our manufactures as to clog the importation of them, that it amounts to a prohibition."

The almost prophetic accuracy of this quotation, will appear, on reference to the last official returns from our Mints:

Whole Coinage of the Mint and Branches of the United States from 1836 to 1843:

For 1836,	$7,764,900	For 1840,	$3,420,000
1837	3,629,500	1841	2,740,821
1838	4,208,000	1842	4,190,754
1839	3,576,407	1843	11,987,890

That this return of the Mint should thus have contrasted so strongly with the buoyancy and the spring given to business by the Tariff of 1842, and exhibiting the increase of the whole Coinage as Two or Three Millions per year before the act; and the sudden rise of the amount to nearly Twelve Millions in 1843, immediately after passing the act, is very extraordinary. Its genuineness might even be doubted in these times of party, did it not bear the name of John Tyler, and date 20th of January, 1844. It must be true.

It appears from the Treasury statement—the highest authority—that the tonnage of the United States decreased 90,000 tons during the years 1841 and 1842, and that more than two-thirds of the loss, viz: 66,312 tons, was restored to the American tonnage during the first nine months of the operation of the present Tariff.

From these undoubted official statements no man can dodge the conclusion, that the business of the country, the revenue and the credit of the country ran down with the rapidity of falling scale of the Compromise Act; and that the present Tariff has restored the national credit—reformed the currency—revived the business and prosperity of the country, and filled the general treasury with an abundant revenue.

Sudden Death in Westfield.—We hear with regret this morning that Mr Benjamin S. Hetfield of Scotch Plains, fell from his wagon yesterday afternoon on the way home, and was so injured by the fall that he died in about an hour. Mr H. was about 50 years of age and leaves a wife and a numerous circle of friends to mourn his untimely loss.—*Newark Adv. Friday Even'g.*

Coroner's Inquest.—An Inquest was held on Sabbath morning 3d inst., on the body of Miss Charlotte Bonnell who was found drowned in the pond at Crane's Mills about 10 o'clock in the morning. According to the evidence she declared left the house of Miss Palmer on the north side of the Mill about 7 o'clock Saturday evening to go to her sister's over the pond, at the house of Mr. Colley, whence she left to return about half past 7 the same evening, the families on both sides of the pond presuming she all was right. When the hour of church service arrived the number of both families met, and inquired why the sister was not going to church. They immediately went to the house and found it vacant. The alarm was given and a number of our citizens repaired to the pond and found the deceased near the gates buoyed up by her clothes, lying upon her side face in her bundle and knitting work were found grasped in her hand.

Coroner's verdict, that the deceased came to her death by accidentally falling from the Plank on Crane's mill pond and drowned.

JAMES W. WOODRUFF, Coroner.

Elis. Town, Nov. 4, 1844 [*Journal.*

FOREIGN.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

The steamship Hibernia arrived at Boston on the evening of the 20 inst. 14 days and 6 hours from Liverpool.

Cotton has declined nearly an eighth of a penny since last advices.

United States' flour has been in fair demand, at the previous sales.

The Money market continues buoyant, and the recent excellent harvest gives token of prosperity for another year at least, and there is nothing in the political horizon, at home or abroad, to cause misgivings or despondency.

In the manufacturing districts business has been brisk during the week. There has been an advance in the wages of operatives in some of the principal manufacturing districts.

The agricultural district in the neighborhood of London have been again blazing with the torch of the incendiary.

Louis Philippe has returned to France On Friday, the order of the Garter was conferred upon him at Windsor Castle, amidst great pomp and magnificence.

A "Free Church of England" has just sprung up in Exeter. It is announced that it is an Episcopal establishment, which will, however, allow of no bishop in its concerns.

Mexican Iddemnity.—It is announced by the State Department, that the instalments due 30th April, were paid by the Mexican government on the 27th August.

The greatest dupes are those who waste an anxious existence in the disappointments and vexations of business, and live miserably and miserably to die magnificently rich.

Who disputes it? NOBODY.—It her now becomes an established fact that Mr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the best remedy ever known for preventing consumption by certainly and speedily curing every disease that leads to this fearful malady—Coughs Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Asthma, Liver Complaint, &c., &c., at once yield to its marvellous power—and scores of cases of supposed confirmed Consumption have been completely cured, after the best physicians have declared that death is inevitable. Mr. James Sage, of Weaverville, N. Y., was restored to perfect health by the Balsam after the best doctors in Oswego County pronounced his case to be a hopeless consumption. So of Thomas Cozens, of Haddonfield, N. J., after he had been given up to die. See the published statements of each case—so astonished that all must believe.

Sold in Plainfield, by Dr. Lewis Crane, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

THE UNION.

Plainfield, November 11, 1844.

Presidential Election.

The Election for President has taken place in three-quarters of the States, but full returns have been received only from the 9 following; with partial returns from Virginia, and some others—enough however has been received to decide the question. It is generally conceded by all who understand political matters, that James K. Polk is the President elect of the United States. The following are all the returns received:

New-Jersey.

The election was for Presidential Electors and Members of Congress. The Electoral vote of the State was given to Henry Clay by 900 majority, as follows, in the several counties;

Counties.	Majorities for Clay.	Polk.	Counties.	Polk.
Burlington,	238		Hunterdon,	340
Camden,	242		Monmouth,	237
Essex,	1822		Sussex,	2193
Cumberland,	177		Bergen,	445
Gloucester,	513		Atlantic,	356
Hudson,	420		Warren,	1256
Mercer,	322			
Middlesex,	304			
Morris,	413			
Passaic,	311			
Salem,	319			
Somerset,	161			
Cape May,	490			

Members of Congress Elected.

1st District, James G. Hampton, Whig.

2d. Samuel G. Wright, Whig.

3d. John Runk, Whig, by 27 majority over Gen. Farlee.

4th, Joseph E. Edsall, Democrat.

5th, Wm. Wright, Whig.

Four Whigs and one Democrat.

New Hampshire.

New Hampshire goes for Polk by about 7000.

Connecticut.

Connecticut gives her six Electoral votes to Clay and Frelinghuysen, by between 3000 and 4000 majority. The four members of Congress are all Whig. In the Congress all four are Democrats.

Penn'sylvania.

Polk's majority is about 6000.

New-York.

The election was for Presidential Electors, Members of Congress, Governor, and Legislature—and the Democrats have succeeded in all. Polk's majority is about 5000. Silas Wright's, the Governor elect, is some 15,000. He run remarkably well—in a own county, St. Lawrence, which gave Harrison 62 majority, gives him over 2000 majority.

Members of Congress elected.—21 Democrats 9 Whigs and 4 Natives.

The Legislature is largely Democratic. Of the eight Senators chosen this year, 6 are Democrats, 1 Whig, and 1 Native. In the Assembly the Democrats have some 50 majority.

Ohio.

Mr. Clay has succeeded in Ohio by 5000 or 6000 majority.

Maryland.

Maryland has given her eight votes for Clay, by some 3000 majority.

Rhode Island.

Clay's majority in Rhode Island is between 3 and 4000.

Virginia.

The Richmond Compiler of Friday, a leading Whig paper of the State, concedes Virginia to Mr. Polk.

The Result.

The following States are ascertained to have given their votes to James K. Polk, or are conceded to him by both parties:

Pennsylvania,	26	Illinois,	9
New Hampshire,	6	Maine,	9
Virginia,	17	Alabama,	9
New York,	36	Arkansas,	3
South Caroline,	9		
Missouri,	7		131

The following are certain for Mr. Clay:

Ohio,	23	Kentucky,	12
New Jersey,	7	Massachusetts,	12
Connecticut,	6	Delaware,	3
Maryland,	8	Vermont,	5
Rhode Island,	4		61

Doubtful.

North Caroline,	11	Georgia,	10
Indiana,	13	Mississippi,	6
Tennessee,	13	Michigan,	5
Louisiana,	6		

Whole number of votes, 275—Necessary to a choice, 138. Mr. Polk therefore needs only 7 more votes to elect him, which he is pretty sure to get. Georgia, there can be but little doubt has given him her 10 votes, and Mississippi and Michigan have probably gone the same way.

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Editor:

As I know but little, I do not presume to advise any one, but it is an old adage; "something may be learned even from a fool." I therefore offer a single suggestion which may be recieved or not. It has been the practice of the two great political parties, when either achieved what they thought a victory, to celebrate the same, by feasting, drinking, firing &c., which have a tendency to wound the feelings of those whose motives were equally good, and leave no lasting benefit to themselves—would it not be commendable in the party who shall now obtain their wishes, instead of spending their money in bacchanalian sports, to collect and give the same to the poor and needy. By this they may cause the heart o' the poor to rejoice—recieve the approbation of Heaven—get to themselves a good name, and leave an impression that may have a permanent and happy effect. *A Plain-Blunt Man.*

Mr. C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative is, in our opinion, the most efficacious, mild, and speedy remedy for the cure of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Coughs, Colds and Pain in the side and Chest, that we are acquainted with.—Without any extravagant pretensions, he asks only a fair trial of it. But we consider the support of those eminent and respectable persons, who testify in favor of it, entirely sufficient to maintain its reputation without any assistance of ours.

The trial of Henry Hummer for being accessory to the murder of the Castner family (for being concerned in which Carter has been convicted,) terminated before the Warren County Oyer and Terminer last week. Judge Whitehead charged the jury that there was not evidence enough to make a defence necessary and they acquitted him without leaving their seats.

Late from Mexico.—New Orleans papers of Oct. 26th bring Mexican dates to 5th ult. On the 21st inst. President Santa Anna espoused the Senorita Dona Dolores Fostacy Gomez. The ceremony took place at the National Palace, with the solemnity due the rank of the illustrious pair.

Spirited Elopement.—A very handsome bride and bridegroom left New York yesterday, who were pointed out to us as the hero and heroine of the following story: Ten days ago, a small town in Massachusetts was quite alive with the preparations for a coming marriage—the "well off" belle of the neighborhood to a wealthy gentleman from a distance much her senior. There were rumors that the lady's will had been over ruled by parental suasion and authority, but as she went about to her last maiden day making arrangements very smilingly, no one felt much sympathy in the sacrifice. There was a "wheel within a wheel," however, which must be explained by taking the reader at once into the lady's confidence. She had formed an acquaintance, during the summer, with a young gentleman from a Southern city, who, she thought, would have proposed to her but from some such obstacle as distrust of his worldly means. A week before the wedding day, she suddenly took charge, determined at least to give him a chance before throwing away herself to please her parents. She wrote to him that if he would be at a certain railway station on a certain day, she would meet and accompany him to a clergyman, and thence to the end of her life or his — He was there. She was there. They went on 20 miles by the train, and met the other bridegroom going the other way, with sisters, relatives, trunks and love tokens. A deep veil protected the fugitive. She and her lover reached the city, were married, and went shopping and sightseeing like other people. The lady's fortune is in her own right, moderate but sufficient.—*N. Y. Eve. Mirror.*

Licenses in Massachusetts.—It is left to the people of each county, in Massachusetts, to decide by vote whether the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be tolerated within its bounds. Every county in the State but one having refused to grant licence, the traffick has been carried on to some extent in defiance of the law.—We are glad to see that these culprits have been arrested in their business. A number of them have been tried and convicted in Worcester, some severely fined, and others yet to be sentenced. This is right, on every ground. If the law exist, it should be enforced, whatever it is, but being one of the most righteous law ever enacted, and reflecting right and lasting honor up on the people that could pass it, its enforcement is a matter of rejoicing to every friend of virtue of whatever State or country.

Travelling for the Million.—The Penny Postage, so successful in England, has given rise to another and important reform. Parliament has sanctioned a provision in the charters of the railroad companies, compelling them to carry third class passengers at a rate not exceeding a penny per mile. Many of the leading roads heretofore incorporated have taken the hint and reduced their fare, and now thousands are in the habit of visiting their friends travelling at a distance seeing cousins and new places hitherto dreamed of, because of the high rates. Penny papers, penny posts, and penny travelling, will hereafter become the order of the day.

A Race.—A letter in the Tribune thus describes a race between a Deer and Panther:

"I think the swiftest Race I ever saw," said a hunter to me with whom I was in the forest several days, "was between a panther and a deer in the open woods." They were not fifteen feet apart, he said, when they passed him, and such lightning speed he never before witnessed. The' he had his rifle in his hand, and they were but a few rods distant when he saw them, he did not have time to shoot before they disappeared, neither observed him, so intent were they, one on saving his life—the other on taking it. They came and went more like shadows than living things. The mouths of both were wide open, and the tongue of the deer hanging out from fatigue, while the eyes of both seemed starting from their sockets, one from fear the other from rage. Rapid as the arrow in its flight, and as noiseless, save the strokes of their rapid bounds on the leaves—they fled away and the forest closed over them. Over rocks and logs and streams, that slender and delicate form went flying on winged with fear, while so near that he almost felt his hot breath on his sides, he heard his foe pant after him. Ah hunger will outlive fear, and before many miles were sped over, that harmless thing lay gasping in death while its entrails were torn out before the heart had ceased to beat.

The late Paris papers give the following "bill of fare" consumed every day by the Parisians, which may be considered accurate, as every article pays a duty, and is registered at the city gates.

		Francs.
Bread,	1,103,800 lbs.	275,900
Wine	68,000 gall.	280,000
Beer, Cider, &c.	10,500 "	15,000
Water for drinking and cooking,	346,000 "	6,500
Tongues, Sausages, &c.	7,000 lbs.	8,000
Pates, Crabs, &c.	2,300 "	5,000
Oysters,	551,500	4,500
Eggs,		17,580
Butter,		11,000
Beef,	450,000 lbs.	220,000
Veal,	28,000 "	19,000
Mutton,	62,000 "	35,000
Pork,	49,500 "	33,000
Fowls and Game,		25,000
Fresh water Fish,		2 000
Seafish,		16,000
Vegetables,		200,000
Pastry,		50 000
Cheese,		4,000
Fruits and Preserves,		12,000
Brandy and Liquors,		50,000

The total of the modest bill is 1,266 500 francs or about 25 cents for each inhabitant, besides the vast sums expended for milk, groceries &c. showing that although the Parisians are accustomed of living on forge and soup, they expend as much for food, if not more, than the inhabitants of other European cities.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

John Stine. $4,50; J. A. Laing, 1,63; W. W. Davison, 1,00; W. W. Todd, 1,00; Richard Manning, ,75; The Wallace, ,50; Lewis Ayres, ,50; Andrew Schuyler, ,50.

MARRIED.

In New Brunswick, on Sunday evening 3d inst Mr. John L. Frazee to Miss Emma L. Marsh, both of Plainfield.

On the 2d inst. John Quincy Adams Brant to Jane Pierson both of Railway.

DIED

At Lyons' Farms, Oct. 30, Mary, wife of Jonathan Winans, aged 48 years.

ORPHAN'S COURT.

Term of October, 1844.

John Stine and Daniel C. Shotwell, Administrators of E. le Pound, deceased.

Order to limit Creditors on a Representation of Insolvency

The said Administrators having represented to the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex under oath that the personal and Real estate of the above named deceased, is insufficient to pay the debts of said Decedent, according to the late of Knowledge and belief. The Court thereupon on Order and Direct the said Administrators to give public Notice to the Creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the above named Administrators their debts and demands against said Estate, under oath or affirmation, within six months from this day, October 22d, 1844, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the said County of Essex, for the space of two months—and also by advertising the same in one of the Newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said Decedent lived, for same space of time.

By the Court,

44 JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of October, 1844.

Rule to show Cause for Sale of Lands to pay Debts

John Stine and Daniel C. Shotwell, Administrators of Eli Pound, deceased.

The said Administrator having made and exhibited to this Court, under Oath, a true and just account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, and also a petition to this Court, and it appearing that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay his said debts, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon ORDER that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Tuesday, the 14th day of January next, to show cause, if any they have, why an order for the sale of the real estate of said deceased, in the County of Essex, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A true transcript from the Record.

44 6t JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

CAUTION.

The Public are hereby cautioned against receiving or carrying a certain Note of hand signed by Andrew Schuyler payable to John Terrell, for five dollars, as the said note was given for no consideration, and payment has been stopped.

ANDREW SCHUYLER.

Nov. 11th, 1844. 4w

Bonnet Ribbons.

A FEW Reversed New Styles to be Pulled Wide for Trimmings, just received by

Sept. 30. WEBSTER & MARSH.

DAISY BUTTONS, and LADIES' FANCY CRAVATS, a large assortment

Nov. 6, 1844 by WEBSTER & MARSH.

1 SALE CARPET WARP, and for sale by

May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N. Y. Super canal,	4 84
Ohio,	4 81
Rye Flour,	3 56
Indian Meal,	2 70
Grain.—Northen Wheat,	99
Rye,	74
Corn, 58 lbs.	53
Oats.	32

The Black, or Alleghany Salve.

THE Price of this excellent article has been reduced from 50 to 25 cents per box. See advertisement on the last page. For Sale by

Nov. 4, 1844. M. F. CUSHING.

Jayne's Hair Tonic,

Perfumed Hair Oil Castor Oil,
Hunt's Pills and Stomach Cordial, Essences,
Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters,
Godfrey's Cordial, Hive Syrup. Opodeldoc,
Sands' Sarsaparilla, and Salt Rheum Remedy,
Rhye' Soap, for taking grease, paint, &c. from
Broadcloth, Silks, Merino shawls, &c
Toy Paints, Bear's oil, shaving cap, &c. &c.
For sale by M. F. CUSHING.

PLAINFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Winter Session will commence on Wednesday, the 16th day of October inst. in the building lately occupied by Mr. Fairchild.

Terms per quarter for day scholars.

Primary Course	$2 50
Writing, Arithmetic and Elementary Geography,	3 00
E. Grammar and Geography,	3 50
Nat. Phi osophy, Chemistry, Botany, History, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Rhetoric, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c.	5 00

Extra Charges.

Music on the Piano,	12 00
Use of Instrument,	3 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	5 00

ISAAC CORIELL Jr. Principal.

Plainfield, October 14th, 1844.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL

This Institution for many years conducted by Mr. Jacob A. Wood, will continue in operation during the coming Winter Session, under the care of Mr. Jean Cuave Maurice. The course of instruction will as heretofore embrace all the branches of a good education. The Frenchand Spanish Languages will also be taught on the most approved prine ples. Mr. Maurice has associated with himself in the government and instruction of the School Mr. Horace N. Congar, a gentleman of ability and experience, and hopes with his assis ance to merit the confidence and patronage of the public. The term will commence on Monday the 28th inst. Terms moderate and made known on application to

JEAN O. MAURIAC, Principal

Having for a long time been employed as a teacher in Mr. Wood's School, I do not deem it improper to subjoin the following card:

Mr. Maurice has taught in my school, during the last five or six years and it gives me pleasure to state that he has proved himself to be a competent and faithful teacher. I cordially recommend him to the favorable notice of the public, as a gentleman worthy of entire confidence.

J. A. WOOD.

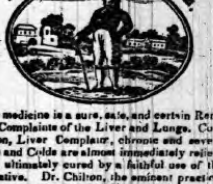
Plainfield, Oct. 14, 1844.

Parasols and Sun Shades.

A Good Assortment, for sale by

May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S



This medicine is a sure, safe, and certain Remedy in Complaints of the Liver and Lungs. Consumption, Liver Complaint, chronic and severe Coughs and Colds are almost immediately relieved and ultimately cured by a faithful use of the Restorative. Dr. Chilton, the eminent practical chemist and physician of New York, attaches his certificate stating i s entire vegetable composition, after he had made a careful analysis. It is wholly devoid of any irritating property, and manifests so decided and purifying qualities as to quickly alleviate the most aggravating cough, and change the morbid expectoration. Pains in the chest and side, so often attendant on Lung Complaints, are effectually removed without the least inconvenience, the seat of the difficulty being reached much quicker than by any external application. From the reputation of this medicine in New York, where it has been sold for some years, the most indubitable testimony is given to its merit. Certificates have been liberally showered in on the proprietor from the best of sources, detailing the cases of persons rescued even when given up by their physicians. The first of no one single instance of dissatisfaction, known or expressed, is a strong guarantee of its merit. The following certificate is from Dr Chilton the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative; and find that it is done not contain Mercury, or any other mineral poison, or anything in any of its ingredients, that is calculated to injure the constitution. It is composed of, vegetable matter only."

(Signed) CHARLES B. CHILTON, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry, &c.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, No. 7
Principal Office 96 Hudson street, New York.

Horace Bronet, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson-st. N. Y., has appointed

WEBSTER & MARSH, Sole Agents for Plainfield.

Oct. 21, 1844.—1m

INK. JUST RECEIVED, Stone's celebrated very superior Black and Blue Writing Ink. May 27. M. F. CUSHING.

Prime Cheese.

A FEW Boxes of very superior, just received by

May 4, 1844. WEBSTER & MARSH.

NEW FALL GOODS.

WEBSTER & MARSH.

HAVE on hand and are constantly receiving a variety of Rich and Fashionable Goods, viz.

Plain and Satin Striped Alpacas,
Rich Plain and Satin Striped Afghan Lustres,
Cashmere D'Ecosse of new and beautiful styles,
Black, blue black, and plaid Velvets,
Mousseline de Laines, plain and figured,
Black and colored Bombazines and English Merinoes,
Embroidered and sheer Scotch ginghams,
American, French and English calicoes—some extra rich,
Broche, Cashmere, and Damask worsted Shawls,
Ladies Cravats, Velvet points, &c. &c.
Cambric Linen, an elegant article for handkerchiefs,
Tinted Laces, Edging and Insertings,
Hosiery and Gloves, of various kinds and qualities,
Gimps, Fringes, Cords, Tassels, &c. &c.

Also, a general supply of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings &c. &c.

Also, Sinceretes, Family Provisions, &c. &c., all which will be sold at the lowest Market prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Sept. 23d, 1844.

Stainburn's

VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS.

This very useful and highly popular medicine is now confidently relied on by families and invalids, its wonderful efficacy in restoring health when other remedies have been tried in vain, has impressed for it the fullest confidence of all who have used it.

THE PURE EXTRACTS

Of which these are entirely composed, is the very life principle of medicinal plants and roots, drawn from the growing vegetable by a scientific and ingenious process, consequently they are free from all those injurious and useless particles which cause griping pain and nausea after taking impure medicine; they are

NOT ADULTERATED WITH SUGAR

or any other gelatinous or sticky substance, therefore, they do not leave the digestive organs, but act pleasantly and easily on the system without anything in them to clog up the stomach and bowels or retard the full and free powers of their healing curative virtues.

THE CONTROLLING POWER OVER DISEASE

which the Stainburn's Pill alone possess, is easily understood by drawing a comparison between them and ordinary medicines: For example—If a dose of Salts or Castor Oil be taken the effect is to violently rack and purge the stomach and bowels, thereby weakening their natural action: but the secretions are not operated upon by these medicines; the bile is not touched—the blood is not rendered more pure; nor is disease removed from the body. How different the result when the *Stainburn's Extract* pills are taken. As soon as they descend into the stomach they are dissolved and separated by the heat and moisture they there find, into Extract of which they are comprised free to the operation of the body for which it has peculiar affinity; some to the liver, where they promote its healthy action by removing from it the obstruction caused by an overflow of bile; others have a tendency to correct the action of the dryest, while some Extracts operating upon the pores of the skin cause perspiration to flow; and so in like manner Every Extract in the *Stainburn's Pills* fulfills its own peculiar office while the whole together forms a mild and proper purgative, restoring the bowels to their proper action and thereby carrying disease out of the body.

Too much care cannot be taken in selecting the true and genuine Pills; and

Too much confidence cannot be placed in their health restoring and life giving virtues, all that is required is perseverence in using them according to the directions, and they will soon prove themselves,

WORTHY OF THE HIGHEST PRAISE.

For sale at 25 cents per box containing 20 pills, at Dr. Stainburn's Office, No. 7 Ann Street, near the American Museum.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

All genuine Stainburn's Pills, prepared after this date, will have a fac-simile of the proprietor's written signature engraved upon the label at the top of the box, and also on the band around the box thus, Jas. W. STAINBURN.

APPARTICULAR CAUTION TO AGENTS.

The numerous agents for the sale of the *Stainburn's Pills*, will please observe that the partnership formerly existing between J. W. Stainburn and C. W. Corcoran has been dissolved by a decree of the Vice Chancellor, agreeable to a bill of complaints filed by said Stainburn against said Clickener consequently all joint interests of said Clickener in any business at 88 and 89 Fulton st; and the preparation of pills will be continued by myself only, as is shown by the following affidavit:—

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

These Presents come Greeting:

I, JAMES STAINBURN, of the City and County of New York, being duly sworn, do hereby depose and say, that I am the inventor and sole proprietor of the medicine known as "*Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills*," and further, that I have never explained the secret of its composition to any person or persons whomsoever.

WITNESS, my Hand and seal this 27th day of June, 1844. JAMES W. STAINBURN.

[SEAL.]

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.

Sworn before me this 28th day of June, 1844.
JAMES MARPER, MAYOR.

Thereafter agents will be very careful of whom they purchase, and remember, my pills are not to be had of travelers or Drug Carts or of persons who in course language falsely represent me and my business by saying, travelers have a power of attorney from me, or have received the Clerk of the city of New York. They carry no such license but my own presentations, and are without use of respectability, both in manners and appearance.

Agents who may wish supplies before my travelers can reach them, will please address their orders per mail to my office, 7 Ann street, New York, where they will meet prompt attention, by leaves.

Very respectfully, JAS. W. STAINBURN.

New York, Sept. 23d, 1844.

WEBSTER & MARSH, Sole Agents for Plainfield.

Blanks for sale at the Printing Office

Just Received!

Also—One Case,

1000 Yards Jaconet Prints.

Just Received.

The long established

Picture Frames and Glass.

Writing Paper.

Medicated Lozenges.

Have Now Commenced.

Bound Bills.

WANTED

Tea, Tea, Tea.

Fresh Teas.

LOZENGES.

Somerset Orphan's Court

Just Received from

NEW YORK STORE.

Once More.

At the Astor House, on the 23d ult. 1171 persons sat down to breakfast, showing the capacity of that great establishment for entertaining company upon a large scale.

Henry Clay's birth-place, Hanover county, Va. gave Van Buren a majority of 12; but it has given "The Mill Boy of the Slashes" a majority of 99.

Cure for Cancers.—A Frenchman by the name of Vallet, who died at Paris in 1826, left a receipt for the cure of cancers, which has been published in the Paris papers. It consists of the following ingredients:—Take of the root of the plant called in French *Chardon Roland*, and in Latin *Carduus benedictus*, or blessed thistle, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Coquelicot*, or red poppy, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Bluet*, or blue corn flower, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Mauve*, or mallow, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Pariétaire*, or pellitory, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Violette*, or violet, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Guimauve*, or marsh mallow, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Tussilage*, or coltsfoot, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Bouillon blanc*, or white mullein, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Mouron*, or pimpernel, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Grande Consoude*, or great comfrey, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Petite Consoude*, or bugle, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Herbe à Robert*, or herb Robert, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Herbe aux Gueux*, or dog's mercury, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Herbe de Saint Roch*, or St. Roch's herb, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Herbe de Saint Jacques*, or St. James's herb, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Herbe de Saint Antoine*, or St. Anthony's herb, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Herbe de Saint Laurent*, or St. Lawrence's herb, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Herbe de Saint Pierre*, or St. Peter's herb, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Herbe de Saint Paul*, or St. Paul's herb, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Herbe de Saint Jean*, or St. John's herb, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Herbe de Saint Marc*, or St. Mark's herb, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Herbe de Saint Luc*, or St. Luke's herb, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Herbe de Saint Matthieu*, or St. Matthew's herb, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Herbe de Saint Thomas*, or St. Thomas's herb, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Herbe de Saint Philippe*, or St. Philip's herb, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Herbe de Saint Barthélemy*, or St. Bartholomew's herb, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Herbe de Saint Simon*, or St. Simon's herb, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Herbe de Saint Jude*, or St. Jude's herb, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Herbe de Saint Matthias*, or St. Matthias's herb, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Herbe de Saint Barnabé*, or St. Barnabas's herb, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Herbe de Saint Luc*, or St. Luke's herb, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Herbe de Saint Marc*, or St. Mark's herb, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Herbe de Saint Jean*, or St. John's herb, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Herbe de Saint Pierre*, or St. Peter's herb, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Herbe de Saint Paul*, or St. Paul's herb, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Herbe de Saint Jacques*, or St. James's herb, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Herbe de Saint Antoine*, or St. Anthony's herb, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Herbe de Saint Laurent*, or St. Lawrence's herb, one ounce; of the flowers of the plant called *Herbe de Saint Roch*, or St. Roch

THE UNION.

Plainfield, November 18, 1844.

The result of the recent Presidential contest is regarded by the Whigs generally, how truly we cannot say, as disastrous to the business interests of the country. Many of them consider it as a powerful and effectual voice against the Tariff of 1842—as well as against any Protective Tariff whatever, and consequently a precursor of another revulsion similar to that which we all recollect too well, occurring between 1837 and 1842. This opinion of our leading business men, *whether true or not*, is working great injury to the business of the country. Large manufacturers, having lost largely in the former revulsion, fearing to add to their already large stocks of goods or to dispose of them on credit, are curtailing their operations and already discharging their hands, as we hear from every part of the country. A calico factory in Trenton has stopped. At Utica, N. Y. arrangements had been nearly completed to start a large woolen manufactory with a capital of $100,000, which is now abandoned, throwing hundreds out of employment. In Albany and Troy arrangements are making for curtailing their manufacturing business. The N. Y. American says that a block of buildings about to be put up in that city has been countermanded. In Baltimore, three merchants agreed to build a ship each, in case Mr. Clay was elected, but have now abandoned the project. And so on to the end of the chapter.

This preparation for, and anticipation of a change in our Tariff policy, and the revulsion of business consequent thereon, cannot but be productive of immense loss to the whole country together; and it shows how vastly important it is to our business interests to have our government settled and based upon a firm and permanent Protective Tariff Policy.

The leading business men noticed above know their own business best, but it appears to us there is yet much hope that the Tariff of 1842 will be sustained. The Democratic majority in the House of Representatives will not be near as large in the next Congress as in the present, and it may be confidently expected that there will be a majority of Tariff men in the Senate elected on a few Tariff Democrats. To the Whigs we say then, do not despair. If you have lost Distribution, which is almost necessary to a permanent Protective Tariff, do all that is possible to save the Tariff as it is. To the Tariff Democrats we say the same. If the Tariff is saved, the business of the country may yet prosper, and it is to be repealed and a revulsion occur, the anti-Tariff party will not be able to get into power again during the present generation.

The Whigs complain a good deal that the victory over them during the late contest was effected by foreign votes, as it is well known that thousands of foreigners were naturalized just before the election. Many of that party seem inclined to unite with the Native Americans. In our opinion the Native Americans ask for nothing but what is clearly right. Twenty-one years is not too long a time to wait to be enabled to vote, and what we should all have to wait if we took up our residence in any foreign land. Mr. Webster says our Naturalization Laws must be amended, and every true American will in that thing agree with him. Let us shut out this immense foreign vote, and see if we cannot govern ourselves without their help. For one we wish no aid from Irish Catholics, for they, in subserviency to the Pope, can know little, and do less in favor of enlightened republicanism.

November Elections—*Further Returns.*

Massachusetts.—Clay's majority over Polk 14,572—Majority over both Polk and Birney, 3,712. Birney's vote was 10,860, about 1200 more than the Abolition candidate for Governor.

The Whig Governor was elected by about 3000 larger majority than Clay.

Six Whig Members of Congress are elected, and in the other Four Districts there is no choice.

The Legislature is largely Whig. In the Senate are 27 Whigs, no Democrat, and 13 no choice. In the lower House, 178 Whigs to 55 Democrats.

Michigan, gives Polk about 5000 majority.—All three Members of Congress are Democrats. The Senate is all Democratic, and in the lower House are but 8 or 6 Whigs. In Saginaw county Mr. Birney runs far behind either of the two party tickets, for Representative.

Delaware gives Clay 212 majority. The Legislature is Whig also, securing a Whig U. S. Senator.

Georgia gives about 2000 majority for Polk.

North Carolina declares for Clay by about 2000 majority.

New Jersey.—From the official returns Clay's majority in this State is 823. Abolition vote 131. Whole number polled, 76,207. Rank's majority in the Fourth District is 144.

Indiana and Mississippi have gone for Polk—and probably Tennessee and Louisiana.

The Result.

The following States are ascertained to have given their votes to James K. Polk, or are conceded to him by both parties:

Pennsylvania,	26	Illinois,	9
New Hampshire,	6	Maine,	9
Virginia,	17	Alabama,	9
New York,	36	Arkansas,	3
Indiana,	12	Mississippi,	6
Tennessee,	13	Michigan,	5
Louisiana,	6	Georgia,	10
South Carolina,	9		
Missouri,	7		183

The following are certain for Mr. Clay.

Ohio,	23	Kentucky,	12
New Jersey,	7	Massachusetts,	12
Connecticut,	6	Delaware,	3
Maryland,	8	Vermont,	5
Rhode Island,	4		
North Carolina,	11		92

Whole number of votes, 275—Necessary to a choice, 138. Mr. Polk therefore has 45 more votes than necessary to elect him, and 91 majority over Mr. Clay—almost 2 to 1. Mr. Polk has 16 States, Mr. Clay 10. Only one Southern State, North Carolina, supports Mr. Clay.

United States Senate.—It is now ascertained, as well as it can be previous to the election of the Senators, what will be the political character of the next U. S. Senate. It will probably comprise 26 Whigs, to 25 Democrats, and 1 is to be chosen from Virginia, the Legislature of which has a nominal Whig majority of 2. It is therefore very uncertain what kind of a man will be chosen. The President of the Senate, G. M. Dallas, is a Democrat, of course, making the Senate 26 to 26, and Virginia to hear from.

Having occasion, lately, to look over the obituary records of some of our exchange papers, we noticed the lamentable and appalling fact of the great preponderance of deaths from diseases of the Chest and Lungs. To all this afflicted, we would recommend a trial of Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative, which is so efficacious in this class of Diseases. See his advertisement in another column.

Iron Manufactories in Georgia.—Among the resources of Georgia, now developing themselves, are her manufactures of cast and wrought iron located in the mountain regions. Several are now in operation, or spinning into existence. In Cass county, twelve miles from Cassville, is a furnace where large qualities of hollow ware and other castings are made of a very fair quality. These sell at the factory at 4c per pound. Bar-iron is also made there, and at &c., and enough can be manufactured to supply the demand. A new establishment for the purpose of rolling and cutting nails is erecting on the Hightower River. On Allatoony Creek, one mile from the railroad, another furnace is now erecting for the purpose of manufacturing wrought iron only — in a few years the people of Georgia need not look beyond the limits of their own State for any of these articles, and will also supply most of the cotton manufacturers necessary for consumption.

Betting on Elections.—Apropos of betting here is a specimen from a Michigan paper, which is the best bet on elections we have seen. Some Yankee girl is offering to bet on the election with any respectable good-looking young man as follows: "The stakes are to be the parties: If Clay is elected, I will marry the gentleman who bets against mine; if he is not, the gentlemen wins and marries me."

Making Bets.—In the New York Circuit Court, on Thursday, it was decided in a case, on trial, that a stake holder is liable to be sued by a loser for money which may have been placed in his hands, although such money may have been paid over by him to the winner. A person betting can also sue the stake holder for the amount deposited by him, whether the bet has been decided or not.

The inauguration of the Governor of Ohio in December next will present a novel feature.—The two rivals for office will be transferred from son to sire—acting Gov. Bartley will give place to Gov. Bartley, elect:

There passed through Fitchburg, Mass. last week, six loaded teams from Winchenden alone, with contents as follows:—4,052 water pails, 209 nests of painted tubs, 8 in a nest, (1600) 100 nests small tubs, 4 in a nest, (400) 247 dozen of clothes pins,—with flour buckets, barrel covers, dippers, etc. On one wagon were 3640 pails.

The American Institute received a large sum at its late exposition. We hear that over $15,000 came into the treasury.

Apples may be preserved the year round by being completely buried in shelled corn, which takes no injury from being used for that purpose.

Fashion and Plebianism.—A well known milliner has an extensive establishment on Broadway, and a branch on Division street. A lady of our acquaintance, a week since priced a bonnet in the Broadway shop, and was told that it was $16. On Saturday she bought the same bonnet in the Division street establishment for $7. Fashion and economy—it seems, do not own companionship.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Himes and Storrs, two of the principal leaders of the Millerite delusion, have confessed their errors, and advise all their converts to resume their errors, and advise all their converts to resume their respective callings.

The Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company.

All the members of this Company who have given notes for insurance dated prior to March 4th, 1842, are hereby notified that they must be renewed on or before the 1st day of January next, or in default thereof the policies to be void.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CORNELIUS BOICE, Secretary.

November 13, 1844. 4t

In a lecture on the Geology of the United States, recently delivered in England by the celebrated Mr. Lyell, he stated that the Ohio coal field extends for a length of 700 miles, and that that of Illinois is larger than the whole of England. The coal is formed in workable beds of considerable thickness; and in one instance there is a bed of coal 40 feet thick—which comes up to the surface and is quarried like stone. Another branch of Mr. Lyell's lecture was the consideration of the recession of the Falls of Niagara. He exhibited a large pictorial scene representing the bed of the Niagara river. The ravine formed by the gradual wearing away of the rocks by the waters of the Falls extends for seven miles; and there is no doubt that at one period the Niagara river fell over the cliffs at Queenstown three hundred feet high. The present height of the Falls is 170 feet, and the rate of recession is about one foot in a year.

The Duke of Norfolk, chairman of the Arundel Agricultural Association, has offered to give next year, a premium of £50 to that farmer "who shall have proved to the satisfaction of a committee, that he has employed the greatest number of laborers, according to the size of his farm, during the ensuing winter.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Ira Pruden, $2,75; Miss M. Edgar, 2,23; Joel Gamberton, 1,12; Dr. L. Craig, 1,00; S. V. Wooley, 1,00; Rev. Stephen Hall, ,94; S. Stelle, ,88; B. Ward, ,79.

MARRIED.

On the 3d inst. Moses P. Tucker, of Rahway, to Hannah H. Bunnell, of Springfield.

In Elizabethtown, on the 5th inst. William Whitmore to Jane B Miller.

On the 7th inst. Elias Runyon, of the firm of Runyon & Martin to Emily F. daughter of D. Fitz Randolph, all of New Brunswick.

On the 7th inst. John Outcalt, of the firm of J. Outcalt & Co. of New Brunswick, to Caroline, daughter of the late Peter Gordon, of Millstown.

On the 23d ult. Wm. Beardsley, jr. to Catharine, daughter of Wm. Blackwell, Esq. both of Liberty Corner.

On the 7th John Suthen to Catharine Ann Schamp, both of North Branch.

On the 22d ult. Ayres Lesson to Mary Lewis, both of Liberty Corner.

DIED

In Elizabethtown, on the 9th inst. of consumption, Phebe K. wife of Mr. John Force, aged 23 years. On the 11th inst. of consumption, Hannah E. widow of James Lequs, aged 46 years.

In New Brunswick, 8th inst. Mary Ann, wife of George G. Newlin, aged 55 years.

At Long Hill, on the 31st ult. Solomon Cooper, aged 74 years.

NEW HOUSE and Eight Acres of Land, FOR SALE,

On reasonable terms, by the Subscriber, where he now lives.

W. P. WILLIAMSON.

Nov. 18, 1844.—tf

NOW IN PRESS,

And her New Illustrated Work

TALES FROM SHAKESPEARE.

By CHARLES AND MISS LAMB.

This celebrated work has already passed thro' eight highly successful editions in London, and is shortly to be issued here in a very superior style, with an ornamental initial letter to each story; the narratives to be embellished with elegant engravings (from the illustrated Shakespeare,) and the pages surrounded with beautiful fancy colored borders. Charles Lamb and his sister are well known in the literary world as accomplished writers; and long may they be remembered for having reduced to plain prose, as far as practicable, the beautiful stories of The Tempest; A Midsummer Night's Dream; The Winter's Tale; Much Ado about Nothing; As You Like it; The Two Gentlemen of Verona; The Merchant of Venice; Cymbeline; King Lear; Macbeth; All's Well; The Taming of the Shrew; The Comedy of Errors; Measure for Measure; Twelfth Night, or, What you Will; Timon of Athens; Romeo and Juliet; Hamlet, Prince of Denmark; Othello; Pericles, Prince of Tyre.

A Key to Shakespeare, would have been a more expressive and truth telling title for this valuable work; for no person can read any of these interesting tales without at once realizing that he understands and relishes it better than he has ever done before the beauties of the 'great author,' the 'world's Poet,' 'the Bard of Avon,' the immortal Shakespeare,' who wrote not for a day but for all time. Each number will contain the story of one play. Price 12½ cents.

H. W. HEWET, Publisher,

Nov. 18, 1844. 11 Spruce Street.

☞ Editors of Newspapers desirous of possessing a copy of this work, will please copy the above, and the numbers will be forwarded to them in exchange for their paper.

---

1 BALE CARPET WARP, and for sale by May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Parasols and Sun Shades.

A Good Assortment, for sale by May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N. Y. Super extra,	4 81
Ohio,	4 81
Rye Flour,	3 56
Indian Meal,	2 70
Grain.—Northern Wheat,	99
Rye,	74
Corn, 56 lbs.	53
Oats,	32

HATHAWAY'S ARABIAN BALSAM

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Lungs, Croup, Asthma, and every kind of Burns, Wounds, Sprains, Sores, Sore Eyes, Piles and Rheumatism of all kinds.

THIS Invaluable Medicine having been in use for the last few years, and having given universal satisfaction to those who have tested its infallibility, shows that it needs only to be used to prove its superiority. It is valuable for the cure of eruptions of the skin arising from impurities of the blood. We are well assured that it is a valuable remedy for the above complaints—and no family which has once used it will ever be without it. It may be administered to the youngest infant with perfect safety and entire success.—Sold Wholesale and Retail at 130 Broad st. Newark, N. J. Price 25 cents per bottle.

M. F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

ORPHAN'S COURT.

Term of October, 1844.

John Stine and Daniel C. Shotwell, Administrators of E. B Pound, deceased.

Order to limit Creditors on a Representation of Insolvency

The said Administrators having represented to the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex, on their oath that the personal and Real Estate of the above named deceased, is insufficient to pay the debts of said Decedent, according to the best of their knowledge and belief. The Court thereupon Order and Direct the said Administrators give public Notice to the Creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the subscriber accounts of their claims and demands against said Estate, under oath or affirmation, within six months from this day, October 22d, 1844, by advertising a copy of this order in one of the most public places in the said County of Essex, for the space of six months—and also by advertising the same in one of the Newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said deceased lived, for same space of time.

By the Court,

44 JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of October, 1844.

Rule to shew Cause for Sale of Lands to pay Debts

John Stine and Daniel C. Shotwell, Administrators of Eli Pound, deceased.

The said Administrator having made and exhibited to this Court, under Oath, a true and just account of the personal estate of said deceased, as far as they can discover the same, and also appearing that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay his said debts, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon ORDER that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Tuesday, the 14th day of January next, to shew cause, if any they have, why so much of the lands and estate of said deceased, in the County of Essex, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A true transcript from the Records.

44 6t JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

The Black, or Allebasi's Salve.

THE Price of this excellent article has been reduced from 50 to 25 cents per box. See advertisement on the last page. For Sale by

Nov. 4, 1844. M. F. CUSHING.

Jayne's Hair Tonic,

Perfumed Hair Oil Castor Oil,
Honi's Pills and Stomach Cordial, Essences,
Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters,
Godfrey's Cordial, Hive Syrup, Opodeldoc,
Sands' Sarsaparilla, and Salt Rheum Remedy,
Rhyl's Soap, for taking grease, paint, &c. from Broadcloth, Silks, Merino shawls, &c
Toy Paints. Bear's oil, shaving soap, &c. &c.
For sale by M. F. CUSHING.

CAUTION.

The Public are hereby cautioned against receiving a certain Promissory Note of hand signed by Andrew Schuyler payable to John Terrell, for five dollars, as the said note was given for no consideration, and payment has been stopped. ANDREW SCHUYLER.

Nov. 14th, 1844. 4w

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL

This Institution for many years conducted by Mr. Jacob A. Wood, will continue in operation during the coming Winter Season, under the care of Mr. Jean Octave Mauriac. The course of instruction will as heretofore embrace all the branches of a good education. The French and Spanish Languages will also be taught on the most approved principles. Mr. Mauriac has associated with himself in the government and instruction of the School Mr. Horace N. Congar, a gentleman of ability and experience, and hopes with his assistance to merit the confidence and patronage of the public. The term will commence on Monday the 28th inst. Terms moderate and made known on application to

JEAN O. MAURIAC, Principal.

Having for a long time been employed as a teacher in Mr. Wood's School, I do not deem it impreper to subjoin the following card:

Mr. Mauriac has taught in my school, during the last five or six years, and it gives me pleasure to state that he has proved himself to be a competent and faithful teacher. I cordially recommend him to the favorable notice of the public, as a gentleman worthy of entire confidence.

J. A. WOOD.

Plainfield, Oct. 14, 1844.

Bonnet Ribbons.

A FEW Pieces of New Stayle for Fall and Winter Trimmings, just opened by

Sept. 30. WEBSTER & MARSH.

DAISY BUTTONS, and LADIES' FANCY CRAVATS, a Good Assortment just received Nov. 6, 1843. by WEBSTER & MARSH.

INK. JUST RECEIVED, Several gallons of very superior Blue and Black Writing Ink. May 27. M. F. CUSHING.

Prime Cheese.

A FEW Boxes of very superior, just received by May 4, 1844. WEBSTER & MARSH.

NEW FALL GOODS.

WEBSTER & MARSH,

HAVE on hand and are constantly receiving a variety of Rich and Fashionable Goods, viz:

Plain and Satin Striped Alpacas,
Rich Plain and Embroidered Arabian Lustres,
Cashmere D'Ecosse of new and beautiful styles,
Black, blue black, and plaid Velvets,
Mousseline de Laines, plain and figured, a
Black and colored French and English Merinoes,
Embroidered and chene Scotch ginghams,
American, French and English calicoes, some extra cost,
Broche, Cashmere, and Damask worsted Shawls,
Ladies Cravats, Velvet points, &c. &c.
Cambric Linen Handkerchief, a splendid article for the Silk Handkerchiefs,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Gimps, Fringes, Cords, Tassels, &c.
Also, a general supply of Groceries,
Vestings, &c. &c.
Also, Groceries,
which will be sold low for
Cash or Country Produce.

Sept. 23d, 1844.

Stainburn's VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS.

This very useful and highly popular medicine is now universally used in families and invalids. Its wonderful effects in restoring health when other remedies have been tried in vain, has inspired for it the fullest confidence of all who have used it.

THE PURE EXTRACTS

Of which these are entirely composed, is the variety like principle of medicinal plants and roots, drawn from the growing vegetable by a scientific and ingenious process, consequently they are free from all those injurious and useless particles which cause griping pain and nausea after taking impure medicine; they are

NOT ADULTERATED WITH SUGAR

or any other glutinous or sticky substance, therefore, they do not leave in the body coated, but act pleasantly and easily on the system without anything in them to clog up the stomach and bowels or retard the full and free powers of their unfailing curative virtues.

THE CONTROLLING POWER OVER DISEASE

which the Stainburn's Pill alone presents, is readily understood by drawing a comparison between them and ordinary medicines: For example—a dose of Salts or Castor Oil be taken the will to violently rack and purge the stomach and bowels, thereby weakening their natural action, and the secretions are not operated upon by other medicines; the bile is not touched—it is not rendered more pure; nor is diseased matter removed from the body. How different from the results of the *Stainburn's Extract* pills are to be seen as they descend into the stomach they are dissolved and separated by the heat of the stomach, and before they have time to operate upon the bowels they are composed fluid to that extent that the whole body for which it has peculiar affinity, as soon as they reach the liver, where they promote its healthy action by removing from it the obstruction caused by an overflow of bile; others have a tendency to correct the action of the kidneys; while some Extracts operating upon the pores of the skin cause perspiration to flow freely; and so in like manner Every Extract in the *Stainburn's Pills* fulfills its own peculiar office while the whole together forms a mild and proper purgative, leaving the bowels to their proper action and thereby carrying disease out of the body.

Too much care cannot be taken in selecting the true and genuine Pills; and

Too much confidence cannot be placed in their health restoring and life-giving virtues, all that is required is perseverance in using them according to the direction, and they will soon prove themselves,

WORTHY OF THE HIGHEST PRAISE.

For sale at 25 cents per box containing 30 pills, at Dr. Stainburn's Office, No. 7 Ann St., near the American Museum.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

All genuine Stainburn's Pills, prepared after this date, will have a fac-simile of the proprietor's written signature pasted upon the label at the top of the box, and also on the band around the box thus, Jas. W. Stainburn.

PARTICULAR CAUTION TO AGENTS.

The numerous agencies for the sale of the *Stainburn's Pills*, will please observe that the partnership formerly existing between J. W. Stainburn and C. V. Gleasner has been dissolved by a decree of the Vice Chancellor, agreeable to a bill of complaints filed by said Stainburn against said Gleasner consequently all joint interests of said Gleasner in my business is at an end forever; and the preparation of my Pills continued by myself only, as is shown by the following affidavit:—

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

These Presents come Greeting:

I, JAMES STAINBURN, of the City and County of New York, being duly sworn, do hereby depose and say, that I am the proprietor of the *Stainburn's Vegetable Extract Pills*, and have never explained the said secret of my preparation to any person or persons whomsoever.

WITNESS, *my Hand and Seal* this 27th day of June, 1844. JAMES STAINBURN.

L. S.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.

Sworn before me this 27th day of June 1844,

JAMES MAPES, MAYOR.

Therefore agents will be very careful of whom they purchase, and remember my pills are not to be had of traveller's Drug Carts or of persons who in course language falsely represent me and my business. My travellers have a power of attorney from me, printed before the Clerk of the city of New York. They carry no medicines but my own preparations, and are without men of respectability, both in manners and appearance.

Agents who may want supplies before my travellers can reach them, will please address their orders per mail to my office, 7 Ann street, New York, where they will meet prompt attention, by theirs.

Very respectfully, JAS. W. STAINBURN.

New York, Sept. 21st, 1844.

WEBSTER & MARSH, Sole Agents for Plainfield.

Blanks for sale at the Printing Office

PLAINFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Winter Session will commence on Wednesday, the 16th day of October inst. in the building lately occupied by Mr. Fairchild.

Terms per quarter, for day scholars.

Primary Course	$2 50
Writing, Arithmetic and Elementary Geography,	3 00
E. Grammar and Geography,	3 50
Nat. Phi osophy, Chemistry, Botany, History,	4 00
Algebra, Geometry, Intention, Rhetoric, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c.	5 00
Extra Charges.	
Music on the Piano,	10 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	5 00

ISAAC COBIELL, Jr. Principal.

Plainfield, October 14th, 1844.

Picture Frames and Glass.

Pictures, 11 by 14 inches, or less, Framed in Mahogany by the Subscriber, at 3s. each.

Writing Paper,

1s. —15d.—12d.—9d.—7d. *per quire. Copy books 6d.*

Medicated Lozenges.

Sherman's, Peters's and Vandien's Cough, Worm, Camphor, and Cathartic Lozenges.

July 27. M. F. CUSHING.

More New Carpets.

THE Subscribers are just receiving a fresh assortment of Carpetings, to be sold at New York prices. WEBSTER & MARSH.

May 13, 1844.

Bonnet Silks.

A Few Pieces of new and Fashionable style. Also a few more pieces of Balzorines, Satin striped Delaines, &c. &c. with a rich assortment of Sun Shades and Parasols. Opening daily by

May 18. WEBSTER & MARSH.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, a few good Vest and Pantaloon Hands, also Hands to make Coats and Flushing Over Coats. To *Good Hands* the best of encouragements and steady employment will be given.

N B. The subscriber will pay cash or its equivalent in goods. H. As CORY.

Plainfield April 8th 1844.

Read and Remember,

THAT

The Black, or Allebasi's SALVE,

An Invention of the celebrated DOCTOR KITTKIDGE, OF MASS.

WHEN faithfully used, is curing all Fever Sores of the most malignant kind; Cuts, fresh or old; Bruises, Burns, Felons, Ulcers, Tetters, Swellings of every description, Dropsy, Rheumatism, (chronic or inflammatory,) Sore throat, Ague in the face, Chilblains, Scald Head, &c. &c.

F. E. Gilbat, of Ontario county, N. Y. was cured by this salve, of a fever sore which had perforated the bone through and through, above and below the knee, and which was pronounced incurable either by amputation or otherwise.

At same time Thomas and Bridget Mundy, No. 350 Chambers st. N. Y. fell and ran a nail in his knee joint. It soon became alarming; Doctors Powers, Neilson and J. Kearney Rogers, all abandoned the case as incurable. This salve was then applied, and in three weeks the boy was running about the streets.

Multitudes of cases might be named, but cannot for want of room. Let the afflicted try it for themselves.

ALEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS

Are now admitted to be one of the best remedies in the world for all diseases which have their seat internally. The opinion that most diseases have their origin in a disordered stomach, or bowels, has become almost universal; except among the half-educated and consequently self-conceited and stupidly prejudiced. It would be well for the world if our physicians had better knowledge of Pathology and Therapeutics; the treatment of disease would then be more simple, and most of the sufferings now endured, would be saved. These Pills reach direct to the stomach and bowels, collecting every impurity and discharging it from the body. As a cathartic anti-bilious and alterative medicine, they cannot be surpassed. For diseases of the Liver, they cure in every kind, dyspepsia, &c. they should be used in connection with Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster.

Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster,

Only 12½ cents.

This Plaster is rapidly taking the place of all others for pain and weakness in the back, side, chest, bowels, loins, muscles, joints, feet, &c. for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervous affections, &c. One certificate only, out of multitudes that might be given, will be inserted here.

Dear Sir:—I was troubled a long time with a chronic affection in my breast, which rendered me unfit for business: I had tried various remedies and specifics without effect. At length I obtained Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster, applied it, and in a very short time I was entirely cured. I am satisfied it is the best Plaster in use, and hope it will be universally circulated.

THOMAS BIGGS.—New York, July 23, 1843.

Allebasi's Tooth-Ache Drops,

Effect astonishing cures in from 5 to 10 minutes, when used according to directions. One local agent in Pennsylvania, who has sold a large amount within the last few weeks, has offered $100 to any one who will furnish a case of ordinary tooth-ache that will not yield to the efficacy of these drops in from 5 to 10 minutes, and he has found no one yet to claim the premium.

All the above For Sale by
Osborn & Wilson, Scotch Plains,
Aaron Hubbard, Rahway,
Henry Kiggins Elizabethtown,
and by MILTON F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Dec. 4, 1843.—1y*

School Books.

AT a meeting of the Society of Teachers and Friends of Education in this State, held in Trenton, June 7th, 1844, the following books were recommended and directed to be used *uniformly* in the Schools of this State; viz:

Cobb's New Spelling Book,
Cobb's New Juvenile Reader, No. 1,
Do do No. 2,
Do do No. 3,
Cobb's New Sequel or Reader No. 4,
Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic,
Davies' Arithmetic,
Smith's New Arithmetic,
Davies' Algebra,
Gould Brown's First Lines in *Grammar*,
Do. Grammar,
Smith's Geography and Atlas,
Davenport's History of the United States,
Willard's do. do.

A. ACKERMAN, Sec'y.

A complete assortment of the above books for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Tea, Tea, Tea.

THE best Young Hyson Tea that was ever sold in Plainfield for the price, which is only four shillings per pound.

ALSO,

A very superior Orange Pekoe Tea, for 6 shillings For sale by, DANIEL BULLMAN.

Plainfield, May 13, 1844.

Fresh Teas.

TEAS Less better than the best that was ever sold in Plainfield, for the price, which is only 4 shillings per pound, it having been proved. Also

A superior Young Hyson Tea for 5 shillings —Also—Extra Superior Teas for 6, 7, 8, and 9 s.

May 20. H. A. CORY.

LOZENGES.

VAN DIEN'S Worm, Cough, Camphor and Cathartic Lozenges—Large Full boxes—fresh and good, made after Sherman's receipt. The Camphor Lozenges are an immediate and effectual cure for the headache. The Cathartic an agreeable and efficient Physic.

Also Sherman's Worm, Cough and Camphor Lozenges—And Peter's Worm, Cough and Cordial Lozenges, all for sale by M. F. CUSHING

Somerset Orphan's Court

Term of Oct. A. D. 1844.

Order to show Cause.

On the Application of John Stine, and Daniel C. Blackwell, Administrators, &c. of the Estate of Eli Pound, deceased.

Having exhibited to this Court under oath a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of the said deceased, whereby it appears that the personal estate of said Eli Pound, deceased, is insufficient to pay his debts, and requested the aid of the Court in the premises—It is ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements and real estate of the said Eli Pound, deceased, appear before this Court, at the Court-House in Bridgewater, on the seventh day of January next, then to show cause why so much of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate of the said Eli Pound, deceased, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his debts, or the value thereof as the case may require.

By the Court,

40,6w* A. V. P. SUTPHEN, Surrogate.

Just Received from COMSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

91 Cortland Street near Broadway

NEW YORK.

by M. F. Cushing,

AGENT FOR PLAINFIELD,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES IN THEIR LINE, AS FOLLOWS:

Hay's Liniment for the Piles,

A celebrated, well-known, sure, perfect and warranted cure for this troublesome disease.

It never fails in effecting a cure.

Oil of Tannin at greatly reduced price

This article has been used to considerable extent in this section for varicose veins, and other great satisfaction. The shoemakers say there is nothing like it to make leather soft and pliable, water-tight and to wear well. Great saving of money will result from its use, besides the incalculable benefit of always having dry feet. Carriage-tops and Harness by its use last much longer, and look much better, than by the use of the common dressings.

Sold in large bottles at 75 cents, and in smaller at 50 cts

Cologne Water, an excellent article.

In bottles holding three pints, at 75 cents—in smaller at 31 and 18 cents.

Balm of Columbia.

A highly recommended article for preserving and restoring and beautifying the Hair. 75 and 50 cts.

Macassar Oil, for the same. 12 cts

East India Hair Dye.

Colors the Hair and will not the Skin.

This dye is in the form of a powder, which in plain matter of fact may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the light or Red or Gray Hair to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, for all colors, in from 2 to 5 persons may, therefore, with the least possible trouble keep his hair any dark shade or perfect black: with a positive assurance that the powder, if applied to the skin will not color it. $1 per bottle, with full directions in

Dr. O.C. Lin's Strengthening Plaster

For Weakness or Lameness, and Aches in the Back, Breast or Side. Very superior. Price 25 cts.

Lin's Balm of China.

For the cure of Rheumatism, Nettle-Rash, Erysipelas, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Tetter, and every thing that requires external application. $1 a bottle.

Hewe's Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir,

Dr. Lin's Chinese Blood Pills,

As good in every respect as any in the market. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a sure Cure for many kinds of Deafness. $1 a bottle.

French Corn Plaster.

So simple and effectual a cure for Corns as to seem to mend itself to all. 25 cents per box.

Castor Oil, 1s. 6d.

The Magical Pain Extractor,

The best remedy and the quickest cure, ever invented for burns, scalds, &c. 25 and 50 cents.

Indellible Ink, very superior, 31 cts.

Writing Sand, 6d.

Paste Blacking, first rate, 6d.

And the Agent will obtain any thing else sold by the above firm.

Jan. 1st. 1844.—1y.

Grass Cloth for Skirts!

OPENED this day

18 Pieces Grass Cloth
26 " Domestic Prints,
5 " Lown,

And a Fresh Supply of De Laines, Balzorine, &c.

June 18th. *WEBSTER & MARSH.*

Look! Look at This!

THE Subscriber having just returned from New York with a new Assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, takes this opportunity of inviting all who are in want of good and handsome Goods, to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

April 23, 1844. H. A. CORY.

N. B. Good hands for all kinds of Southern Work wanted by H. A. C.

Just Received!

2 PIECES Rich Light Figured Silks,
1 do Blue Black Figured Silk,
4 do Balzorines,
1 do Lawns.

Also—One Case, 1600 *Yards American Prints,*

Embracing all the different Styles and Patterns for last season, in quantities from 3 to 12 yards, which will be sold from 3d to 14d per yd.

Now Ladies is the time for great bargains.

May 20. 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Just Received,

A New Supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of French, English and Domestic Prints, Balzorines, Crape Delaines, Bareges and Barege Grenadines, Spring Shapes in various patterns Parasols, Sun Shades, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A General Assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer and Satin Stocks, Silk Cravats, Cambroons, Summer Stripes, Cottonades, Linens, &c.

May 20. H. A. CORY.

The long established Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary. *JACKSON POUND,*

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he continues the above business at the old stand—where he keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Large Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Soda Crackers, Sugar and Butter Pilot Bread. Sugar Crackers, Cakes of all kinds, &c. &c. at Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere, and many thanks for all customs.

Any person having any claims or demands against the subscriber, for blacksmithing, printing, shoemaking, tailoring, wagon-making, flour, corn, hay, oats or feed, also tavern, doctor's and lawyer's bills, and the like, will please present them to him for settlement within sixty days, as he is desirous to pay present them for settlement without delay.

Those indebted to him he hopes will not put themselves out of the way to pay him their accounts, for from constant use he would like to have it, and will take it in potatoes, corn, oats, wood or cash, or any thing else which they have to spare. He hopes here after to be able to do a cash business, as he intends to a cash business, and nothing else in any way.

☞ J. P. forbids any one to trust him without his written order.

Dec. 25, 1843.—1y*

Startling Facts.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child is free, but what has a worm or worms troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases said to be a supposed fever, scarlatina, or some other eating, cancerous or putrid flowers of the human family, while in truth they die of Worms! and these could have been eradicated in a day by the use of a bottle of KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How sickening the thought that these things should be—and who can ever forgive themselves for not knowing this WORM EXTERMINATOR, when they know that even if the case was not worms, thirteen to one they say possibility de hurt—but always good as a purgative—let the disease be what it may. How important then to use it, and who will dare to take the responsibility to do without it? Let every parent that is not a brute, ask themselves this question this month of Saturnine.

Mr. J. C. RINGOLD had a child very sick for near two weeks, and attended by a physician, without relief, when KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE was given, and in two days more of the worm were passed, when the child recovered rapidly.

A CHILD of a widow woman, living near the Bridge, was given up by the doctors and died, both till near a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth and itching of the nose. A humane lady who called to provide for the family sent immediately for KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE, when there came quantities of worms for two or three days, and the child grew better, at once and regained its full strength in two weeks more.

Several Children in a highly respectable family, in Broadway, had seems to a frightful extent, and were all cured rapidly with this Vermifuge.

In another case two children of a family in St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the circumstance of having eradicated a large quantity of worms, after all other remedies had failed, which were very extensively known in that particular city.

A FAMILY in NEW JERSEY owed several children by the use of it. One, aged 5 years of age, had become exceedingly emaciated before this Vermifuge was given. The next day three large worms were dislodged, and she fed on the Vermifuge, about eight nights, when the sickness, pain and worms left, therefore, with the least possible trouble keep his hair any dark shade or perfect black: with a positive assurance that the powder, if applied to the skin will not color it. $1 per bottle, with full directions in

Dr. O.C. Lin's Strengthening Plaster

For Weakness or Lameness, and Aches in the Back, Breast or Side. Very superior. Price 25 cts.

Lin's Balm of China.

For the cure of Rheumatism, Nettle-Rash, Erysipelas, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Tetter, and every thing that requires external application. $1 a bottle.

Hewe's Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir,

Dr. Lin's Chinese Blood Pills,

As good in every respect as any in the market. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a sure Cure for many kinds of Deafness. $1 a bottle.

French Corn Plaster.

So simple and effectual a cure for Corns as to seem to mend itself to all. 25 cents per box.

Castor Oil, 1s. 6d.

The Magical Pain Extractor,

The best remedy and the quickest cure, ever invented for burns, scalds, &c. 25 and 50 cents.

Indellible Ink, very superior, 31 cts.

Writing Sand, 6d.

Paste Blacking, first rate, 6d.

And the Agent will obtain any thing else sold by the above firm.

Jan. 1st. 1844.—1y.

Grass Cloth for Skirts!

OPENED this day

18 Pieces Grass Cloth
26 " Domestic Prints,
5 " Lown,

And a Fresh Supply of De Laines, Balzorine, &c.

June 18th. *WEBSTER & MARSH.*

Look! Look at This!

THE Subscriber having just returned from New York with a new Assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, takes this opportunity of inviting all who are in want of good and handsome Goods, to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

April 23, 1844. H. A. CORY.

N. B. Good hands for all kinds of Southern Work wanted by H. A. C.

Just Received!

2 PIECES Rich Light Figured Silks,
1 do Blue Black Figured Silk,
4 do Balzorines,
1 do Lawns.

Also—One Case, 1600 *Yards American Prints,*

Embracing all the different Styles and Patterns for last season, in quantities from 3 to 12 yards, which will be sold from 3d to 14d per yd.

Now Ladies is the time for great bargains.

May 20. 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Just Received,

A New Supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of French, English and Domestic Prints, Balzorines, Crape Delaines, Bareges and Barege Grenadines, Spring Shapes in various patterns Parasols, Sun Shades, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A General Assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer and Satin Stocks, Silk Cravats, Cambroons, Summer Stripes, Cottonades, Linens, &c.

May 20. H. A. CORY.

The long established Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary. *JACKSON POUND,*

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he continues the above business at the old stand—where he keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Large Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Soda Crackers, Sugar and Butter Pilot Bread. Sugar Crackers, Cakes of all kinds, &c. &c. at Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere, and many thanks for all customs.

Any person having any claims or demands against the subscriber, for blacksmithing, printing, shoemaking, tailoring, wagon-making, flour, corn, hay, oats or feed, also tavern, doctor's and lawyer's bills, and the like, will please present them to him for settlement within sixty days, as he is desirous to pay present them for settlement without delay.

Those indebted to him he hopes will not put themselves out of the way to pay him their accounts, for from constant use he would like to have it, and will take it in potatoes, corn, oats, wood or cash, or any thing else which they have to spare. He hopes here after to be able to do a cash business, as he intends to a cash business, and nothing else in any way.

☞ J. P. forbids any one to trust him without his written order.

Dec. 25, 1843.—1y*

Startling Facts.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child is free, but what has a worm or worms troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases said to be a supposed fever, scarlatina, or some other eating, cancerous or putrid flowers of the human family, while in truth they die of Worms! and these could have been eradicated in a day by the use of a bottle of KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How sickening the thought that these things should be—and who can ever forgive themselves for not knowing this WORM EXTERMINATOR, when they know that even if the case was not worms, thirteen to one they say possibility de hurt—but always good as a purgative—let the disease be what it may. How important then to use it, and who will dare to take the responsibility to do without it? Let every parent that is not a brute, ask themselves this question this month of Saturnine.

Mr. J. C. RINGOLD had a child very sick for near two weeks, and attended by a physician, without relief, when KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE was given, and in two days more of the worm were passed, when the child recovered rapidly.

A CHILD of a widow woman, living near the Bridge, was given up by the doctors and died, both till near a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth and itching of the nose. A humane lady who called to provide for the family sent immediately for KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE, when there came quantities of worms for two or three days, and the child grew better, at once and regained its full strength in two weeks more.

Several Children in a highly respectable family, in Broadway, had seems to a frightful extent, and were all cured rapidly with this Vermifuge.

In another case two children of a family in St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the circumstance of having eradicated a large quantity of worms, after all other remedies had failed, which were very extensively known in that particular city.

A FAMILY in NEW JERSEY owed several children by the use of it. One, aged 5 years of age, had become exceedingly emaciated before this Vermifuge was given. The next day three large worms were dislodged, and she fed on the Vermifuge, about eight nights, when the sickness, pain and worms left, therefore, with the least possible trouble keep his hair any dark shade or perfect black: with a positive assurance that the powder, if applied to the skin will not color it. $1 per bottle, with full directions in

Dr. O.C. Lin's Strengthening Plaster

For Weakness or Lameness, and Aches in the Back, Breast or Side. Very superior. Price 25 cts.

Lin's Balm of China.

For the cure of Rheumatism, Nettle-Rash, Erysipelas, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Tetter, and every thing that requires external application. $1 a bottle.

Hewe's Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir,

Dr. Lin's Chinese Blood Pills,

As good in every respect as any in the market. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a sure Cure for many kinds of Deafness. $1 a bottle.

French Corn Plaster.

So simple and effectual a cure for Corns as to seem to mend itself to all. 25 cents per box.

Castor Oil, 1s. 6d.

The Magical Pain Extractor,

The best remedy and the quickest cure, ever invented for burns, scalds, &c. 25 and 50 cents.

Indellible Ink, very superior, 31 cts.

Writing Sand, 6d.

Paste Blacking, first rate, 6d.

And the Agent will obtain any thing else sold by the above firm.

Jan. 1st. 1844.—1y.

Grass Cloth for Skirts!

OPENED this day

18 Pieces Grass Cloth
26 " Domestic Prints,
5 " Lown,

And a Fresh Supply of De Laines, Balzorine, &c.

June 18th. *WEBSTER & MARSH.*

Look! Look at This!

THE Subscriber having just returned from New York with a new Assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, takes this opportunity of inviting all who are in want of good and handsome Goods, to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

April 23, 1844. H. A. CORY.

N. B. Good hands for all kinds of Southern Work wanted by M. A. C.

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS,

Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, Chronic coughs, Pleurisy, *Hemorrhage* of the Lungs, and all affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A compound Balsamic preparation of the "Prunus Virginiana" or Wild Cherry Bark, combined with the Extract of Tar, prepared by a new chemical process, approved and recommended by the most distinguished physicians, and universally acknowledged the most valuable medicine ever discovered.

No QUACKERY !!! No DECEPTION.

In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive the sick or afflicting under affliction, nor do we wish to eulogize it more than it justly deserves. Yet when we look around and see the vast amount of suffering and pain, that is occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved so highly successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favor.

Various and numerous have been the offers and puffed into notice for the cure of diseases of the Lungs, and some have no doubt been found very useful, but of all that have yet been discovered, it is united by physicians and all who have witnessed its effects, that none have proved so successful as this. Such indeed are the

SURPRISING VIRTUES

Of this Balsam, that even in the advanced Stages of Consumption, after all the most esteemed remedies of Physicians have failed to effect any change, the use of this medicine has been productive of the most surprising results, and actually effected a cure after all hopes of recovery had been despaired of.

In the first stages of the disease, termed "Catarrhal Consumption," this Balsam is NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL, when used with moderate perseverance, and hundreds acknowledge they owe the restoration of their health to this invaluable medicine alone. In the forms of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bilious attacks, and the many complaints of a similar nature, commonly termed debility, or

"GOING INTO A DECLINE,"

A complaint with which thousands are lingering, it has also proved highly successful, and not only cases of the above kind, but in relieving the distressing complaint, he also strengthens and invigorates the system more effectually than any medicine we have ever possessed.

Hundreds have given *unsolicited testimony* to its efficacy in Consumption, it is equally efficacious in Liver Complaints, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Lungs, and has cured many of the most obstinate cases, after every other remedy had failed.

As we have already published numerous certificates from the highest authority, which proves its virtues beyond all doubt, we consider it unnecessary to exhibit a long list of them in this place, and will mention a few cases, to show what it has done.

WHILE LIFE REMAINS

WE HAVE STILL SOME HOPE.

A SURPRISING CURE.—Among the many singular cases which this medicine has effected, there is perhaps none more astonishing than the following, which is the case of Mrs. Austin.

This Lady had been consumptive for several years, and during the greater part of the time had received up to the last moment, the most skilful medical and valuable remedies, yet nothing could be found in arrest its progress. She became subject to violent fits of coughing, and at length, from the violence of the paroxysm occasionally tinged with blood, and step by step this fearful disease continued its course, until all hopes of a recovery was entirely despaired of.—At length, by the advice of a friend, she was induced to try Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in the case of Mrs. Austin, I cheerfully assenting to the above statement to be true and correct. I. C. WALTERS, Jr.

Chester county, Nine Month 6th, 1841

Friend Walter:—It gives me pleasure to inform thee that my wife's health has improved very much since she has been using the Balsam of Wild Cherry. She has taken about three bottles of it. She has been troubled with a cough for years, from three a short time ere she commenced using the latter she also always spit at night, and says she has not spit much at night since she took it. Thee will please give the bearer two bottles more.

Thy Friend, THOMAS HOMER.

Lancaster county, March 15, 1841

Dear Sir:—Please send me two bottles of your genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been afflicted with consumption for the last two years, and during the very much worse, with a violent pain in my breast, difficulty of breathing, night sweats, &c. and having tried numerous remedies without any and also been under several of the best of her house, and to relieve me until I heard some of your friends got one bottle from a neighbor of mine who is using it, and have found such wonderful relief from it that I have no doubt it will cure me entirely.

Very respectfully yours, &c.

ROBERT HUMES.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—Mrs. Eliza Thompson was afflicted with the Liver Complaint for the last 12 years, during which time she was under the most eminent physicians—had tried mercury, Botanic and Homopathic remedies, and every thing that offered her any chance of relief. She had dull wandering pains in the side, sometimes in the shoulder and small of the back, a hacking cough, frequent pains in the breast, and had been unable to sleep on the right side for the last seven years. By the use of this Balsam, she was cured in a few weeks, and remains well to this day.

ELIZA THOMPSON.

Dear Sir—Your Balsam of Wild Cherry has effected some astonishing cures here, one of which is an old lady, Mrs. Russel, who had been suffering for a long time with symptoms of breathing, and general weakness, until she was finally obliged to keep her bed. After various other remedies had been resorted to in vain, she commenced using your Balsam and after taking two bottles, was so far recovered as to be able to attend to all the duties of her house, and on taking two bottles more was entirely cured.

Respectfully, &c.

JOHN S. C. MARTIN.

Pottsville, Pa.

CAUTION.—As there is a spurious mixture called Syrup of Wild Cherry, purchasers should be very particular to ask for Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM, and observe his signature on the bottle.

Prepared for the proprietor, and sold at wholesale by Williams & Co., Chemists, No. 21 Minor street, Philadelphia.

Sold at wholesale by Isaac Bunn, No. 126 Fulton street, New York.

Sold by J. M. King, in Morristown.

And by Druggists generally. Doct. LEWIS CRAIG.

Price—$1 per bottle.

Jan. 9, 1843.—1y.

Dr. Steelling's Pulmonary Syrup, Vegetable Antibilious Pills, Tonic Pills; and Healing Salve,

For Sale at the Printing Office.

NEW YORK STORE

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Crockery, Hard and Hollow Ware, or which a General Assortment will be kept on hand, at the lowest prices for Cash or Country Produce—such as Quantities of Provisions consisting of Flour and meal by the Barrel, Smoked Beef Cheese, Lard, Fish, &c. All those wishing to purchase Goods or provisions for ready pay, will do well to call at the above named stand a few door from the Railroad Hotel.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

From 100 to 200 lbs. of Feathers, for which all kinds, viz. Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts and Drawers, to whom constant employment will be given. Custom work can be so compounded with cutting, and Garments made in the latest fashions and at short notice.

LAND, &c.

A Quantity of Land in Jefferson and Lewis counties, in the State of New York and Illinois, and several improved farms, which will be sold upon the most reasonable terms. Orders directed to the subscribers at Plainfield, or to John B. Meserve, agent, No. 19 John street, New York city, will be promptly attended to.

JOHN B. EDWARDS, Agent.

Plainfield, N. J. July 3, 1844.—tf

Once more.

AS FALL has arrived the Subscriber would respectfully inform his Friends and former Customers that he has just received a Fresh Supply of Goods, suitable for the season, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Flannels, Linseys, Blankets, Flannels, Ticking, Bleached and Brown Muslins,

Also—A Good assortment of Alapachas, Mousseline de Laines, Parasols, Umbrellas, Calicoes, Prints, and Ginghams, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Corn.

D. BULLMAN.

Sept. 2d, 1844.

WOOL CARDING

DONE at the Plainfield Factory at 6 cts. per lb. Cash. The Subscriber returns thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same. All Wool left at Alfred Berry's Store, Plainfield, will be returned there when carded.

Also, Wool carded and spun into Stocking Yarn, Carpet Yarn, or for Blankets, Cloth, &c. at the following prices.

Stocking Yarn, done, scoured and reeled, 2s. per lb.

Yarn for Blankets or Carpets, 1s. 6d. per lb.

Yarn for Cloth, Warp and Filling, 1s. 6d. per lb.

Also, HAT BODIES of all qualities and kinds of Wool for sale, or may be carded to order.

May 20, 1844.—6m THOS. STEAD

Chinese Hair Eradicator

To remove superfluous hair from the back of the neck or any part of the face without the least soreness. The first application removes the hair entirely, and, after shaving, leaves the skin smooth and clear, leaving halfs of much less size and strength than at first; then apply the Eradicator, and the second or third application forever prevents the growth of any more hair, and the skin is left soft and pliable.

Constant & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York

M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

ON and after Monday, 18th of March, 1844, The Passenger Train will leave Somerville, at 8 A. M., and at 1 P. M. and arrive at Elizabethtown Point on the Jersey Side by the Railroad, at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.; by Steamboat at 9 A. M. and at 5 P. M.

The Freight Train will run as follows:

Leave Somerville at 1-2 o'clock, A. M.

To Leave New Haven at 3 P. M. by steamboat.

Leave New York by the Railroad, at 4 P. M. precisely through, will have the first exclusive right to delivery; but after that hour other trains to take freight. The Train will leave Somerville at 1-2 past 1 P. M. to take all freight that arrives at Elizabethport. Rates of Freight reduced to summer prices, on after April 1st.

COMMUNICATION PLANE.

From New York to Somerville by Railroad and Steamboat, Somerville to Elizabethport, $50 per ton or 50 cts. Cents lbs.

Between Plainfield or Scotch Plains and Elizabethport, Rahway or Woodbridge and Elizabethport as well as Elizabethport, 25 cts. per 100 lbs.

Come around to the established

CABINET WARE HOUSE

Corner of Main and Liberty Sts. Plainfield, N.J.

And encourage Home Industry.

JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,

Saddle and Harness-Maker,

INFORMS all concerned that he is at all times happy to receive and ready to execute all orders in all the branches of his business, as well as quick, and as cheap as can be done elsewhere. Try us, gentlemen, and judge for yourselves.

Nov. 13, 1843.—tf

A New and Valuable Invention.

THE Subscribers have now in operation at Fox's Mills, near Plainfield,

A Newly-constructed Water-Wheel,

called Double Acting, which we found it, which for simplicity, and durability can be equal. It is entirely different in its construction and mode of operation, and will do more work with a given quantity of water, than any other wheel for the same purpose excepted. All who have water power and wish to use it to the best advantage, are requested to call and examine for themselves. And all who wish to purchase a wheel can be supplied by applying to ADELGREENLEAF at Williamsburg, Long-Island—or to L. M. FORCE, Plainfield, N. J.

The Subscriber having one of the above Wheels in use has a saw-mill, that he turns up 60 minutes, and can saw 100 feet in 11 minutes, and as time is money, he will deduct 25 per cent. from the old price, to all who pay cash when the work is done, and the old price will be charged when the cash is not paid down.

L. M. FORCE.

Plainfield, March 4, 1844.

Plainfield Union.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY

MILTON P. CUSHING,

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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No paper is discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those, who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

The Embroiderers at Midnight.

She plies her needle till the lamp
Is waxing pale and dim;
She hears the watchmen's heavy tramp,
And she must watch like him—
Her husband's eyes are sternly set,
Her dark eyes sadly swim.

Look on her work!—here blossom flowers,
The lily and the rose,
Bright as the gems of summer hours,
But not to be like those;
Hers, fadeless as a Poet's bowers,
Forever they repose.

Once, maiden, those were fresh and fair,
As ever met the sun;
Now shut from sunshine and air,
How sunless they can seem to pain?
Neglected flowers to weep and wet,
Like the unchangeful vine.

Look on her work!—in common mind
Arranged the gloomy group—
Wild wreaths by the stately roses bind,
Sweet buds above them droop—
Ye almost hear the sorrowful wind
Parting the grief to creep!

Look on her work!—but look the more
On her unwearied heart,
And put aside the chamber door
That doth the daug'ter part,
From that dear mother, who before
Taught her this cunning art.

She sleeps—that mother sick and pale—
She sleeps—and in the dreams,
The rose which in her features veil
All day in flitting gleams
Of anxious hope, the hour doth hail,
But not in happy dreams.

God life's her, in her lone employ,
And fill those earnest eyes
With visions of the coming joy,
Wearing the sacrifice.
Who, then, won gave her this employ,
Pay not its sinless price!

Talk him her trembling hand will clasp
His tresses till with cold,
With icy touch and grisly grasp—
Yet not for love of gold.
That task—that night's receiving gasp,
Its deeper sponge unfold.

Think how her heavy feet will roam
The market and the street,
To purchase for her humble home
The food and clothing meet,
And with what gladness will she come
Back to the poor retreat!

Poor maiden! if the fair ones who
Thy graceful hoidery buy,
Only one half thy struggles knew
And filial piety,
Methinks a drop of pity's dew
Would gem the proudest eye!

It is not here, its full reward
Thy gentle heart will prove,
Bless'd must thy lot be hers;
But there is one above
Who sees, and will not disregard
Thy consecrated love.

Anna Milnor.

The Young Lady who was not Punctual.

BY T. S. Arthur.

'I will call for you at eight o'clock, precisely,' said a young man, as he stood in the door of a house in Spruce street, with the hand of a gentle girl in his. He had taken it as he said 'good bye' and held it longer than usual.

'Very well, I shall be all ready,' returned the maiden.

'The cars start at a quarter past eight, precisely. We must not leave here a minute later than eight o'clock.'

'Not if we expect to join the private party at ——'s Grove.'

'Good night, Anna.'

'Good night'

As the maiden responded to her lover's good night, her head, that lay in his, was gently pressed. That pressure sent a thrill of joy to her heart. Henry Alton had not yet openly declared his love for Anna Milnor, but little tokens of its existence was not wanting. Anna had few doubts or fears on this subject. She felt for him a deep tenderness, and questioned not the fact of its return.

On the next morning Alton was at the house precisely as the clock struck eight. He asked for Anna. The servant went up stairs and returned, saying, that she would be ready in a moment. One, two, three, four, five minutes passed, and she did not appear. The young man, who was thoroughly punctual in every thing both from principle and habit, became impatient. The cars left the depot at a quarter past eight o'clock, precisely, and it would take at least five minutes to walk there.

It was seven minutes past eight, when Anna at length appeared.

'I am really sorry to have kept you waiting, Mr. Alton,' she said. 'But I couldn't help it. We have plenty of time to get to the cars, I hope.'

'As much as the bargain,' returned the young man. 'It is now seven minutes past eight.'

'Oh! there! I have forgotten my parasol. I will get it in a moment.' And away sprung Anna. In about a minute her feet were heard pattering down stairs.

'I am all ready now,' she said, when half way down. 'No! I declare, I've dropped one of my gloves in the chamber. And back she turned.

Very punctual men are generally impatient of delay.

'For God's' muttered Alton. We shall be left as sure as the world. Why will people be so thoughtless?'

Just at ten minutes past eight they left the house. To reach the depot in time would require rapid walking. Of course, Mr. Alton would have to appear in a hurry in the street with a young lady by his side, a thing that annoyed him excessively. But there was no alternative. They proceeded at a quick step in silence. The bell was ringing as they entered the car yard.

'One moment, driver,' said Mr. Alton, hurriedly, as he passed that individual, who was just in the act of speaking to the horses.

'Be quick, then,' returned the driver, impatiently. Muttering something in addition about a certain kind of people who always coming at the last minute, which Alton only half heard.

The excitement and hurry of the two young people caused several thoughtless persons to get a deal of merriment, which was rather loudly expressed. Alton's cheek burned, and his lip quivered, when he seated himself, with Anna on the sunny side of the car. The moment he set his foot on the platform the cars commenced moving.

'I have to have been left, Alton. Why, what in the world made you so late?' said a young man, one of the pleasure party that was going out on a kind of pic nic to —— Grove. 'We have all been here for at least ten minutes.'

'It was my fault,' spoke up Anna, whose face was glowing from excitement and rapid walking. 'I must have been ready in good enough time, but did not think that eight o'clock came so soon.'

Alton said nothing. He was worried, and did'nt care about letting his voice reflect his true feelings.

In a little while they were gliding rapidly away from the crowded city. The puffing locomotive was soon substituted for horses. Half an hour more, and the gay party, consisting of about forty young ladies and gentlemen, left the cars, and proceeded to a fine grove, about a quarter of a mile from the rail road, where they proposed on spending the day.

Pleasant company and a pleasant ride dispelled from the mind of Alton, the effect produced by the delay. Miss Milnor's toilet was the excitement attendant upon starting had given an unusual brightness to her countenance, and quickened her flow of spirits. She was the life of the company. Every time the young man's eyes rested upon her through the day, it was in admiration, and every time her tones reached his ear, they came with sweeter music than before.

She is indeed a lovely creature!' he more than once said to himself. The impression made by the unpleasant affair of the morning had nearly worn off, so charmed was he by all that Anna said and did through the day.

Time wore on, and the sun was ranging low in the horizon. The cars were to pass about half past six o'clock, when the party must be at the stopping place or have the pleasure of walking home a distance of nearly ten miles. About half past five, notice was given by some of the more thoughtful ones, that it was time to be making preparations for leaving the ground.

'Oh, it's plenty of time yet,' was some. 'It's only a little step to the rail road.'

'But it will take at least half an hour to make all our arrangements for starting away,' was replied. 'Better us an hour too soon than a minute too late for the cars.'

So say I,' chimed in Alton and some others, who took upon themselves the task of getting every thing as fast as they could in readiness to leave the ground.

'There's plenty of time,' said Anna Milnor gaily to Alton. 'Come! you must be my partner in this cotillion.'

'I shouldn't like to walk ten miles to-night,' was the reply.

'Nor I. But there's time enough. We can walk to the depot in ten minutes'

Alton could not refuse Anna's request, and so he joined, though reluctantly, the cotillion.—Time sped quickly on. When the music ceased it was six o'clock.

All was now hurry and bustle among the greater portion of the company. But Anna still insisted that there was plenty of time, and actually induced a small number to commence another cotillion. Several remonstrated, and urged the necessity of immediate departure. But they were only laughed at for their impatience. Alton bit his lip with vexation at such thoughtlessness. He saw that Anna was the ruling spirit in this opposition to the prudent desire of the majority; he saw that she was stopping place of the cars in good time; and this worried him. It brought too vividly before his mind the incidents of the morning.

At last even she felt that the time had come for making a speedy departure. The little group that had been seemingly governed by her separated and commenced hasty preparations for leaving the spot. This took longer than had been expected. Last of all to get away was Anna Milnor. By the time she left some had nearly reached the rail road.

'There, as I live,' exclaimed she, after she had started with Alton, and had gone a couple hundred yards, 'I have lost my bracelet!'

As she said this she ran on and ran back at full speed. Alton called after her that they would certainly be left behind by the cars, but she would not heed him. His only alternative was to run back also, and help her to scratch for the bracelet.

'I've got it!' she cried in a moment after searching the ground, and then came bounding back to meet her vexed and excited lover.

'We shall certainly be left behind,' he said.

'Come, run then quick,' Anna returned, and sprang away like a young fawn. There was not a single member of the party in sight. All had risen on to the stopping place of the cars, the most indifferent now feeling alarm lest they were too late.

'It is only half past six,' Alton remarked glancing at his watch as became up to the hurrying maiden.

'There's not a moment to spare,' was her encouraging reply.

'There's not a moment to spare. Hah!—the engine bell as sure as I am alive. We are too late!'

Perhaps not, some of the party are theirs, and the cars will never start without us.'

The rest of the dialogue was answered with swift feet and in silence. Fortunately they reached the stopping place just in time to get into the cars, breathless, overheated, and panting from exertion.

'Just saved your distance,' said the conductor smiling.

'My shawl! My heart is it?' exclaimed one of the ladies of the party, looking around her in alarm, soon after the cars were in motion.

'I don't know. Have you lost it?' a kind a companion.

'It was on my arm when we started But I was afraid of being left behind that I didn't notice where or when I dropped it.'

Quietly seated in the cars, all had leisure now to think whether they had lost or left anything behind. It was soon discovered that one was absent a handkerchief, another bag, a third a collar, and a fourth a bracelet, and so on. But for these losses there was no remedy. Every moment the swift speeding engine was bearing them farther and farther away from the spot where they had passed the day so pleasantly.

'Well,' remarked Alton, in a half laughing, half serious voice, 'I hope this will be a lesson on punctuality for all of us. If we had quietly made our arrangements for leaving the ground an hour ago, there would have been none of the losses to regret. We should have been in the rail road track at least half an hour before the cars came along, so there would have been time enough to have returned for anything missed.'

'You needn't say any thing,' spoke up one.—'You were the last to reach the cars, both coming and going. A lecturer on punctuality should be punctual himself.'

This was said jestingly, but it touched Alton in a tender spot.

'No—no—it's not fair to blame him,' Anna spoke up. 'It's all my fault.'

'I wish it had been,' was Alton's mental reply.

When he retired to bed that night the young man did not feel happy. His mind was disturbed. Why? He knew of only one cause. Anna Milnor's conduct had not pleased him. There was a defect in her character, with which, let it exist where it would, he had no kind of patience. It was so easy to be punctual, and so easy not to be punctual, that he could find no excuse for it even in the girl he loved.

It was a week before Alton could feel just in the frame of his mind to visit Anna Milnor.—Five minutes passed in her presence was sufficient to dispel all unpleasant impressions that her conduct had produced. There was a charm in her person, mind and manners that thoroughly captivated him. He was again a constant visitor.

As for Anna, she waited only for a declaration from her lover. Her heart was fully his.—But he was not quite ready to make that declaration. Alton had a cool head as well as a warm heart. He was orderly in his habits, and regulated his conduct in life upon fixed principle. In choosing a wife he would not permit himself to be governed entirely by his feelings.—He saw that Anna had defects of character—and one defect that he thought would have a very important bearing upon his future happiness. Before advancing a step farther he determined to see how deeply seated this defect lay, and whether there was any hope of its being corrected.

'I will call for you on next Sunday morning,' he said to her one day, 'and walk with you to church.'

'I shall be very happy to have your company,' she replied.

'I will now see,' he said to himself, 'how deeply seated lies this want of punctuality. Surely, she will regard the orderly observance of external worship too highly to permit herself to be a moment too late. Anna Milnor could not be guilty of disturbing a worshipping assembly by entering the church after the services have commenced.

Half past ten was the hour for the services to begin.

'Do, Anna,' said Mrs. Milner, as the family arose from the breakfast table on the next Sabbath morning, 'try and get ready in time to go with your father and myself to church. I am really tired at your want of punctuality in this matter.'

'Oh, never fear,' said Anna, 'I shall be ready. There's plenty of time.'

'So you always say. Go, and begin to dress now.'

'Dress now! Why it's only eight o'clock.—I can get ready in half an hour at farthest.—You won't start before ten.'

Saying this Anna took up her little brother in her arms, and commenced sporting with him.—An hour after, Mrs Milner heard her voice in the parlor.

'Anna, dear, do begin to dress for church,' she called down to her.

It's only nine o'clock mother. There is plenty of time yet. I will be ready as soon as you are.'

'I declare its half past nine o'clock, and that thoughtless girl hasn't gone up to her chamber yet,' the mother said, as she heard the clock strike the half hour. 'Anna! do go up and dress yourself. I am out of all patience with you.'

'I'll be ready now before you will,' said the daughter as she bounded up stairs. A new dress had come home on the evening before. It was not to be worn on that day. But as she had not tried it on she felt a desire to do so, and ascertain its fit. There was plenty of time to dress for church, so she tried on the dress. There was some defect about it—certain folds somewhere, did not be just to her taste. These were adjusted and readjusted over and over again. But they were incorrigible. While this engaged, she was accosted by the voice of her mother.

'Anna, come, it is just ten, and we are all ready to start.'

'Don't wait for me, mother, I'll be along in a little while. Mr. Alton is going to call for me,' returned the daughter, startled to find it was so late, and hurriedly taking off the new dress.

In about ten minutes after Mrs Alton rang the bell.

'Tell him I will be along in a few moments' was sent down by the servant who brought her word of his arrival.

Five, ten, fifteen minutes passed, but the young lady had not yet appeared.

'I am really grieved,' murmured the young man to himself. 'It seems hardly possible that any one can be so thoughtless. I met her father and mother some way on the road to church.

Just then Anna came hurrying down stairs. It lacked but four minutes of church time, and the walk was one of full ten minutes.

'I'm sorry to have kept you waiting,' said Anna; 'but really, I had no idea it was so late. I scarcely notice the flight of time.'

'We shall be late,' was Alton's only reply to this.

'I know we will, but we must walk fast. O! I have left my handkerchief.'

She glided up stairs, and did not come down again for twelve more minutes. They seemed as long as ten minutes in the midst of Alton.

When the young couple entered the church, the minister was reading a portion of the service. All was silence profound, and deep attention. Their coming in evidently disturbed the congregation. This was felt acutely by Alton, who never enjoyed public worship so little in his life.

After all was over, he returned with Anna to her home. But he said little on the way. He could not—his mind was too much disturbed.—His abstraction of manner was so marked that even Anna could not help noticing it. She did not remember ever seeing him so dull. At the door of her father's house he bowed formally and retired.

'How could you do so Anna,' her mother said as she entered the house.

'Do what, mother?'

'Come so late to church, after all I said to you this morning. And worse than all to keep Mr. Alton waiting for you until after service had commenced. It was plain that he was greatly annoyed.

'I didn't see that he was,' Anna remarked with a slight expression of surprise. But she now remembered that he said very little to her either coming or going. It might be that her mother's suggestion was too near the truth.—Anna was not happy during all the rest of that day.

'It's no use disguising the fact,' Alton said to himself, as he walked slowly homeward.—'She will not suit me. I should be worried out of my life by her want of punctuality. Three times has she already subjected me to annoyance and mortification. These have worried me enough. How would it be if I were subjected to such things every day of my life? It would kill me outright. For Anna Milnor!—you are a sweet, fascinating creature; I love you more than I dare confess to myself. But I cannot make you my wife That would be risking too much.

Thus reason urged. But feeling was not so easily subdued. It pleaded long for the charming girl—but it pleaded in vain. Alton was a young man of decided character. He never permitted himself to take a step that his judgment clearly condemned.

'I have not seen you with Anna Milnor lately,' remarked a friend to him a few months after wards.

'No.'

'How is that?'

'Why do you ask the question?'

'You used to be very particular in your attention in that quarter.'

'Perhaps I was. But I am not so now.'

'She is a lovely girl.'

'That she is truly.'

'Just the one for you.'

'No.'

'I think she is.'

'While I, the party most interested, think otherwise.'

'What is your objection?'

'She comes late to church.'

'What?'

'She is not punctual.'

'You are jesting!'

'No, don't you remember the pic nic?'

'Yes. And how you and she were late both a going and returning.'

'All her's is it. I don't want a wife who has not a regard for punctuality. It would annoy me to death.'

'But surely that is not your only objection.'

'I have no other.'

'You are foolish.'

'Perhaps so, but I can't help it. My wife must be punctual and no mistake.'

Alton showed himself to be in earnest. Much as it cost him, he steadily resisted the inclination that was constantly urging him to renew his attentions to Anna Milnor. As for the young lady she was only pretty for several months. Then she was consoled by the attentions of a new and less scrupulous lover. She paid no little regard to punctuality as ever, but this was a defect of minor importance in the eyes of the young man who had made up his mind to offer her his hand.

Alton was invited to her wedding about a year after the date of his unpleasant pic-nic adventure. A large and brilliant party were assembled to witness the nuptials, that were to take place at 8 o'clock precisely. At eight all this company were waiting with the minister, the descent of the bride parlor. But time passed on and many began to feel impatient. Mr. Milnor the father of Anna came into the parlor frequently and then went out, evidently worried at the delay, the cause of which Alton shrewdly guessed to lie in the fact that the bride was not yet ready.

'I believe the girl will be too late for death,' he heard the old gentleman say in a fretful undertone to some one in the passage, close to the door, near by which he was sitting.

'Thank Heaven for my escape!' murmured Alton to himself, as the party came in about half past nine after having kept the company waiting for an hour and a half. 'Too late on her wedding night! She would have killed me!'

In this she should happen to pinch any body, whether married or single, we beg of her not to think for a moment that it was made for her foot.

Was it Providence?—By Miss Sedgwick.

Take, for example, a young girl, bred delicate in town, shut up in a nursery in her childhood—in a boarding-school in her youth, never accustomed to air or exercise, two things that the law of God makes essential to health. She marries, her strength is unequal to meet the demands upon it. Her beauty passes early. She languishes through her hard labors of giving birth to children, sucking and watching over them, and does early. 'What a strange Providence, that a mother should be taken, in the midst of life, from her children!' Was it Providence? No! He has assigned her three score years and ten; a term long enough to rear her children, and see her children's children; but she did not obey the laws on which life depends, and of course she lost it.

A father, too, is cut off in the midst of his days. He is a useful and distinguished citizen, and eminent in his profession. A general buzz rises on every side of 'What a striking Providence!' Thus, one has been in the habit of studying half the night, of passing his days in his office and the court-house, eating luxurious dinners and drinking various wines. He has every day violated the laws on which health depends. Did Providence cut him off? The evil rarely ends here. The diseases of the father are often transmitted; and a feeble mother rarely leaves behind her vigorous children.

It has been customary in some of our cities for young ladies to walk in thin shoes and delicate stockings in mid winter. A healthy blooming young girl is a rare sight in heaven's light, for she usually is a cold bed, circulation, cold, fever, and death. 'What a sad Providence!' exclaim her friends. Was it Providence or her own folly?

A beautiful young bride goes, night after night to parties made in honor of her marriage. She has a slight sore throat; perhaps, and if she is not her is excitement; but she must wear short sleeves and arms bare; for who ever saw a

close evening dress? She is consequently seized with an inflammation of the lungs, and the grave receives her before her bridal day's are over. "What a Providence!" exclaims the world.

"Cut off in the midst of happiness and hope!"

Alas! did she not cut the thread of life herself?

A girl in the country exposed to our changeful climate, gets a new bonnet instead of a flannel garment. A rheumatism is the consequence. Should she get a new dress instead, with the idea that Providence has sent the rheumatism upon her or should she charge it on her vanity, and so avoid the folly in future?

Look, my young friends, at the mass of disease that is incurred by an intemperance in eating or in drinking, or in study, or in business; also being caused by neglect of exercise, cleanliness, or pure air; by indiscreet dressing, night hours, &c. and is quietly imputed to Providence! Is it? there no impiety as well as ignorance in this? Were the physical laws entirely obeyed from generation to generation, there would be as end to the frightful diseases that our life is short, and of the long list of maladies that make life a torment or a trial. It is the opinion of those who best understand the physical system, that this wonderful mach ne, the body, "this goodly frame, the earth," would gradually decay, and men would die as it falling asleep.

The Infidel in a Gale—Infidels are often quite bold in calm weather, but at the first approach of danger their courage vanishes in a moment. During the late gale on lake Erie, the steamer, Robert Fulton, among many other vessels was wrecked and lost. On board of that boat as was related by a passenger and published in the Religious Herald, was an infidel with a box of books to distribute at the West. He was Chambers' in Edinburgh, and Harpers' in N. Y. loud and clamorous in proclaiming his infidelity, form the great fountain heads of the "current literbut the gale came on, and he fell like the rest, he ature of the age." was silent, and waited with trembling anxiety the uncertain fate of the ship. At length they drew near to the shore, and attempted to throw out their anchors, when the whole forward part of the boat broke off, and the waves rushed into the cabin. At once the infidel was on his knees crying for mercy—his voice could be heard above the raging elements, begging the Lord to forgive his blasphemies till a heavy sea swept over the deck, and carried him and his box as to the bottom.

Benevolence.—We learn that our honored friend, the late James Dawes, of this city, has left by his will the house and lot on which he resided to the American Board of Foreign Missions. The property is valued at $5000. The N. Y. Observer says Amzi A. Godder, late of Louisville, Western county, Mass. deceased, left the following liberal bequests:

American Board Foreign Missions,	$1,000
" Bible Society,	1,000
" Colonization Society,	1,000
" Home Missionary Society,	1,000
" Sunday School Union,	500
" Tract Society,	500
Total,	$5000

—*Newark Adv.*

How to Raise the Wind—An old Story new. by Translated.—The Baulle of Fardo, who had founded an Orphan Asylum, was one day making, according to his custom, a warm appeal to an audience, in favor of his little protegees, when he perceived that, notwithstanding all the resources of his eloquence, his appeal to the charity of the audience was not producing any considerable effect on their feelings. He had already used the same means; still he was in the midst of his peroration, and he felt that his attempt to raise a contribution would prove a failure. He was then determined to resort to an oratorical ruse, which as it may serve others as it did him we give in detail:

"Gentlemen," said he, seriously, "I have touched your hearts. I feel that I have. I see it. The attention with which you have honored me, the smile I read upon your countenances, prove to me that I have attained my object even beyond my hopes. I have but one fear, that of having gone too far; of having if I may be allowed the expression, forced upon you too great sacrifices. My duty is now to temper the generous dispositions which I find you, for fear that hereafter, you may have occasion to reproach me, of having surprised you into your offerings. It is good to be generous, but it is better yet, it is even necessary to be just. I ask part of your superfluity; it is only a small part of your savings that I ask, nothing more than that. The collection is now to be taken up. I beseech those of you who are in straightened circumstances, whose business is deranged—those of you who cannot pay their debts, not to put anything on the plate."

The collection was taken up, and not a single one of the audience dare to refuse the contribution. The receipts had never been so abundant.

Young Men out of Employment.—We were astonished to learn from a merchant who advertised in our paper for a young man as clerk and agent, that he rece ved four hundred applications in one day! It is astonishing what an immense number of young men out of employment, crowding into the city are in quest of situations as clerks, bookkeepers, agents, &c. It is a melancholy picture, and unless some change takes place in the manner of bringing-up children and placing them on the road to solid independence, we shall be flooded with young men brought up to be clerks and storekeepers, and who without capital to start themselves in business, will be clerks all their lives able to save little or nothing. And when old age overtakes them their services will no longer be required, for it would be remembered that the retail trade requires no considerable store of knowledge, no great experience, no address of prepossessing appearance, of intelligence and good manners, are alone required, and as such requisites are not always to be found, half the young men destined for clerks and who come from the country to seek their fortune will find themselves painfully disappointed in the result.—*Sun.*

England Railroad Stock pays well.

Chambe.'s Literary Soiree.—These enterprising publishers have for several years won an annual entertainment to the immense host of persons who are employed about their mammoth establishment. They also invite to this entertainment all literary and scientific persons within their reach; and it appears from the following statement that about two hundred persons of these description were present at their late annual festival.

An interesting account is given in the London Britannia of the recent literary soiree of the Messrs. Chambers' the well known publishers of Edinburgh. Some two hundred were present, including Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall Professor Simpson. Dr. Samuel Browne, and others of literary repute. The rapid and astonishing rise of the brothers Chambers is almost without parallel. About a dozen years since they were compositors in a printing office, now they are the proprietors of one of the largest establishments of the kind in the world. Their warehouses are so extensive that the bindery alone will accommodate some 250 persons; the buildings are 11 stories high, being situate on the side of a hill. Each floor is appropriated to a particular branch of the business; the compositors' room, the press room, the stereotyping department, the binding, polishing, and editorial rooms. The circulation of Chambers' Edinburgh Journal is 90,000 weekly; 13,000 of their Cyclopedia of English Literature, and of their Educational Series some fifty thousand. The total quantity of printed sheets issued of their several publications were estimated at about seven millions annually. Clowe's marvellous establishment connected with Charles Knight's publications in London—which is the largest in the world—

A Love Chase—A love adventure happened in this city a fortnight since, which as it has a moral to it, it may not be amiss to relate. A stranger came among us a little while ago, and in the course of itinerancy in the prosecution of his business, fell in with a pretty, inexperienced girl, and after a few interviews promised her marriage, and they were to start for Boston in the afternoon train, to have the knot tied. In the meantime, the mother-in-law of the girl got an inkling of what was going on, and she also appeared at the depot, to restra n her roving daughter from throwing herself into the arms of a comparative stranger.

The second Act opens at the Depot, with the train about to start. The mother had entered the cars, and confronting the daughter and her lover, by turns entreated the one to return home with her, and upbraided the other for "stealing away an old woman's daughter." The daughter would not hear her entreaties and tears—The lover was cold and indifferent to her threats. She told him he was a married man and unprincipled—and bade him beware of retribution. To her daughter, she appealed, that she might return with her, and make her duty plain—which was now double. The passengers' feelings were manifestly on the side of the mother—but her appeals could not draw her daughter out of the car. Meanwhile time flew, and the moment of departure came. The mother was still beseeching—the daugh er pouting—the lover frowning—when dame fortune for once helped the matron and disappointed the maid. The conductor inquired if the girl had any ticket? She had not—and as the place requires passengers to be provided, she was advised to step to the office and obtain one. She stepped out, and the scene being now quite exciting, some of the passengers happened to be very much in the way of her lover, and he couldn't get out so easily.—Finding his egress through the door strangely prevented, he rushed to the window, and with a $3 bill between his fingers endeavored to convey it to her. She was evidently leaving home in this rash company, without money. But he could not reach her. A tall hack driver, laying his thumb by the side of his nose, and twirling his fingers, politely informed him, "she couldn't."—Here was a situation! The girl without, with no money to purchase her ticket; the fellow within, unable to get out, and every body laughing at him. It is an old adage, 'Time and tide wait for no man,' neither does the mail train; nor for woman either. At this moment the starting line arrived, the bell tolled, the engine let on the steam, the firemen grinned, the spectators laughed, and off went the train with the intimant, but without his victim. Then it was tha the force of the girl's love broke forth. When she saw the gap every moment w dening between them, she could endure the thought no longer—but set off in frantic speed in full chase after the cars. Some shouted, opened wide their eyes, some unfeeling cried "put on more steam, my dear," a few pitied the poor girl. She soon found that her speed, even when impelled by love, was not equal to that of the mail train! She returned dejected and in tears; to repeat the thought of the old poet, 'the course of true love never did run smooth."—*Portland Argus.*

Lowell.—We are indebted to a friend for the statistics of Lowell manufactories; from which we learn that the whole amount of capital invested in manufactures in that place is over eleven million of dollars.

Bales of cotton used per annum,	62,040
Pounds of wool,	1,000,000
Tons of anthracite coal,	12,500
Gallons of oil,	67,849
Spindles,	201,076
Yards of cloth made per week,	1,425,800

The amount of wool, 1,000,000 lbs. consumed in the Lowell factories, if we allow 3 lbs. to a sheep, would require for its production more than 330,000 sheep The same woolen factories which consume 1,000,000 lbs. of wool per annum, consume in the same period 3,000,009 yeazles, another agricultural production, which yields a handsome profit to the producer.

The building of iron steamers is carried on at Liverpool with increasing activity. The British Government have proposed to an eminent builder in Liverpool to construct two large iron frigates.

Proclamation.

By DANIEL HAINES, Governor of New Jersey.

Whereas the people of this State have, during another year, been greatly blessed by Almighty God, in the enjoyment of health and peace, in the maintainence of the supremacy of the laws, in the preservation of civil and religious liberty, and in the bounties of His Providence and grace; for which their public, devout and hearty thanks are most justly due.

I, therefore, do set apart and appoint Thursday, the 12th day of December next, as a day of Public thanksgiving and Praise.

And I do earnestly recommend to all my fellow citizens to abstain from all worldly employments on that day, and to assemble in their usual places of public worship; there unitedly to render unto God, a tribute of gratitude and praise for all his benefits; and humbly to supplicate a continuance of his blessings; and that he would pour out his Holy Spirit, and extend the gospel of his Son, until "the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

Given under my hand and privy seal at Hamburgh, in the county of Sussex, the twelfth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty four.

DANIEL HAINES.

The Foot Race last Tuesday, on the Beacon Course at Hoboken attracted some 20,000 spectators. John Barlow, one of the English pedestrians, beat all competitors in the incredible short space of 54 minutes and 21 seconds. Previous to the great ten mile contest there was a 3 mile race for a purse of two hundred dollars—$150 to the first, and $50 to the second in the race—for which four started, viz; Edward Brown, Ambrose Jackson. William Fowle, and a man named Myers. Jackson is one of the 9 Englishmen who came over to this country to run in the great foot race of October last; He won the first prize in 16 minutes and 16 seconds.

Barlow ran the 10 miles 54 minutes and 21 seconds.

Steeprock (the Indian) 54 minutes 33 seconds,	
Greenhalgh, 55 " 10 "	
Gilder-sleeve, 56 " 1 "	
First prize, John Barlow, (English,)	$700,
Second prize, Steeprock (Indian,)	250
Third, prize, Greenhalgh, (English,)	150
Fourth prize, Gildersleeve,	75

Later from the Coast of Africa.—By the arrival at N. Y. last evening of the U. S. brig Porpoise, Capt. Craven, from Port Praya and Monrovia, September 30 h, we learn the officers and crew enjoyed excellent health in the entire cruise. The new Governor arrived at Monrovia the day the Porpoise sailed. We also learn that Dr. Wolfley, late surgeon of the U. S. ship Decatur, fell from a cliff of rocks and injured himself so severely as to cause his death in four hours.

The f mous Spanish slave brig Bolladore was captured by H. B. M. brig Albatross on the 10th August, in the neighborhood of Galena. She has made 22 or 23 successful voyages, and during that period has been captured three times, each time condemned and sold, and each time bought by the slavers. She was built at Baltimore, and sailed from that port to the colony of Liberia with emigrants, and sailed for Havana with a cargo of slaves. Her sailing qualities were so remarkably good, that nothing on the coast in the shape of sailing vessels could overtake her; and she was so highly prized by her owners, that she was newly coppered and rigged at every voyage she made. On her return from a very successful voyage she was rebuilt, and most of her upper works of mahogany. Her Captain has caused more excitement on the coast than the Captain of any other vessel for several years past.

The Porpoise brings home five American distressed seamen, from the Cape de Verds, left there by American whalers.

Effect of the late Election in our Vicinity.—Mr. Earle, a carpet weaver at Harsimus, has been obliged to discharge 18 of his hands, in consequence of the Commission Houses of New York declining to make further advances on the product of his industry, anticipating as they do the change in the Tariff, and a heavy importation of foreign made carpeting. In this case the wool growers are not he only sufferers. Here are probably 18 families thrown out of employment and left in a precarious condition.—*Jersey City Ade.*

Magnetic Telegraph between New York and Boston.—We are highly gratified to learn that arrangements are in progress, which bid fair to be immediately successful, for establishing a Magnetic Telegraph on the plan of Professor Morse, and under his direction, between this city and Boston. The advantages of such a communication between the Empire City and the Capital of New England are too obvious to need specification, and our readers will all unite with us in the wish that the enterprise may be urged forward to a speedy consummation. It would no doubt be soon followed by the establishment of a similar communication between this city and Baltimore through Philadelphia; thus connecting all these and intermediate points with the seat of government by this almost miraculous invention —*Tribune.*

Immense Evaporation.—It is an interesting fact that by far the greatest portion of the waters of Lake Superior are discharged by evaporation. That immense inland ocean is 400 miles in length, and 1,700 in circumference, being the largest body of fresh water on the face of the earth. Embosomed in many islands; one of them the Isle Royale, is one 100 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. Upwards of 30 rivers empty themselves into it, and one curious fact in relation to it is well ascertained, that the quantity of water discharged through the Sault St Marie is not one tenth of what it receives from its tributary streams. Evaporation must, therefore, be the principal agent in keeping the lake down to its usual level.

The Columbian Magazine For 1845.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE SECOND YEAR

At the close of his second Volume, the Magazine having been commenced on the 1st of January, 1844, the publisher finds himself irresistably called on to express the satisfaction and gratitude with which he has been filled with the brilliant and unexampled success that has attended his endeavors to win the public favor. Notwithstanding the difficulties disappointments and vexations that almost inevitably follow the establishment of a new periodical, in the production of which there must be the harmonious co-operation of many heads and many hands—notwithstanding occasional short comings, especially in the pictorial department, which no care or diligence could avert and no expenditure prevent, the Columbian Magazine has gone on steadily increasing in support or popularity from the opening number, and if the unbought, unsolicited testimony of the press may be received as unanswerable proof of substantial merit, the efforts of contributors and editor have been satisfactory to the public and accepted as fulfilling the promise made for them at the commencement of the enterprise.

The publisher undertook the work under the firm conviction that the great city of New York was the best and true home for a magazine of general literature; that notwithstanding the failure of many previous attempts to establish such, a work there could be no impossibility of success with sufficient capital, perseverance and the right system of management both by publisher and editor; stimulated by this conviction he embarked in the enterprise and the result of the first year has proved that his judgement was correct.

It has long ceased to be necessary, or reasonable, that we should speak of the Columbian as an experiment. At all events, it is now an experiment of substantial success, and we present ourselves upon as firm basis as any similar journal in the world. Our principal care now regard not so much the securing what ground we have gained (for we consider this sufficiently secure) as the extension of our sphere of action and utility—not so much even the more enlargement of our subscription list, as the most suitable mode of catering for the amusement (and shall we say occasionally for the profit?) of our subscribers in the present and for the future—the many whom we have, and the many more we shall undoubtedly have as time rolls on.

We have made arrangements which will enable us to present our friends with embellishments of very superior taste, style and finish. In this respect it is our firm purpose if possible, to outvie all competition. Our music and engravings, we confidently believe will not be equalled—very certainly they shall not be surpassed in real merit by those of any other magazine. We propose to give, each month, one or more superb engravings independently of two pages of music by the most eminent composers, and plate of authentic fashions.

Regarding the literary and editorial conduct of the Columbian, the publisher does not feel called upon to say more than it very few words. The general management of this department is heretofore, entrusted to a gentleman possessing the qualification for the task, and who has given every possible evidence, not only of the highest ability to put forth a meritorious magazine, but of the ability to put forth a magazine exactly adapted to the taste of our readers.—The publisher, therefore, has every confidence that what has already been done for the literary value of this journal, will be done again. We are perfectly willing that our future in this respect should be estimated by our past. The unlimited list of those who have furnished articles for the Columbian during the by gone year, will satisfy, we feel assured, the most fastidious, that we are re olute no to spare, in particulars, either exertion or expense.

Mrs. L S Sigourney,	T S Arthur,
Mrs Kirkland.	H P Gratian,
Mrs Ann S Stephens,	The author of the "Widow of Brugess,"
Mrs F Osgood,	H T Tuckerman,
Mrs E O Smith,	James F Otis,
Mrs A C Mowatt,	Robert L Wade.
Mrs E F Ellet,	S D Patterson,
Mrs M St Leon Loud,	Edward S Gould,
Mrs J G Brooks,	Seba Smith,
Mrs James Hill,	C Fenno Hoffman.
Mrs M Hunt,	Rev Francis C Woodworth,
Mrs C H Butler,	T S Fay,
Mrs E C Embury,	C Donnie McLeod,
Mrs H Leighlipe,	Wm H Wallis,
Mrs Cary,	Walter Whitman,
Mrs E R Stelle,	Isaac F Shepherd,
Mrs M A Erving,	T B Read,
Mrs Mary L Lawson,	Wm Oland Bourne,
Miss Colman,	R G White,
Miss Isabel Jocelyne,	Henry A Clark,
Miss Martha Russell,	C Wilkins Elmi,
Miss E E Chubbuck,	J E Porter,
Miss L M Brauner,	E Parmly,
Miss Fanny Forester,	Hamilton Myers,
Miss A J Quinney,	M C Hill,
Author of "Summers Frolicking."	M E Wilson,
J R Paulding,	J Boughton,
Wm C Bryant,	C McLachlan,
Fitz Green Halleck,	Wm Russell, jr.
Edgar A Poe,	John Neal,
H W Herbert,	Author of "Time's Doings,"
Hastings Weld,	A M Ide, jr.
F Beckford,	Owen C Warren,
William Cox,	A Sandgrass,
G W Kendall,	J T Headly,
H S Schoolcraft,	F L Hagadorn,
Henry B Hirst.	

With the aid of these contributors (of whom it is needless to say one word in the way of commendation) and of numerous others, perhaps equally meritorious if less celebrated, who have promised us their support, we flatter ourselves that, as a literary work, the Columbian Magazine need be under no apprehensions of being excelled.

But what we have done is already before the public, who will not fail to judge us with impartiality; and in respect of what we intend to do, it will be bo h wiser and becoming (although less fashionable) not to boast. We may be permitted to assure our friends in brief, however, that we have matured numerous plans (for the Third Volume) with which we feel confident they will be pleased. It is our purpose to put forth every energy; and it will be no fault of our own if the Columbian Magazine shall not be found at least equal to any magazine, of any class or price, in America.

DEALERS IN PERIODICALS throughout the United States and the Canadas who wish to become agents for the Columbian Magazine will apply to the publisher immediately. The usual discount will be made to them.

☞ Editors who will insert this Prospectus entire and send a copy marked and addressed to the Columbian Magazine, shall have a copy sent to them one year.

TERMS OF THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

One copy one year in advance	$3
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Eight do do	15
Eleven do do	20

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ISRAEL POST,
No 3 Astor House, N. Y.

GLEANINGS.

The Siamese Twins, who married two sisters in Wilkes co. North Carolina, some two yea s ago, have now, it is mentioned in the papers of that neighborhood, each a daughter.

It is said that the Hon Silas Wright, Governor elect of the State of New York, will occupy his seat in the United States Senate during the month of December. He does not assume his official duties as Governor until January.

The editor of the Philadelphia Ledger says that Mrs. Polk is the handsomest and perhaps the most accomplished lady that ever presided in the stately halls of the White House. Mrs. Polk, he says, is about 40 years old, remarkable not only for personal beauty, but for that great charm, graceful manners and a highly cultivated mind.

A brig cleared from Boston for the West Indies having for cargo, inter alia 150 tons of ice, fresh codfish, haddock, halibut and mackerel, beef, (roasting pieces and pounds) mutton, veal, calves' heads, sheeps' hearts, roasting pigs, &c.

Valuable Dogs.—The London Times of the 3d of October contains an account of the sale of pointer dogs, the property of Mr. Eyre, of Sorelly, near Nottingham. The highest price was given for a dog two years old, which was purchased by the Marquis of Anglesey, for £84 sterling (upwards of $400.) Other dogs sold for various prices, from 10 guineas to £55.

There were four failures in Wall street Monday.

The receipts at the Custom House for the week ending Saturday last were $115,436.03.

The Hibernia steamer, from Boston to Liverpool, took $165,284 in gold.

Elopement—The daughter of L. Donaldson, Esq. Ansyor of St. John, eloped with Capt. Tod of the British army, on the 9th inst., making their way to the States. Capt Tod on leaving a disconsolate wife and two children at the St. John Barracks. The guilty pair were arrested at Portland. Me. by a party in pursuit, but as they were starting for Boston, and taken back to her Majesty's dominions.

There is an old lady in Morris County, in this state, who had "a presentiment" when General Harrison's election was first announced that he would die within a month of his inauguration—The same wise seer now predicts that Mr. Polk will not live to be inaugurated—and what is more there are folks we hear who believe it—The millerites are not so singular a people after all.

American Apples for the London Market.—The new packet ship Sarah ck, will take on with her several thousand barrels of apples This fruit finds a ready sale in Liverpool, London and other cities of England.

Is it so?—An English physician by the name of Johnson, says in a late work "I declare my conscientious opinion, founded on long observation and reflection, that a man who is not a single physician, surgeon, apothecary, manmidwife, chemist, druggist or drug, in the face of the earth there would be less sickness, and less mortality than now obtains."

A Tall Woman.—There is a young woman in Fleming county, Kentucky, who is six feet eleven inches high, and her person in proportionable magnitude. The expression of her face is pleasant, and like other respectable country girls; yet one is at first struck with much astonishment at her appearance. The idea at first is, that of another race of mortals, who like Gulliver's Brobdingags, have the good or bad fortune to be giants, in comparison with other beings.

Cultivate Winter Apples.—Mr. R. J. Pell of Ulster co. N. Y. gathered from his trees last year 1700 bushels of Newton pippins. Part of the crop he sold on the tree at 25 per barrel, and the remainder he sent to London and sold at $9 per barrel.

A few days ago, says a Liverpool paper, a lady, travelling by one of the numerous omnibusses between Liverpool and the village of Waterloon, got seated by the side of a well mob, equipped for his vocation with a cloak and a false pair of hands, the latter being demurely folded before him. While he thus appeared to be sitting as harmless as a lamb, he was busily engaged in cutting through the lady's apparel to get at her pocket, from which he succeeded in extracting her purse, containing six sovereigns.

Remarkable Presentiment.—In Doylestown Pa. Beniah Holdren, an aged man of 94 years, after partaking a happy meal with his children, apparently in perfect heal h, observed: "Now, my friends, this is the last meal I shall ever eat." I am about to die." He then proceeded to give directions as to his worldly concerns, his burial, &c. and when he had concluded was struck down by a paralytic stroke.—*Phil. Sun.*

THE UNION

Plainfield, November 25, 1844.

☞ Congress assembles at Washington on Monday next, for its short and concluding session—this Congress exp ring on the 4th of March next. It is not anticipated that much of importance will be done this winter, the two Houses being of different political sentiments, and both disagreeing with the Executive.

The Legislatures of this State will meet at Trenton on the 14th day of January next. Gov Stratton will enter upon the duties of his office, on the 21st of that month.

Tennessee and Louisiana.—The Presidential vote of these two States is yet in doubt. In Tennessee the vote is so close, the result can not be known with certainty until the official returns are received. As far as now known, the Whigs have carried the State by about 100 majori y. In Louisiana, the Democrats have probably succeeded.

Polk's majority in the State of New York was 5,026. Mr. Birney's vote was 15 875.

In Pennsylvania, Polk's majority was 6,352. Birney's vote 3,138.

Clay's majority in Ohio 6,051—Birney's vote 8,050.

Polk's majority on the popular vote in the U. States, will be from 30 to 50,000. The Abolition vote will be larger than that.

Foreign.—The Britannia arrived at Boston Friday morning, with 16 days later news from Europe, but it is of little consequence.

No change in the price of cotton or money.

Business in the manufacturing districts had much improved and wages advanced.

In Ireland, agitation had apparently come to a stand, and the country was tranquil.

Farmers and Protection.—Wheat can be sold at Odessa, on the Black Sea, at 40 cts a bushel, and it can be brought to New York for 15 cents, making the price at New York 55 cts a bushel. Were there not a heavy protective duty on wheat, what could prevent the whole supply of wheat for that city, and other cities on the coast, being received from Europe? It is then absolutely necessary to protect wheat, and as necessary to protect other articles.

John Runk, the Whig candidate for Congress in the Third District in this State, was elected by a majority of 16 votes, over Gen. Fatrce, the present member. Polk's majority over Clay in the same District was 77.

State of Iowa.—The Convention, for the formation of a State Constitution, and the organization of a State Government for Iowa, has met, formed a liberal Constitution, and adjourned.—Wisconsin and Florida will come in next, and at our next Presidential election, twenty-nine States will have a voice in the matter.

Columbian Magazine.—The December number of this Magazine has been received, and is one of the best numbers of a monthly the country produces. Among its contents we notice—"The Moustache and Imperial," by T. S. Arthur, a capital story, which we shall give to our readers next week; "Marrying in haste, to repent at Leisure," one of the best articles we have read, and we regret it so long for our columns. Other articles by Mrs. Osgood, and Lgelthe, Park Benjamin, H. T. Tuckerman, J. Lambard, C. D. McLeod, H. B. Hurst, P. H. Myers, &c. &c. are well written. The two steel engravings are, as usual, splendid specimens of the art, and the fashion-plate, consisting of four colored figures, are of the latest style, and true. For terms and the promise of the next volume commencing in January, see advertisement.

An anonymous political communication has been received by us through the Post Office.—Had the writer been a subscriber, as he pretends, he would have known that political articles are inserted only as advertisements, and with a responsible name—and that articles containing personal reflections against any of our citizens are not admitted any how.

To the candid reader, we expect the influence of sound and fair statements will be admissible. To every friend of humanity, any means of abating its ills, will interest his feelings; to such we cordially recommend a perusal of Mr. Brinckerhoff's advertisement of his Health Restorative. Its remarkable cures seem almost as if we were returning to the ancient times of miracles. Its power in subduing lung complaints is certainly beyond the reach of cavil.

Last of the Poles.—It is proposed that the Ash and Hickory Poles in Rochester be taken down and the wood distributed among the poor.

The Commercial Policy of Great Britain.—The "Sugar Duties Bill," so called has passed both Houses of the British Parliament, and become the law of the land. By this bill a discriminat ng duty is laid against slave-grown sugar and in favor of that grown by free labor.—The principle thus ado ted of discrim nating duties against slavery and in favor of freedom, is now settled as a part of the commercial policy of Great Britain. It remains to be seen whether the English government will carry it out from time to time, in respect to cotton and other slave grown products.—*American and For Reporter.*

Liberty in Vermont.—Vermont law now is—1st That no judge or other magistrate shall take cognizance of the 3d section of the Act of Congress of 1793, 2d that no sheriff Jailor, or other officer or citizen of Vermont, shall seize, detain, or imprison any person claimed as a slave. 3d. That no officer or citizen of Vermont shall aid in transporting from the State any person claimed as a slave. 4th. The penalty for the violation of either of these provisions is a fine of $1,000, or confinement in the State prison five years.—Massachusetts law is, in effect, the same.—*Am. and For. Anti Slavery Reporter.*

American Silk.—We have just seen a superb silver medal awarded by the American Institute to John S. Pierce, of Burlington, Vt. for the best specimen of cocoons submitted at its late Fair.—This award is the more gratifying from the fact that there were some 12 or 15 competitors, and Mr. Pierce, we believe, lives the farthest north of any of them. We trust this settles the point that our climate presents no obstacle to the most extensive prosecution of the Silk Culture among us; Mr. Pierce expects to make $5,000 worth next year.—*Tribune.*

Leather Gloves.—In the Village of Gloversville, Johnstown, Montgomery county, N. Y. the manufacturing of gloves is carried on to a great ex ent. More than 200 men and boys and 1500 women are employed—principally in their own houses. The amount of gloves sold is from 3,500 000 a year. About $10,000 worth of sewing silk is used in one year. This was formerly Italian silk, but they now buy American sewing silk, made in Connecticut: They purchase in the city of New York about one hundred thousand dollars worth of dressed deer skins annually.

The frame of a new steamboat, 340 feet in length, has been put up in New York. She is to run on the North River.

Dryburgh Abbey, where the body of Sir Walter Scott has buried, is the property of the Earl of Buchan. Over the lodge gate, at the entrance of the Abbey grounds, is a sign on which is paint d, in large letters, placed there in all seriousness, by order of the Countess of Buchan, which runs thus:—"Slaveholders from America not admitted."

The news of the result in the State of New York reached Louisville on the 13th inst. and was immediately forwarded to Mr. Polk by express.

The Camden Mail says that the race course establishment in that vicinity is about to be abandoned.

It is stated that Mr. Blair of the Washington Globe, has won $10,000 on the election.

A French statistical work states that the inclination to crime is at its maximum in men about the age of 25—in women, 5 years later; that the greatest physical strength of man is devel ped between t e age of 25 and 30, and the greatest mental powers between the age of 45 and 60.

Those who indulge in splendor of dress and equipage, beyond the actual amount of their incomes, are truly compared to houses on fire, which shine by that which destroys them.

Valuable Spectacles.—It is said that a man in Cincinnati has invented a pair of yellow spectacles to make lard look like butter. He is willing to lend them to purchasers who buy of him.

Mr. Tyler, upon his retirement proposes to take a trip to Europe, with his lady.

Louis Philip.—Louis Philip, we must confess, has the reputation of being miserly; a bad quality for a private person, and still more so for a king. On account of giving almost both-ing to benevolent institutions, to his old domestic, to the poor, and of hoarding treasure with insatiable avidity. The amount of the revenues of the royal family has been calculated, and it would seem indeed that it ought to be enough. First the king receives yearly 12,000,000 of francs for his civil list. Then the young Count de Paris, heir of the crown receives a million.—Besides, the state domaine yield 4 to 8,000,000, which go into the coffers of Louis Philip. Further, the private fortune of the king and his sons is about a hundred millions, and must produce at least three millions yearly. This is not all.—The Duke d'Aumale, son of Louis Philip, inherits from the Duke of Bourbon a sum of eighty millions, and the Princess Adelaide, the king's sister, possesses also 9,000,000. Surely here are millions enough, and Louis Philip is not satisfied!—*N. Y. Obs.*

Diligence in Business.—Cultivate a spirit of diligence both in your temporal and spiritual employ. Strictly adhere to your business.—Religion commands this. There may be difficulties in your calling, and so there are in every situation, but let not this relax your exertions lest you give occasion for the enemy to speak evil of you. Besides assiduity in your lawful concerns is one of the best ways to preserve from temptation. Idleness has led to a thousand sins. Idleness is the devil's workshop, and idleness itself is a most unhappy state of mind. It is good to be employed. Action is really the life, business and rest of the soul. "Idleness," as South says, "offers up the soul a blank to the devil to write what he will upon it." Idleness is the emptiness, and business the fullness of the soul, and we all know that we may imtuse what we will into an empty vessel, but a full one has no room for a further infusion. [Buck's Christian Guide.

The day line of steamboats on the Hudson river is discontinued.

Extract of a Letter from a Post Master Dated.

PENOBSCOT, Washing on Co., Maine, April 29, 1844.—Mr. ISAAC BURTT.—Dear Sir: At the request of many of my friends in this place and vicinity who are afflicted with consumption and liver complaints, I take the liberty of asking you to appoint some one in this county as agent to sell Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry" and to send him a few d zen, as there is none of it for sale within 200 miles from this. I have no doubt that it would meet with ready sale if it were here. It could be procured without too much expense and delay.

My wife was attacked about six months since with what the physicians called the first stage of consumption—a complaint very prevalent in this section of country. Having seen the Balsam advertised in Augusta,

☞ *200 Miles from Here.* ☜

I took the pains to send there for a bottle of it, which she took, and which healed her so much that I sent for two bottles more, which she has also taken, and she now says she has not felt so well in six years as she does at this time. All those who have enquired of me and ascertained what effect the Balsam had, are anxious to have some for sale in this vicinity, which is the cause of my writing to you.

Please inform me by return mail whether you conclude to send some, and if so, to whom, in order that it may be known where it can be had.—I am, with respect, Yours &c.,

P. G. FARNSWORTH, P. M.

The whole country is fast learning that no med cine—no physician—no preparation of any kind whatever—can equal Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Sold in Plainfield, by Dr. Lewis Craig, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

David Allen, $3.00; John Stine, 1,88; Elias Kirkpatrick, Esq. 1,50; D. Bullman, 1,50; B. Manning, .75; Reune Runyon, .75; Frazee Marsh, .50.

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst. by Rev. Mr. Bond, Augustus T. Marsh to Phebe J. Van Vliet, both of Plainfield.

On the 11th inst. Morton Gonson, to Mary Applegate, both of Ten Mile Run.

On the 7th inst. Wm. Shipman, of Brooklyn, to Martha L. daughter of the late Wm. Smith, of Elizabethtown.

On the 20th inst. Wm. E. Mead to Elvira C. daughter of James Taylor, of Springfield.

DIED

At the residence of his father, at New Brunswick, on the 17th inst. John G. Neilson, of the firm of Thompson & Neilson, New York.

Near Somerville, on the 17th inst. Elizabeth E. Leupp, wife of Cornelius Van Derveer.

At Albany, on the 18th inst Elizabeth, wife of John Van Buren, and daughter of the late Judge Vanderpool.

At Woodbridge, on the 13th inst. at his residence, Randolph Freeman, in the 81st year of his age.

At Freehold, N. J. on the 8th inst. Lydia Ann Clayton, aged about 37 years, being the eighth one of the Clayton family that have died within one year.

In Trenton, very suddenly, on the 15th inst. Col Jacob Kline, President of the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank of that city. He was a native of Somerset county, and represented that county for several years in the Legislature. In 1836 he was appointed Treasurer of the State which office he held a year or two with fidelity and integrity above suspicion.

Syrup.

STEWART'S Double-Refined Sugar-House Syrup—an extra article for Buckwheat Cakes.
Nov. 25. 1844. For Sale by D. BULLMAN.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of Oct. A. D. 1844.

Rule to show Cause for Sale of Lands to pay Debts.

Cornelius Boice, Administrator of Samuel Webster, deceased.

The said Administrator having made and exhibited to this Court under oath a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of the said deceased, as far as he can discover the same, whereby it appears that the personal estate of said decea sed is insufficient to pay his said debts, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court, on Tuesday, the twenty-third of January next, to shew cause, if any they have, why so much of the lands, and real estate of the said deceased, in the County of Essex, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True Transcript from the Record.
46:6w JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

New York Wholesale Price Curren

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N. Y. Super-extra,	4 70
Ohio,	4 65
Rye Flour,	3 45
Indian Meal,	2 70
Grain.—Northen Wheat,	99
Rye,	71
Corn, 56 lbs.	56
Oats.	28

NEW HOUSE
and Eight Acres of Land
FOR SALE,

On reasonable terms, by the Subscriber, where he now lives.
Nov. 18, 1844.—tf W. P. WILLIAMSON.

BALE CARPET WARP, and for sale by
May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Parasols and Sun Shades.

A Good Assortment, for sale by
May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

The Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company.

All the members of this Company who have given notes for insurance dated prior to March 4th, 1842, are hereby notified that they must be renewed on or before the 1st day of January next, or in default thereof the policies to be void.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CORNELIUS BOICE, Secretary.
November 12, 1844. 4f

Stelle's Hotel,

Opposite the College Green and Railroad Depot.

New Brunswick, N. J.

The above splendid and spacious establishment has recently been built and fitted up in a superior style, by the undersigned, [for n ne years proprietor of the City Hotel in this city,] for the accommodation of the travelling community and the public in general.

As the comfort of the guests has been a paramount consideration with the undersigned, he flatters himself that the public will appreciate his efforts by bestowing on him that share of patronage which he received at his old establishment. His furniture and bedding are new, and every thing connected with the house is arranged with the view to the comfort of those who may honor him with their patronage.

Private parlors, with bed rooms adjoining, can at all times be furnished to families or private parties.

As his larder is always supplied with the choicest deliacies the market affords, he flatters himself no cause of complaint will ever be found in that department

Horses kept by the day, week or month at livery. Carriages and horses furnished at the shortest notice by applying at the bar.

D. D. STELLE.

New Brunswick, N. J. Nov. 4, 1844.
N. B. Cold and Warm Baths in the House.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of October, 1844.

Rule to shew Cause for Sale of Lands to pay Debts

John Stine and Daniel C. Shotwell, Administrators of ELI Pound, deceased.

The said Administrators having made and exhibited to this Court, under Oath, a true and just account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, as far as they can discover the same, and it appearing that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay his said debts, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon ORDER that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court on Tuesday, the 14th day of January next, to shew cause, if any they have, why so much of the lands and real estate of said deceased, in the County of Essex, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A true transcript from the Record.
44 6t JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

The Black, or Allebasi's Salve.

THE price of this excellent article has been reduced from 50 to 25 cents per box. See advertisement on the last page. For Sale by
Nov. 4, 1844. M. F. CUSHING.

Jayne's Hair Tonic,

Perfumed Hair Oil Castor Oil,
Hunt's Pills and Stomach Cordial, Essences,
Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters,
Godfrey's Cordial, Hive Syrup, Opodeldoc,
Sands' Sarsaparilla, and Salt Rheum Remedy,
Rhye's Soap, for taking grease, paint, &c. from Broadcloth, Silks, Merino shawls, &c.
Toy Pairs, Bear's oil, shaving soap, &c. &c.
For sale by M. F. CUSHING.

CAUTION.

The Public are hereby cautioned against receiving a certain Promissory Note of hand signed by Andrew Schuyler, payable to John Terrell, for five dollars, as the said note was given for no consideration, and payment has been stopped. ANDREW SCHUYLER.
Nov. 11th, 1844. 4w

NOW IN PRESS,

And her New Illustrated Work!

TALES FROM SHAKESPEARE.

BY CHARLES AND MISS LAMB.

This celebrated work has already passed thro' eight highly successful editions in London, and is shortly to be issued here in a very superior style, with an ornamental initial letter to each story; the narratives to be embellished with elegant engravings (from the illustrated Shakespeare,) and the pages surrounded with beautiful fancy colored borders. Charles Lamb and his sister are well known in the literary world as accomplished writers; and long may they be remembered for having reduced to plain prose, as far as practicable, the beautiful stories of The Tempest: A Midsummer Night's Dream: The Winter's Tale; Much Ado about Nothing; As You Like it: The Two Gentlemen of Verona; The Merchant of Venice; Cymbeline; King Lear; Macbeth; All's Well; The Taming of the Shrew: The Comedy of Errors; Measure for Measure; Twelfth Night, or, What you Will; Timon of Athens; Romeo and Juliet; Hamlet, Prince of Denmark; Othello; Pericles, Prince of Tyre.

A Key to Shakespeare, would have been a more expressive and truth telling title for this valuable work; for no person can read any of these interesting tales without at once realizing that he understands and relishes it better than he has ever done before the beauties of the 'great author,' the 'worlds Poet,' the Bard of Avon, the immortal Shakespeare,' to be wrote out for a day but for all time. Each number will contain the story of one play. Price 12½ cents.

H. W. HEWET, Publisher,
Nov. 18, 1844. 11 Spruce Street.

☞ Editors of Newspapers desirous of possessing a copy of this work, will please copy the above, and the numbers will be forwarded to them in exchange for their paper.

INK, JUST RECEIVED, Several gallons of very superior Blue and Black Writing Ink. May 27. M. F. CUSHING.

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

A balmy, invigorating cordial, strengthening and reerating the languishing or decayed parts in cases of Coughs, Colds, Affections of the Liver, Throat and Lungs. Many well attested cases of true Consumption in the late stages of the disease, have been but rely cured by the Restorative after every other means have failed, as the relations and family friends and the medical faculty will cheerfully certify. In any person afflicted with the above complaints and wishes to employ a certain and safe remedy, devoid of quackery or pretension, let him call on the Proprietor or his General Agent, and see the most convincing testimony from restored and grateful individuals. The Health Restorative itself, after the use of a single bottle, will afford practical evidence of its unparalelled virtues. Several cases of diseased Lungs and Chest we have seen entirely cured by the use of a half dozen bottles. Although the Proprietor has for a number of years almost exclusively restrained its sale to New York city, but under firm conviction of duty, now has instructed his agents to spread it abroad in every direction most fervently desiring to see and hear of the producing those favorable results as in every instance of its use in New York city and its vicinity.

The following certificate is from Dr Chilton, the well known New York chemist;

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative; and find that it do does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter exclusively." *James R. Chilton, M. D.*

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Patentee, N. Y.
Principal Office 96 Hudson street, New York.
Horace Bennett, U. S. Agent, 98 Hudson-st. N. Y., has appointed
WEBSTER & MARSH, Sole Agents for Plainfield.
Nov. 21, 1844.—1m

HATHAWAY'S ARABIAN BALSAM

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Lungs, Croup, Asthma, and every affection of the Throat, Wounds, Sprains, Sores, Sore Eyes, Piles and Rheumatism of all kinds.

THIS Invaluable Medicine having been in use for the past two years, and having given universal satisfaction to those who have tested its infallibility, shows that it needs only to be used to prove its excellence. It is valuable for the cure of eruptions of the skin, arising from a disordered state of the blood. We are well assured that it is a very effective remedy for the above complaints—and no family which has once used it will ever be without it. It may be administered to the smallest infant with perfect safety and entire success.—Sold Wholesale and Retail at 130 Broad st. Newark, N. J. Price 25 cents per bottle.

M. F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL

This Institution for many years conducted by Mr. Jacob A. Wood, will continue in operation during the coming Winter Session, under the care of Mr. Jean Octave Maurice. The course of instruction will as heretofore embrace all the branches of a good education. The French and Spanish Languages will also be taught on the most approved principles. Mr. Maurice has associated with himself in the government and instruction of the School Mr. Horace N. Cougar, a gentleman of ability and experience, and hopes with his assistance to merit the confidence and patronage of the public. The term will commence on Monday the 28th inst. Terms moderate and made known on application to

JEAN O. MAURIAC, Principal.

Having for a long time been employed as a teacher in Mr. Wood's School, I do not deem it improper to subjoin the following card:

Mr. Mauriac has taught in my school, during the last five or six years, and it gives me pleasure to say that he has proved himself to be a competent and faithful teacher. I cordially recommend him to the favorable notice of the public, as a gentleman worthy of entire confidence.

J. A. WOOD.

Plainfield, Oct. 14, 1844.

NEW FALL GOODS.

WEBSTER & MARSH,

HAVE on hand and are constantly receiving a variety of Rich and Fashionable Goods, viz.

Plain and figured Striped Alpacas,
Rich Plain and Satin-striped Alpaca Lustres,
Cashmere D'Ecosse of new and beautiful styles,
Black, blue black, and plain Velvets,
Mousselaine de laines, plain and figured,
Black and colored French and English Merinoes,
Embroidered and chene Scotch ginghams,
American, French and English calicoes—some extra rich,
Broche, Cashmere, and Damask wrapped Shawls,
Ladies Cravats, Velvet ribbons &c. &c.
Canton Linen, an elegant article for handkerchiefs,
Thread Laces, Edging and Insertings,
Hosiery and Gloves, of various kinds and qualities,
Gimps, Fringes, Cords, Tassels, &c. &c.

Also, a general supply of Dress Goods, Cassimers, Vestings, &c. &c.

Also, Groceries, Family Provisions &c. &c. all which will be sold at the lowest Market prices for Cash or Country Produce.
Sept. 23d, 1844.

Bonnet Ribbons.

A FEW Pieces of New Style for Fall and Winter Trimmings, just received by
Sept. 30. WEBSTER & MARSH.

DAISY BUTTONS, and LADIES' FANCY CRAVATS, also, an Assortment just received
Nov. 6, 1843. by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Prime Cheese.

A FEW Boxes of very superior, just received by
May 4, 1844. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Tea, Tea, Tea.

THE best Young Hyson Tea that was ever sold in Plainfield for the price, which is only four shillings per pound.

ALSO,

A very superior Orange Pekoe Tea, four shillings per pound.

For sale by, DANIEL BULLMAN.

Plainfield, May 13, 1844.

Fresh Teas.

A ... ve the best that ever ... sold, for the price, ... per pound, it has ... Tea for 5 shillings ... per pound.

... H. A. CORY.

LOZENGES.

VAN ... 's Worm, Cough, Camphor and Co ... Liquorice Lozenges—Large Fall ... fresh and good, made after Sherman's receipt. The Camphor Lozenges are an immediate and effectual cure for the headache. The Cathartic an agreeable and efficient Physic.

Also Sherman's Worm, Cough and Camphor Lozenges—And Peter's Worm, Cough and Cordial Lozenges, all for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Somerset Orphan's Court

Term of Oct. A. D. 1844.

Order to show Cause.

On the Application of John Stin and Daniel C. Shotwell, Administrators &c. of the Estate of Elizabeth Pound, deceased.

Having exhibited to this Court under oath a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of the said deceased, which he appears to the personal estate of said Elizabeth Pound, deceased, is insufficient to pay his debts, and requested the said Court in the premises—It is ordered, that all persons interested in the said deceased's estate and real estate of the said Elizabeth Pound, appear before this Court, at the Court House in Somerville, on the seventh day of January next, to show cause why an order for the sale of so much of the real estate of the said deceased should not be made as will be sufficient to pay her debts, or the residue thereof as the case may require.

By the Court,

49dow A. V. P. SUTPHEN, Surrogate.

Just Received from COMSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

31 Cortland Street near Broadway,

NEW YORK.

by M. F. Cushing,

AGENT FOR PLAINFIELD.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES IN THEIR LINE, AS FOLLOWS:

Hay's Liniment for the Piles,

... tained, well-known, sure, perfect and warranted cure for this troublesome disease.

... never failing effecting a cure.

... Tannin at greatly reduced price

... article has been used to considerable extent in this ... for a year past, and given great satisfaction ... shoemakers say there is nothing like it to ... leather soft and pliable, rendering it much ... wear well. A great saving of leather will be ... from its use, besides the incalculable benefit of ... ways having dry feet. Carriage top and Harness ... will last much longer, and look much better, than ... the use of the common preparations.

Sold in large bottles at 75 cents, and in smaller at 50 cts.

Cologne Water, an excellent article.

In bottles holding ... pints, at 75 cents; ... smaller at 31 and 12 cents.

Balm of Columbia.

A highly recommended article for preserving and restoring and beautifying the Hair. 75 and 50 cts.

Macassar Oil, for the same. 12 cts

East India Hair Dye.

Colors the Hair and will not the Skin

This Dye is in the form of a powder, which, in plain matter of fact way, is applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the ... Hair to a dark brown, and by repeating the ... third night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, have his hair any shade or perfect black. It is a positive assurance that the powder, if applied as directed, will not color it. $1 per bottle, with full directions.

Dr. O. C. Lin's Strengthening Plaster

For Weakness or Lameness in the Back, Breast or Side. Very superior. Price 25 cts.

Lin's Balm of Chim.

For the cure ... rheumatism, ... sore throat, ... pains, Cuts, ... Burns, ... sore and sweet ... thing of ... ever ... Liniment, ... Hair, ... Hill, ... are ... Cure ... kinds of Deaf- ... s! a bottle.

French Corn Plaster.

So simple and effectual a cure for Corns as to command ... with 25 cents per box.

Castor Oil, 1s 6d.

The Magical Pain xtractor,

The best remedy and the quickest cure ever discovered for burns, scalds, &c. 50 and 25 cents.

Indellible Ink, very superior, 31 et

Writing Sand, 6d.

Paste Blacking, first rate, 6d.

And the rarest will always ... be above found ... Jan. 1st, 1844—1y.

Grass Cloth for Skirts!

OPENED this ... 12 pieces Grass ... 26 ... Low

Also 5 Pieces Buff, ... for Ladies' Balmoral ... June 13th.

Look! Look at This!

THE Subscriber having just returned from New York with a new Assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, takes this opportunity of informing ... who are in want of good and fashionable Garments ... and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

April 27, 1844. H. A. CORY.

N. B. Good hands for all kinds of Coat been Work wanted by ... H. A. C.

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS,

Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Loins, Chronic coughs, Pleurisy, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and all affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A compound Balsamic preparation of the 'Prunus Virginiana' or Wild Cherry Bark, combined with the Extract of Tar, prepared by a new chemical process, approved and recommended by the most distinguished physicians, and universally acknowledged the most valuable medicine ever discovered.

No QUACKERY!!! No DECEPTION.

In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who may purchasing under affection, nor do we wish to subscribe to more than it justly deserves. Yet when we look around and see the many cases of consumption, which are considered by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved so highly successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in favor.

Various remedies it is true have been offered and ... to relieve the case of diseases of the ... and many have ... but ... have ... admitted by physicians and all who have witnessed its effects, that none have proved as successful as this. Such indeed are the

SCRIPTURE VIRTUES

Of this Balsam, that even in the advanced Stages of Consumption, after all the most esteemed remedies ... have failed to effect any change, the use of this balsam has been productive of the desired relief, and actually effected cures after all hopes of recovery had been despaired of.

In the numerous cases of the worst forms of Catarrh, ... originating from ... in which ... used with astonishing success, and ... when ... together ... the restoration of the ... to this invaluable remedy. In that form of Consumption so prevalent among ... young females, commonly termed ... or

"GOING INTO A DECLINE."

A complaint with which thousands are lingering ... and ... and ... before ... can ... ever ... the power of checking the progress of this ... complaint, by ... strengthens and invigorates the system more effectually ... any medicine ... ever ... before.

Besides its surprising efficacy in Consumption, it is equally efficacious in Liver Complaints, ... Dyspepsia, and all affections of the Lungs and ... cures many of the most inveterate cases, after every other remedy had failed.

As we have already published numerous ... which ... from ... which ... to ... we consider it unnecessary to exhibit a long list of them in this place, and will only mention a few cases, to show what it has done.

WHILE LIFE REMAINS

WE HAVE STILL SOME HOPE.

A SINGULAR CASE.—Among the many singular cases in which this medicine has effected a perfect cure, there is perhaps none in which its powers are so fully shown as in the case of Mrs. Austin.

This lady had been consumptive for several years and during the greater part of this time had received the best medical attentions, and tried all the most valuable remedies, yet nothing could be found to check the disease. She became subject to violent fits of coughing, expectorated large quantities of matter occasionally tinged with blood, and step by step the disease continued to ... until all hopes of a recovery was entirely despaired of.—Whilst this distressing situation, lingering upon the very verge of the grave, she commenced the use of this medicine, in the use of ... she ... and ... almost like a charm. In a few days she expectorated freely, the cough was gradually suppressed, in a very few days more she could resume her home, and now in place of that emaciated form, wintering to decay, she is seen mingling in society, in better health than she has enjoy'd for years.

DIRECTED TESTIMONY.—Having witnessed the surprising efficacy of Dr Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in the case of Mrs Austin, I cheerfully acknowledge the above statement to be true and correct.

J. C. WALTERS.

Canstoe county, Ninth Month, 6th, 1841

Friend Wistar:—It gives me much pleasure to inform thee that my wife's health has improved very much since she commenced the use of thy Wild Cherry, and she thinks there is no doubt but it will cure her. She has taken two bottles, I purchased of Isaac Jones, and have another, and increasingly so much better, she also sleeps well at night and feels as though nothing is quite so ... now ... I ... will please give the bearer two bottles more for

Thy Friend,

EDWARD HOWELL.

Lancaster county, July 1st, 1841.

Dear Sir:—Please ... two bottles of your ... Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been afflicted with ... cough for ... and have ... all ... I could ... and ... I ... your Balsam, I ... very much ... and ... I ... that I have no doubt it will cure me effectually.

Very respectfully yours, &c.

THOMAS HOPKINS.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—Mrs. Eliza Thompson was afflicted with this complaint for nearly five years, during which time she was under the most skilful physicians, and took ... Brandreth and Hegeman's ... remedies, and every thing that offered for the ... of relief. She had ... wandering pains in the ... a ... and ... could ... on the right side ... She ... all ... and ... and ... Balsam, and ... two ... and ... she ... cured.

Respectfully, &c.

JOHN S. C. MARTIN

Pottsville, Pa.

Price ... There is a spurious imitation called Spirit of Wild Cherry. Be sure to ask for Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Prepared only by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors for the sale of Dr. Wistar's Balsam, and observe the signature on the bottle.

Prepared and sold wholesale by Fowle & Co., Chemists, No. 20 Minor street, Philadelphia.

Sold also wholesale by Isaac Butts, No. 125 Fulton street, New York.

Sold by J. M. King, in Morristown, and in Plainfield, by Dort, LEWIS CRAIG.

Dec. 2, 1843.—6p.

PLAINFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Winter Session will commence on Wednesday, the 16th day of October inst. in the building lately occupied by Mr. Fairchild.

Terms per quarter, for day scholars.

Primary Course	$2 50
Writing, Arithmetic and Elementary Geography,	3 00
E. Grammar and Geography,	3 50
Nat. Phi osophy, Chemistry, Botany, History, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Rhetoric, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c.	5 00

Extra Charges.

Music on the Piano,	10 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	5 00

ISAAC CORIELL, *Jr. Principal.*

Plainfield, October 14th, 1844.

ORPHAN'S COURT.

Term of October, 1844.

John Stine and Daniel C. Shotwell, Administrators of Elizabeth Pound, deceased.

Order to limit Creditors on a Representation of Insolvency

The said Administrators having represented to the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex, under oath that the personal and real estate of the above named deceased, is insufficient to pay the debts of said Deceased, according to the best of their knowledge and belief. The Court thereupon Order and Direct the said Administrators to give public Notice to the Creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the said Administrators their claims and demands against said Estate, under oath or affirmation within six months from this day, October 22d, 1844, by setting up a copy of this order in one of the most public places in said County of Essex for the space of two months and also by causing the same to be published in one of the Newspapers printed in this State, in the English language, for the like space of time, unless said Decedent shall, for some space of time, be By the Court.

44 JNO. S. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

Picture Frames and Glass.

Pictures, 11 by 14 inches, or less, Framed in Mahogany by the Subscriber, 37½ each.

Writing Paper,

1s.—1s6d.—2s.—2s6.—3s. per quire. Copybooks 6d.

Medicated Lozenges.

Sherman's, Peters's and Lozenges, Worm, Cough, Camphor and Cathartic Lozenges.

July 27. M. F. CUSHING.

More New Carpets.

THE Subscriber ... assortment of ... Carpeting, ... Stair Rods and Patterns. Oil ...

May 13, 1844.

Bonnet Silks,

A Few Pieces ... Service- ... Bonnet Silks, ... Colors, ... Also, ... and Parasols. Oil ...

May 13. H. A. CORY.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, a few hundred good Neat and Pantaloon Hands, also Hands to make Coats and Roundabouts. To *Good Hands* a liberal encouragement will be given, and constant employment will be given.

N. B. The subscriber will pay cash or ... in ... in goods.

Plainfield, April 30, 1844.

Read and Remember,

THAT

The Black, or Allebasi's SALVE,

An Invention of the celebrated DOCTOR BATTKIDGE, OF MASS.

WHICH for ... is used, is curing all Fever Sores of the most malignant kind, Old Sores, Wounds, Bruised Limbs, Burns, Felons, Cuts, Tumors, Swellings of every description, Rheumatic Affections, (whether ... or ...) Sore Eyes, Ague in the face, Chilblains, Scald heads, &c. &c.

F. E. Gilbert, of Oswego county, N. Y., ... says he ... the sale of a lever sore which had ... the ... through the ... to the ... of the ... knee, and which ... pronounced incurable by one of the best surgeons in the ... city.

John Trafford, of Rome, N. Y. was cured by this salve of one of the worst cases of white swelling ever ... and which ... pronounced incurable by ... surgeons in the ... city.

Mrs. ... of Tunnel ... Bridget Mundy, No. 120 Chambers st. N. Y. fell and ... a ... in her knee joint. It soon became alarming. Doctors Powers, Thomson and Rogers ... pronounced the case as hopeless. The salve was then applied, and in three weeks the lameness running about the room. Mrs. Mundy ... that she ... never ... suffered for want of room. Let the afflicted try it for themselves.

ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS.

Are now admitted to be one of the best purgatives in the world for all diseases which have their origin in the ... They ... most ... and ... in their operation, and consequently will ... and ... the ... Therapeutics; the ... of disease would then be more simple, and much of the suffering now endured, would be avoided. These Pills ... directly ... the stomach and bowels, ... and ... and discharging it from the body. As a ... and ... and ... medicine they cannot be ... For diseases ... and ... of every kind, dyspepsia, &c. they should be used in connection with Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster.

Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster,

Only 12½ cents.

This Plaster is ... the ... of all others, ... and ... in ... ...

Plainfield Union.

Volume VIII.—No. 47. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1844. Whole number 411.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON P. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the 6 succeeding months, if paid in 3 months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will be all exacted to be charged. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail and those who call at the office for their papers, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing inserted less than a square. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Bible.

By Rev. Ralph Hoyt.

Bible!—blessed Bible!
Treasure of the heart!
What more could I crave,
Dish the page impart;
In the deepest grief,
Strength, and hope and comfort,
In each holy leaf.

Bible!—let me clasp thee—
Anchor of the soul!
When the storm is raging,
When the waves roll,
When the morning blushes
Darkness expels fear,
And in joyful accents
Glimmereth afar;
Be my refuge, Bible!
Thou be thou my way;
Guide me on life's billow—
Light the dreary way.

Tell me of the morrow,
When a sun shall rise,
That shall glow forever
In unclouded skies—
Tell me of that heaven
Of the elect's store,
Where the bark rides safely
In a sea of love.

Bible!—let me clasp thee!
Chronicle divine
Of a world's redemption,
Great Saviour, mine!
Wisdom in the simple,
Balsm in the wounded,
Hope for the despairing,
For the sick a cure,
Rest for all the weary,
Ransom for the slave,
Courage for the fearful—
Life beyond the grave!

Bible! blessed Bible!
Treasure of the heart,
What more could I crave,
What sweet consolation
Doth thy page impart;
In the fiercest trial,
In the deepest grief,
Strength, and hope, and comfort
In each holy leaf.

From Poems and Ballads of Goethe, in Blackwood.

The Treasure-Seeker.

Every man is more or less a treasure seeker—a hunter of riches—and he has received the important truth that labor alone can bring content and happiness.

Many weary days I suffered,
Sick of heart and pour of purse;
Riches are the greatest blessing—
Poverty the deepest curse!
Till at length to seek a treasure
Forth I went into the wood.
"Fool! my soul in whispers answer'd"
And I egged the secret with blood.

Then I drew the magic circles,
Riddled the mysterious fire,
Placed the herbs and bones in order,
Spoke the incantation dire:
And I sought the buried metal
With a spell of mickle might—
Sought it as my master taught me,
Black and stormy was the night.

And I saw a light appearing
In the distance, like a star;
When the midnight hour was tolling,
Came it waxing from afar;
Came it flashing swift and sudden,
And fiery wine it were,
Flowing from an open chalice,
Which a beauteous boy did bear.

And he wore a lustrous chaplet,
And his eyes were full of thought,
As he stepped into the circle
With the radiance that he brought.
And he bade me taste the goblet;
And I thought—"it cannot be,
That this boy should be the bearer
Of the demon's gifts to me."

"Taste the draught of pure existence
Sparkling in this golden urn,
And no more in baneful magic
Shalt thou hitherward return.
Do not dig for treasure longer:
Let thy future spellword be
Days of labor, nights of resting;
So shall peace return to thee!"

From the Columbian Magazine.

The Moustache and Imperial.

By T. S Arthur.

"Cool, wasn't it?"

"What?"

"The way in which my offer to dance with Victorine Tarlton was declined. Didn't you see, or rather hear it?"

"No, what is the matter?"

"I asked Victorine's hand in the next cotillion."

"Well, what did she say?"

His moisker, and firing in that direction put out the flash!

"Engaged! Just at one word, and no more and with such an air, too! Confound the young upstart! I want to see him by it?"

"She meant that she was engaged so dance, I suppose."

"No, I took of that. But her manner meant a good deal more. It meant that she was engaged and to a much better man."

"Let us see who the gentleman is."

"Yes, that is just what I am going to do.—But I can't help wondering who has all at once found favor most in the exclusion of every one else. He did seem to be set aside for the new one. So says the world—that is, the world of pretty young ladies."

While the friends were still conversing a fop pish young man with black moustache curving into a upper lip, and resting on the under one, just below a well fixed form in imitation of the fashionable imperial, approached Miss Victorine and bowing half courtier, off to her hearing which was most favorably accepted. The two then joined the forming cotillion and were soon whirling around to the sweet dance.

"It was so fun, Harry!" This was said in a tone of contempt by the young man whose offer had been declined. She with her waves turned.

"Yes, if a hairy lip and chin are all she gets. But we are no big in the bargain I suppose."

"So it would seem. I thought better of you, Victorine."

"Raise a moustache yourself, Harry," laughingly remarked Mr. Frank; "that will do the business for you."

"I thought, but I don't exactly thank the game worth all that trouble."

"It might be fine sport, though. I wish you would try it, and see what effect it will have."

Henry Martin shook his head

"Do, Harry just for the fun of the thing."

"Suppose you make a trial in that line."

"I have no doubt but that I will be driven into it before long, or be driven out of young ladies society. The moustaches and imperials are carrying it all before them now-a-days."

The result of this conversation, which led to further references to the subject by the young men was a fixed determination on the part of Martin to appear in company a month or two hence with the fashionable appendages to his face just referred to. Business required an absence of on the city of several weeks. On his return, the unassuming, sensible Harry Martin surprised all his friends by exhibiting a moustache and imperial as large and black as any to be seen on the fashionable, salted, somewhat in shape, and soon ridiculed him openly. But Martin alike indifferent to all these assaults upon his fashionable folly. The hairy ornaments still retained their places.

"Who do you think I met to day, Alice?" said Victorine Tarlton to her sister, about a week after Martin's return to the city.

"I don't know. Who was it?"

"Henry Martin."

"Ah! well, what of him."

"He looked elegant."

"Martin?"

"Yes Martin. You would not believe how much he has improved. I think he wears the most splendid moustaches I ever saw in all my life."

"Not Henry Martin?"

"The very same."

"He wore no moustache when I last saw him."

"And that is one reason why I call out him. But it has improved him wonderfully. He is a real fop-at looking fellow."

"You'll dance with him now?"

"O, certainly. I shall be proud to do so."

"So it's the moustache that makes the man now a days. Victorine Tarlton is a fickle jade."

"Yes. And it is well that it is so. The world must improve. What a dull life it would be if there were no improvements. I go for improvement."

Partly in jest but more in earnest was all this said by Victorine Tarlton. In spite of her better judgment she could not help liking the look of the moustache and imperial, and a natural consequence was the liking of those who wore them much better than those who were less martial in their appearance. At times, she could not help laughing at herself for the reason of her predilection, but still those preferences ruled! A young man who was deficient in those elegant appendages had little chance for her.

That evening she was surprised and pleased by a visit from Martin, who had never seemed to her so agreeable in his life, nor half so handsome. She conversed with him on her best strain and really interested him.

In many of her remarks, he discovered a strength of thought that surprised him, and he was still more surprised at the declaration of sentiments that were sound and practical in their bearing. When he went away he thought more favorably of Victorine than he had ever done before. Spite of his moustache, he was half in love with her.

"I must take care," he said, laughingly to himself, as he walked homeward, "that moth-like, I do not suffer my wings to be burnt in that candle."

Not many days passed before Martin's moustache began to turn irresistibly, and with pleasure, to Victorine Tarlton, for many days before he began paid her a visit. She received him with marked attention, and endeavored to be as interesting as possible. At this effort there was really nothing forced which gave to every look, word, and act, a charm that was in spite of his estimate of her character, upon the young man's gushing feelings.

The visits at first commenced in play for fun, or, more really, from pique, were now continued from inclination. Martin was soon interested in Miss Tarlton. And why? His moustache had struck her fancy; with that gracious key that he was in her eyes far more attractive than he had ever been; the consequence was, that she strained to make herself very agreeable and was successful.

"Pluguse take my hairy lip! I am sick to death of it," said Martin to the Friend before introduced. "It is more trouble to me than it is worth."

"Or than the young lady to gain whose favor it was cultivated."

Martin smiled for a moment, as if some lurking rose thought had passed through his mind, and then replied, half seriously,

"That is it, I believe. It was with that I had one made a fool of myself by disfiguring my face as I have done. I can see that I am laughed at by sensible people every day. I am getting heartily ashamed of the ridiculous figure I cut."

"Shave off then"

Martin seized upon to himself.

"And lose the favor of Miss Tarlton?"

"Is that a very serious matter?"

"I am half afraid it is. Confess it all? I like the gipsy more and more every day."

"Pass but I do, dear! You are in a bad way."

"Am I so? I believe she is more than half in love with me also."

"With your moustache and imperial, you mean."

"No with me."

"Shave them off, and prove her."

"I could not bear of doing it for a month past but still hesitate. Some one else were to cut me for some other hairy face?"

"You have proved yourself as to which she loves most, you or your fancied moustache."

"Humph!" This was all the response made by Martin.

The fact was as he had more than half confessed. In playing off a joke on Victorine, the young man had been fairly caught; and now he was in the toils himself, which he could not break, or disagreeable appendages he had adopted, lest it should cause the fair one to grow cold toward him. His visits were continued with unvarying regularity, and were received with marked indications of favor.

"Vic. is a lovely girl," he would sometimes say to himself, "but I wish she were not such a fool. It is not the moustache that makes the man by a jug full; and she'll find it out before she dies. I'll disgrace her with mine!"

But this was more easily said than done.—When the thought attempted to come into set, the young man hesitated. He was afraid to run the risk of losing the favor of Victorine Tarlton although he called himself a fool over and over again for caring a single fig about her. Thus matters went on for some months, the lady and gentleman continuing to grow more and more intimate. Martin thought with pride of her beauty and accomplishments, and also with pride of her fine manly appearance, which contrasted so strikingly with the sick and weak, as he declared, look of two thirds of the gallants that she was obliged to hold at arms' length. Of his moustache and imperial she was particularly proud. They were long, black, soft and silky in appearance, and altogether more beautiful than the brown, red, or dirty looking, as it, bristly things that gave to the faces of many young bucks of her acquaintance a disgusting appearance, even in her partial eye.

Thoughts of marriage at length began to come into Martin's head. These were thrust aside, at first with the word,

"Fool! fool!" uttered impatiently.

But it was no use. He might drive them out one moment, and in they would pop the next. At last he let them arise and pondered seriously the matter.

Victorine had many good qualities but then did not love him as he imperial? That was the question. Wear an imperial all his life he wasn't going to do, not a moustache either. This was a settled point—settled without discussion. He did not intend to wear either of them a week longer, and had not so intended for the past three months.

One evening he called in upon Victorine and found her more charming than ever. In his eyes she was loveliness itself. They talked of many things, in voices modulated to more than necessary tenderness. Then they would fall into states of abstraction. From these they would arouse themselves, and again find some topic of conversation. At length Martin ventured to take the hand of Victorine within his. She let it remain there passively and even looked up earnestly into the young man's face. What a moment! The lover scarcely knew whether he were Henry Martin or some one else. He was bewildered, confused, agitated for some moments, then his feelings calmed down, and still holding the hand of the maiden, he returned her earnest look. "Victorine," He uttered her name tenderly, and then paused. What was he going to say? Make a declaration of love? Had it indeed come to that?

"Victorine." He was about propounding the momentous question when a sudden twitching of his lip caused him to raise his hand quickly, and rub its hairy covering, something fell upon the hand of the maiden. What was it? A serpent? To have seen her look of alarm and the horror she made from the side of her lover, one would have thought so. In the same of wonder! what was it?

Guess, dear reader! guess.

"His moustache?"

Just that name, as an Irishman would say. It was his moustache that had fallen upon the hand of Victorine.

"Explain yourself."

Most willingly. Both the moustache and imperial were false! By some untoward accident the former had become loose and was ravished off at the most unfortunate moment in the world.

There was a scene, truly. Martin picked it from the carpet, where it had fallen, his moustache, and stuffed it into his vest pocket, and then sat coolly looking at the ceiling, while he turned to gaze upon her from a distant part of the room in how horrified astonishment. Neither uttered again for nearly a minute. At length a deep drawn sigh escaped the profound silence. It came from the bosom of Victorine. Martin had by this time recovered himself. He arose and walking across the floor, was once more by the side of his fair one. But she turned and glided quickly from the room. In this silence, he was not long in making up his mind to take French leave as quickly as possible.

When Victorine reached her chamber, she closed the door after her and throwing herself upon a bed, gave way to a passionate burst of tears. The incident deeply mortified her. She understood the entire meaning of the young man's conduct, for she well remembered the evening when she had danced with the moustache and imperial, and how she had treated Martin coldly from that time. She also remembered how much she had admired his foreign air and appearance, and devoted he became to her, immediately after his metamorphosis. He had been trifling with her. This deeply wounded her pride, but the trifling as she esteemed it, had won his fell quickly to the floor, while her cheek became deeply flushed. For about half an hour the young man observed her closely from a distance; during this time he frequently found her looking at him earnestly. He noted also that she declined every offer to dance, even from young men who were the face-ornament she had so much admired. Martin was not a dull as to be unable to understand the meaning of what he saw, nor so little sensible to Victorine's personal and other accomplishments as not to be particularly gratified.

At length he made bold to throw himself in her way; in fact, to take the chair by her side.—Victorine blushed, but did not turn from him.—In five minutes they were again at home with each other, and more truly at home than they had ever been. And better than that—in five weeks they were engaged, and in as many months married.

Seven years have passed since then. No one who sees Mr. & Mrs. Martin would suspect for a moment that they had enacted the amusing little farce we have described. They are older and wiser; and often laugh heartily to themselves over an affair that turned out much better than it might have done. Few wives are more devoted to their husbands and few mothers more attentive to their children than Mrs. Martin. She is domestic in her habits, yet social and interesting in company. Indeed she has turned out a woman to be loved and admired. She can, however, hardly speak civilly to a man wearing a moustache or imperial!

From the Columbian Magazine.

Cozy Joe.

Being the History of one Event in the Life of Joseph Mantua.

BY P. HAMILTON MYERS.

I do not happen to be one of that favored class of people who never travel without meeting personally with remarkable adventures and hair-breadth escapes. But it is impossible for any one to make a short sojourn in the ordinarily humdrum world without meeting with some extraordinary occurrences, some of which are too well attested to admit of doubt. The material part of the incidents which I am about to relate, I have reason to believe are true, but as far as my own personal knowledge extends, I can vouch for them only in the way in which I once heard a wonder dealer dispose of a wonderful story. "Do you believe it?" asked one of his auditors. "I believe it!" was the serious reply, "I was the man the man that told me."

Joe Masten, of Goat Hollow, was a Yankee by birth, a farmer by profession, and a sportsman by occupation. He had immigrated to his present abode in the small hope that it was a region where wealth could be accumulated and enjoyed without much exertion. Joe could not be called a lazy man, for he was a decided enemy to systematic labor.

At odd jobs of every name and nature, as long as they retained their novelty, he would toil with unceasing assiduity, but the drudgery of ploughing, planting and harvesting was in his estimation the very worst of all imaginable drudgeries, and was that particular kind of work to which he was also out earliest. No man was more ready to help his neighbors, either with advice or labor, and his generosity in this respect had entitled him to or has the appellation of "Cozy Joe." Like others, he had bought his "quarter section" of the government, and by the aid of his neighbors, one sunny day, erected a comfortable house thereon, which if it did not resemble the palace of Aladdin in splendor, was built in the style of his adjacent equal celerity. Here with his wife and "children three" he was comfortably domiciled. His wife was a thrifty, good natured creature, and with just enough to keep a good comfortable residence, but unfortunately it required not even sentiment, for some heavens ordained that such, her peculiar constitution to should never acquire wealth by that kindred law, was began to long for some change which would open to him a broader and smoother avenue to his desired haven. Not if at he expected, and any such change, or if anyone to make any effort to bring it about, but he was content to pass away his days in the unchanging course of such vague and voluntary hopes.

It was pending these reveries that Joe was most accustomed to resort to his favorite amusement of hunting, and being really skilled in the use of the rifle, his pastime was usually turned to useful account in procuring for the wants of his family. To those who are inclined in pursuit of due game and love sumptuously every day, I would be a most unwelcome surprise to learn with how very small a number of the thousands of families upon the mundane sphere contrive to live. If that precious commodity is really a medicine and a panacea as many people seem to think, Cozy Joe was a complete homœopathist in his practice. He reserved it in infinitesimal doses, and exhibited it (to speak figuratively) in portions that went, if possible, still farther to prove the infinite divisibility of matter. But although not "here living with much money, he had managed to get into debt." An occasional luxury obtained on the credit at "the village," a congregation of two taverns, a store and a few dwellings ten miles off, where Joe enjoyed the reputation of being a thrifty farmer, had gradually created a fund by of a formidable nature. Surprise and consternation are light words to express the feelings of Cozy Joe and his worthy wife when the figures and footed up to so great a sum. They did not believe it. It could not be. And they sat down fully intent on detecting the fraud. But each particular article and date was there with dreadful accuracy, and was carried correctly out under a large and flourishing L. S. D.

Alas, it was too true. He was a victim of the credit system. He owed the enormous sum of two hundred five dollars, for which he felt that his ready cash was unable to be raised. Many and long were the communings which he held with himself as to the means of extrication from this unforseen dilemma. Peace departed from his breast, and sleep forsook his pillow. The day designated as the one by which payment would positively be expected was now fast approaching, and he favored all the direful appearance of the law in eager preparation to enforce the claim.

One morning, after a long night of half-waking, half-dreaming anxiety, Joseph arose with the earliest light, took his rifle in hand and wandered into an adjacent forest. It did not require much time or exertion to procure a supply of the smaller article of game he was known use, and as there was no market for such produce, and he was too humane to destroy the harmless denizens of the forest in mere wantonness, he was prepared to return home before the sun had attained the meridian sky. He was in a despondent mood.

The songs of the birds, the chirrup of the playful squirrel, the murmuring of the brook were all unheeded. He had wandered far from home and now slowly retraced his steps, reluctant to return to the scene of so much anxiety.—It was the autumnal season, but the day was unusually warm. The sun had gained a considerable altitude, and darting down its rays with almost their utmost energy, he compelled the scorched hunter to seek the shade of a patriarchal oak tree, and after depositing his game and gun among the branches of the tree, he threw himself upon a thick bed of leaves and fell asleep. He slept long and soundly, and at length awoke from a frightful dream with a strange sense of confusion. But what was his alarm when he found that no ray of light greeted his eyes.—To no help him for a moment he endeavored, but on struggling to rise, he found no other impediment than a thick covering of leaves which by some strange agency had been heaped upon him to

the depth of several inches. He hastened to regain his weapon, which, with his game, he found unharmed, and then began to examine it carefully and ascertain some of the adjacent ground in an utter bewilderment of doubt as to the author and object of so strange an occurrence. He knew that he was several miles from any dwelling, that no hunter but himself was accustomed to visit that vicinity, and besides all this, although himself a practical joker, yet being like most other men unable to discover the wit of a joke played at his own expense, he imagined no sufficient reason for his incantation. He examined the ground carefully for traces of footsteps, and he found them! Why did he turn pale? They were not human steps. A beast—a wild and savage beast had been there. He had been within the very jaws of death. The monster's glaring eyes and hot breath had been upon him. He had been mistaken for a carcass, covered for nourishment and reserved for future use. And the convictions of these dreadful realities came upon his mind, the current of life seemed to cease and stagnate. But our hero was not a coward. What hero ever was? With the ready sagacity of a backwoods-man, he procured a small log and deposited it in the spot which he had himself occupied, and covered it over with leaves in a manner to resemble as nearly as possible its former appearance. He then made sure of the loading of his rifle, and climbing into the branches of the tree, awaited the result.

But a few minutes elapsed before he was gratified with a view of the personage to whose delicate attentions he was so deeply indebted. At the distance of forty or fifty rods, leisurely making her way toward him, he discovered a large she panther, followed or rather preceded by two cubs which frisked and gambolled about her. The sight was astounding to the hunter. The race of panthers had long been considered extinct through all that region, and Joseph knew well that his position in the tree was no protection from this feline adversary.

But it was too late for retreat, and so resolving to abstain from hostilities, as long as he was unobserved, he remained silent but one eye spectator. Possibly it was amusing to him to see the monster's gradual approach, and in particular the last long leap, terminating in the middle of the dry foliage, which the saucy little cubs stood looking greedily on in anticipation of a feast.—But when the buried treasure was at length reached, and dragged out, and turned over, and smelled at, and when the animal after a short angry growl of disappointment, began to receive the scratch with increasing vigor, Cozy Joe could not restrain a smile. And as his fears began to subside, he remembered his great skill in the use of the rifle, and with the return of confidence his itching fingers unconsciously sought the lock of his gun. He paused, however, to contemplate the probable result of missing his aim, or inflicting only a slight wound. He recalled to mind the instances where he had heard of distinguished marksmen failing on just such occasions to do what at other times would have been beyond a doubt. But while hesitating, a sudden remembrance flashed upon him like a ray of light, and decided the point.

There was a government bounty of ten silver dollars offered for the head of every grown panther and half that sum for every cub. Here then stood before him on a dozen legs twenty good dollars, enough almost to liquidate the dreaded demand of his sole creditor. The fear which had before prevented him from recollecting this fact was now entirely dispelled. He could almost have fought mad to claw with his formidable adversary, whose eyes which had before looked so frightful, now only reminded him of glittering dollars, and whose very eyes sounded silver as she continued angrily over the grave which she had dug in her little search. He had driven a nail at more than twice the distance with his rifle ball, and the panther was now standing with her head toward him, and lashing herself into a rage with her tail. He took a calm and deliberate aim at the nearest orb, cried with uncommon wrath,' and pulled the trigger! It is unnecessary to record the effect of that shot, through cerebellum and occiput, through language, almsgiveness and self-denial. The sudden messenger had passed ere Joseph raised his eye from the weapon. A half uttered howl was turned into a short and final yelp, and with one failing leap all the vital functions were suspended. Scarcely waiting to make sure of this result, so confident was our hero of his aim, he clambered down the tree and finished his exciting work by knocking in the head of the two young panthers with the breech of his gun. A few minutes more and our happy hunter was proceeding homeward with the three heads suspended by a string on his back.

It was a joyous circle that surrounded the cabin hearth of Joseph Manton on the evening of that memorable day, where he repeated the 3d time to the astonished wife and children every particular of the unusual adventure, while from a prudent distance reaching far, the youngest boy a toddler of two scant years, anxious of his father's courage, poked with a cane the unwieldy and gory head.

The next day brought our hero to the village,' where he became at once so much of a lion that it was scarcely surprising that he had killed a few panthers. His trophies were the subject of continual wonder, and Joe, after telling his story good naturedly 20 times, was finally compelled to reply to a new arrival of gaping questioners that he could tell no longer, wherupon they contented themselves with examining the heads of his distinguished course.

If panthers' scalps do not constitute a legal tender in the state of Illinois, they answered the ends of Cozy Joe in this instance quite as well. The shop keeper was glad to accept them at their full value, as much more certain to bring specie than most of its paper representatives. And so confirmed was his confidence in the ability of his debtor, that he was glad to extend the pay day for the 'small balance' to that remote and indefinite period known as 'a convenient season,' and to secure the favor of our hero's continued patronage.

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The populat on of Cincinnati is about 70,000.

An Extract from a "Lecture to Young Men, delivered at New Lebanon, N. Y. March 12, 1843, by Rev. Wm. Whittaker."

To impart moral instruction to those who are yet in the spring time of existence, is not more important than pleasing, because we have a fair prospect of success, when we attempt to correct vicious habits before they have become fixed by long indulgence, and give the mind the stamp of virtue, before it had lost its flexibility and susceptibility of receiving impressions. Every individual, as soon as he arrives to years of understanding, may be considered as a candidate for happiness. Happiness is our "being's end and aim;" it is congenial to our nature and consistent with our feelings and expectations. The divine being who created us for happiness, has kindly implanted it within our reach; but it must in a great measure depend on ourselves—it must be attained by our own exertions. Happiness is the necessary effect of a cause, the sure and constant offspring of a certain state of mind, and not some undefined principle, vacillating and uncertain, which can be produced by causes independent of the mechanism of the human mind. It consists in purity of motive, evenness of disposition, and an entire control of the passions; and this can only be attained by virtue and religion. Consequently, the earlier we begin to practice them, the longer and more permanent will be our enjoyment, and the less difficulty we shall find in pursuing the road to happiness. Look for a moment at the world—look into society, and you will see clearly the necessity and importance of early virtue.

It is a lamentable truth that the greater portion of our young men are either the children of folly, the creatures of fashion or the slaves of depraved appetites and passions; and this truth is rendered still more unwelcome from the fact, that this puny and vicious race are to be the men of the next generation. On every hand we see corruption, injustice, and oppression, bearing sway; and can it be otherwise, when those in power, to fill the most important offices in the land, and to watch over the public good, are engaged in the pursuit of gay and fashionable pleasures, and not unfrequently of low and degrading vice.

It has been justly said, 'the study of mankind is man,' but it is a subject in which few are disposed to engage and in which fewer still make any proficiency. The great mass of men seem to be totally unacquainted with the secret winding and working of the human heart—and lamentably ignorant of the powerful influence of circumstances, and of the temptations that await them on every hand. They are led to look upon themselves with that self-complacency which is so natural to the human heart, and to conclude that they are perfectly free from those corrupt passions and propensities, an exercise of which would be so justly indispensable to the commission of those crimes of black and deep dye in history. To ponder, therefore the various ways in which others have been deluded by vice, will be useful to us who desire to escape the snares of temptation; it will convert the rocks upon which they have split, into beacons to warn us of our danger, and will tend to guide us into that track, by which we may steer a steady course across the tempestuous ocean of human life and reach, at last, the haven of eternal peace and felicity.

It is the peculiar province of reason and religion to correct whatever is improper, to supply whatever is deficient, to strengthen whatever is weak, to fix whatever is wavering, and to guide and direct whatever is great and noble in the nature of man. Every appetite and passion of human nature when carried beyond the bounds which reason and revelation have prescribed, is calculated to corrupt and enslave the mind, and plunge the whole man into wretchedness and ruin. Look for a moment at the man of pleasure, and see to what length as of wickedness he will ultimately be conducted. At the beginning of his course all he intended was the mere gratification of a passing whim—confident of the purity of his motives, he slumbered not at the thought of doing the smallest injury to any of his fellow beings—he is searching for happiness in his own way, without, perhaps, the remotest design of transgressing either the moral or the civil law.—In his pursuit, however, he finds that the rights of others stand between him and the attainment of his favorite object. Conscience, yet tender, forbids him to proceed, but bent upon the gratification of his wishes, and finding the impediment to his progress not insignificant, he exceeds the limits of strict justice and violates the most sacred obligations in order to satisfy the avaricious cravings of his depraved nature.—The committing of one crime leads almost imperceptibly to the perpetration of another; the remonstrances of the monitor within are silenced—the power of resistance becomes weaker, and finally the man throws off all restraints and involves himself in the lowest depths of sensuality and moral degradation.

Conscience uninfluenced and permitted to speak out, will direct every man in the right path. It will either accuse or excuse, condemn or acquit. It is the false and magnified view of vicious pleasure, that distorts and suppresses the rising and generous sentiments of the soul. Let then the first dictates of conscience, the first faint whisperings of the still small voice be listened to and obeyed, before vice and every unhallowed object shall have blunted the finer sensibilities of our nature. Whatever may be the object at which any man aims, he is disposed to view it at the first in the light of something worthy his efforts to attain it. Perhaps very few in the pursuit of an object, ever dream of using improper means in order to compass it; but when the mind places its entire affections upon it, and deems it absolutely essential to its happiness, then there is great danger of overstepping the bounds of moderation and justice.

For instance—a young man in all the buoyancy and elasticity of youth and in all the innocence of his heart, comes forth upon the stage of action and engages in the business of the world; he has been educated under the kind, fostering care and attention of a doting parent; every wish he breathed has been fully and freely gratified; he has associated only with the virtuous and good; he is entirely ignorant of the world and of the seducing snares of temptation that await him on every hand; he is conscious of the purity and sincerity of his own intentions, but has not the slightest conception of the craft and cunning of others; he looks upon the wide universe before him as a perfect paradise, where the lovely fruits of moral virtue spring up spontaneously and where the flowers of joy bloom in perennial beauty. A kind father whispers in his ears, 'My son be cautious—the world before you is a moral wilderness—iniquity and crime in all their aggravation and excess, are following their dilgent and soul demoralizing influence over all that is beautiful in the creation of God."—But the son, confident of his own strength and deeming the parental caution entirely unnecessary, passes on, ignorant of himself, and regardless of the instruction of others, until in an evil hour the destroyer comes—he seduces him from the path of virtue and of peace, and, unless rescued by the restraining grace of God, he will plunge him forever into the fearful gulph of despair and ruin.

Take the case of another individual in the spring time of existence—he looks around him, and every thing is smiling with contentment and joy. On the one hand, he sees the virtuous and sober minded man moving along in the straight and narrow path of uprightness and integrity, keeping a conscience void of offence both toward God and towards man, and on the other hand, he beholds the wretched wanderer in the devious wilds of iniquity, seeking rest but finding none; or it may be the miserable drunkard pouring out copious libations to Bacchus, drinking deeper and yet deeper at the fountain of moral pollution. He follows him from his midnight carousals to his wretched habitation, where peace and joy and contentment had once taken up their abode, but where now all is broken hearted wife and starving children—he hears the horrid oath and the bitter curse falling from the lips of the father and the husband, and as he gazes upon the bloated countenance and the haggard form of intemperance, some kind friend whispers in his ear, be cautious—beware of a similar fate, and quick as thought and with all the astonishment and self confidence of Hazael of old, he will exclaim "but what, thy servant a dog that he should do this great thing?"

A few short years pass swiftly away; fickle fortune frowns upon him and he becomes poor, or it smiles upon him and he becomes rich, and soon, very soon, you find in him that same character, which but a short time since he shuddered, even to contemplate. Once he was a noble youth, with a form as comely as beauty itself, and with a character as spotless as innocence. Now he is a loathsome and confirmed drunkard, the pride of a numerous circle of relatives and friends; but in an evil hour the full destroyer came, he took the accursed cup to his lips, and while the sobs of affection and the cries of prattling innocence were yet sounding in his ears, he drained its fatal contents. From that moment the mark of Cain was stamped upon him, and with fearful celerity he was whirling down the dark, deep vortex of endless wretchedness and ruin. With palsied limbs and bloated countenance, he lives a burthen to himself and others, until the last remaining wreck of property was gone, and then a putrid mass of corruption, he was laid in the cheerless grave, and a broken-hearted wife and helpless children were thrown upon the cold charity of an unfeeling world.

* * *

Could the rising generation be convinced that their future characters and standing in society depends very much on their present dispositions and habits—could they be assured that the smallest and most trifling deviation from the path of moral rectitude, may, and frequently does terminate in the most alarming and fatal consequences to themselves and to the community of which they form a part, they would surely not require much argument to persuade them to choose while in early life, the paths of wisdom and virtue.

The life of every man may be fitly compared seed time and harvest. In the spring time of his existence the seeds of wisdom or of folly, of virtue or of vice, of righteousness or iniquity, soon, very soon, the autumnal fronts of age come on, and his whitened locks and enfeebled powers bespeak but too plainly, that he is passing down he declivity of life, and if his earlier years he has sown good seed, he will most assuredly reap a joyful harvest. If he has sown the precious seed of virtuous principles, he will reap virtue's prize.

"What nothing earthly gives or can destroy,
The soul's calm sunshine and the heartfelt joy."

In order that you, my young friends, may do this, permit me to address to you a few observations relative to future general deportment in life, and to which you will do well to take heed.—And in the first place, let me say to all who are just commencing the journey of life, make the word of God 'the man of your counsel and the guide of your youth,' and it will be a lamp to your feet and a lantern to your paths. With the infallible directory, you will be enabled to pursue your journey through the wilderness of this world to the promised land of rest and felicity. Many years marked out by a vain philosophy and covered with the flowers of learning and of eloquence, lead down to eternal perdition. If then young men, you would be preserved from the paths of the destroyer, follow the directions laid down in the Scrip ures of eternal truth, and you will find them "profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished to every good work."

Of the value of the Bible, the renowned Selden who was a distinguished philosopher and one of the greatest literary men of his day, declared, a short time before his death, that notwithstanding he had been so laborious in his enquiries, and had collected a vast treasury of books and manuscripts upon all ancient subjects, yet he could rest his soul on none, save the Holy Scriptures." The celebrated Mr. Locke, who was one of the most acute reasoners, as well as a philosopher of the first rank, at the close of his life, thus speaks of the New Testament:—"It has God for its author, salvation for its end, and truth without any mixture of error for its matter." John Milton, the immortal Poet, says:—"There are no songs comparable to the songs of Zion, no orators equal to those of the prophets, and no politics equal to those which are set up in the Book of God's Testament." Boyle thus speaks of it:—"It is a match'less volume; it is impossible we can study it too much or esteem it too highly." Sir Isaac Newton makes use of the following language:—"I find more sure marks of authenticity in the Bible, than in any Profane History whatsoever;" and in another place he says, "we account the Scriptures of God to be the most sublime philosophy." Sir William Jones says, "I have regularly and regularly perused the Holy Scriptures, and am of opinion that the volume, independently of its divine origin, contains more sublimity, purer morality, more important history and finer strains of eloquence, than can be collected from all o her books in whatever language they may have been written." Joseph Addison declares "a man cannot be perfect in his science of morality, who does not strengthen and support it with that of the Christian faith." And lastly, Lord Bacon, the great philosopher of the modern times, asserts that, "there never was found in any age of the world either Philosopher, or sect, or law, or discipline, which did so highly exalt the public good as the Christian faith."

It is a fact, which can never be disputed, that just in proportion as the priceless volume of divine truth has been received and respected, Christian morality which elevates man from earth to heaven has prevailed and flourished also; and on the contrary, in proportion as the Bible has been unknown, neglected, abused, and perverted, ignorance, idolatry, superstition, and crime have spread their demoralizing influence over the minds of men, involving them in wretchedness and woe, despair, and eternal death.

Let me then urge upon every young man before me, to hold fast the word of eternal life—it will direct you in all difficulties—it will guard you under every trial—protect you from every danger, and fortify your minds against the fear of death, and the day of judgment. "Wherewith shall a young man cleanse his way? By taking heed thereto according to thy word."

Distressing Injuries at a Fire.—The building occupied by Messrs. Prentiss & Brown, Japan leather Hat and Cap manufacturers, located in the square between Fair and Green street, was destroyed by a fire which broke out about 8 o'clock last evening. Their loss we understand is about $4000. During the fire one individual (Mr. Saml. Smith, formerly of Hackettstown,) who has been employed as a journeyman in Quinby's carriage factory, was struck on the head by the fall of an Ash Pole, which broke in the bones of the skull, and will probably cause his death. Drs. Darcy and Goode promptly replaced the bones, and did every thing for the unfortunate sufferer that could be done, and afford, but entertain little or no hope of his recovery. Mr. S. has a wife and two children. Another person was injured in the shoulder by the same accident; and an active member of the Fire Department, we regret to add, had two or three fingers of one hand seriously injured while working at the arm of one of the engines.

Would it not be well to take down the various Poles that were erected during the late election.—*Newark Adv. of Wednesday.*

From the Edinburgh Witness.

Narrow Escape by the Sagacity of a Horse.—On Saturday last, a young child had a narrow escape for its life, and was miraculously saved by the sagacity of a horse. The child happened to be playing in the street at the west end of Kirkcaldy when two carts were passing under the charge of a boy. The latter, sitting on the foremost cart, and holding the other horse by the halter, spare being between the two. The child having run in before the hindmost horse, and the horse observing its perilous condition, refused to go forward; and, though repeatedly urged by its less observant driver, rather than do so, and prove the death of the child which would have been inevitable, he fell down on his knees, and lay till a young woman who observing the perilous position of the child rushed out of the opposite tenement's house and snatched up the child before the lazy driver had left his seat in the cart or any other person came to its rescue. The child was carried to its mother unhurt.

Look out for Burglars.—A suspicious looking character, about 30 years of age, and dressed in grey roundabout, drab pantaloons, and glazed cap, left Newark on the road leading to the village of Basking Ridge last week on Thursday afternoon. He went over to Loganville, where he stole two overcoats from a wagon standing in front of the school house. Not satisfied with what booty he had already acquired he returned to the Ridge, where the tailor shop of Mr. James Drummond presenting a very inviting appearance, he proceeded to a careful examination of the premises and in the very presence of the proprietor,—The coolness with which he exhibited, and the manner he accomplished his diabolical design allowed him to be an old hand at the business. Having effected an entrance at the rear window, he stole the following articles: 11 yards fine black Cassamere, 2 fancy vest patterns, 1 brown overcoat, 1 black dress coat with silk skirt facing, 2 yds. dark satinett, and a lot o trimming. A reward of $50 is offered for the recovery of the goods and detection of the thief—or ten dollars for either.—*Jerseyman.*

Quite an excitement has occurred in Charleston among the Israelites in consequence of the Governor of South Carolina having in his proclamation recommended a day of public humiliation and prayer, only to those who believed in the Father and his Son, the Savior. At a meeting held in that city, 100 Israelites remonstrated at this distinction being made by the Governor, in not being one not recognized by the Constitution of the State. The Governor in reply says he is the Chief Magistrate of a Christian community, and that he has no apology to offer.

Water and Wood.—The Russian Government has just discovered that the clearing of timber lands diminishes the supply of water in the rivers. This fact has been known in this country for more than half a century.

Winter seems to have fairly opened upon the country. The eastern and southern papers give us the snow storms and ice. It snowed copiously in Boston on Saturday night, and at Albany on Sunday, and the papers bring us the following case of suffering and death:

Perished in Snow.—Two men named Jas. Ja and Jeremiah James, left their homes in Conway, Ms., on the 4th inst., for the purpose of exploring cable lands they had set up 10 or 12 miles in the wilderness. The day they left home was pleasant, the second day comfortable, and the 3d day snow fell to the depth of two feet, damp and heavy, loading down the trees, accompanied with a heavy gale of wind. Not returning in the time expected, search was made for them, until the 14th inst., when they were found dead, probably from cold and hunger.

The younger, aged about 20 years, was found lying with face upon the snow, or downward—from the position in which he was found, it is supposed that he fell while travelling, and died without a struggle. Jeremiah, aged about thirty, and was found about half a mile from his brother.

GLEANINGS.

A Land Slip occurred on the 15th inst. near Lebanon, N. H. carrying off the farm house, barns, &c. of Robert Gourlay, for a distance of a quarter of a mile from their original location. No lives lost. The buildings were uninsured.

The late Grand Jury of Erie County, Pa. presented the Naturalization Laws as above necessary to be corrected. The Court acted upon the presentation and ordered it to be printed.

Parsing.—"Jemmy, what is a member of Congress?"

"A member of Congress is a common salaratious agreeing with nobody, and is governed by eight dollars a day, understood."

Samuel McClurg, esq. has been appointed Marshall of the United States for the District of New Jersey, in the place of James A. Stevens, Esq. removed. Simpson was a Tyler and Webster man. McClurg, a Jackson, Van Buren & Polk man.

A boy about ten years old, the only son widow Child, of Augusta, Maine, burst a blood vessel while imitating the ground and lofty tumbling of the circus, and died in a few hours.

Embarrassed.—Father Mathew, the Temperance Apostle, has become painfully embarrassed in his pecuniary affairs.

If the political editors, like good Catholics "confess" all the lies they have manufactured within a few weeks, it will cost them something. As sure as there's a star in the firmament, we have read a great many whoppers during the campaign.

John Tyler, jr. has announced himself as a candidate for Congress in the First (Wise's) District, Va.

Governor Bouck has issued a proclamation offering a reward or $50 for the apprehension of the "men disguised as Indians," who forcibly wrested the subpœna from the cons able when on his way to the town of Sandlake, Rensselaer co.—to be paid on conviction, as follows:—Two hundred dollars for the first and for the second conviction, and one hundred dollars for the third conviction.

Some 10,000 lbs of Pennsylvania Wool has been shipped for Liverpool at Philadelphia. The wool was of the most delicate texture, and will probably come back to us in the form of mousseline de laines.

The Trenton Mechanics' & Manufacturer's Bank, have tendered the presidency, vacated by the death of Mr. Kinsey to Peter Spader, for many years cashier of the State Bank at New Brunswick.

Some difficulty is likely to occur between Missouri and Iowa, in regard to the boundary between them. The Convention proposed Sullivan's old Indian line as the Southern boundary of Iowa, which cuts off a large portion of Missouri. The St. Louis New Era says Missouri will make war to the knife before she will submit to any thing of the kind.

The Prince of Wales's Income.—'t appears from documents just prepared, pursuant to the order of parliament, that the total revenues of the young Prince of Wales, the heir apparent to the British realms, amounted, in the year ending 31st Dec. last, to no less a sum (from the two Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster) than £73,100 and upwards. This is a tolerable revenue for a three-year-old prince.

Large Turnips.—We were shown last week a couple of turnips grown on the Alms house farm, of the following dimensions: one a flat turnip was 2 feet 8½ inches in circumference, and weighed 8 pounds 3 ounces; the other a Dutch turnip, weighed 7 pounds 6 ounces. They were just six weeks growing, and were not measured until 9 days after they had been pulled.—*Woodbury Constitution.*

Solar Eclipse.—There will be a partial eclipse of the sun on the 9th December, visible throughout the greater part of the United States. The mean time of the beginning is 3 31, the greatest obscuration 4 5, and the sun sets eclipsed at 4.36, with 3.6 digits on its north limb obscured.

Silas Wright has left Albany and returned to Canton. He has resigned his office as Senator, and left Albany without expressing any wish in regard to the selection of his successor.

Gov. Talmadge's resignation of his seat in the U. S Senate has been received at Albany.

☞ Hon. Caleb Cushing has not only negotiated a treaty with China on the same terms as Sir Henry Pottinger's, but has obtained a slight concession in the duties on land, which the Americans expect to supply in large quantities from our western territories.

The Common Council of Boston have resolved to take immediate measures to introduce pure water in o that city.

The city of St. Louis, Mo. contains 31,140 inhabitants.

THE UNION

Plainfield, December 2, 1844.

The excitement of the Presidential election having passed by, and Congress not having yet assembled, there appears but little of interest or importance in our exchange papers. In the absence of news, therefore, we have given more than usual miscellaneous reading matter, which we hope will prove as interesting and valuable. Important news from Washington, Trenton, &c. is ere long expected.

Presidential Election.—Official returns having been received from Tennessee, we are now enabled to make up our table correctly. Mr. Clay's majority in Tennessee is 113.

For Mr. Polk.			
Pennsylvania,	26	Illinois,	5
New Hampshire,	6	Maine,	9
Virginia,	17	Alabama,	9
New York,	36	Arkansas,	3
Indiana,	12	Mississippi,	6
Missouri,	7	Michigan,	5
Louisiana,	6	Georgia,	10
South Carolina,	9		
			170
For Mr. Clay.			
Ohio,	23	Kentucky,	12
New Jersey,	7	Massachusetts,	12
Connecticut,	6	Delaware,	3
Maryland,	8	Vermont,	5
Rhode Island,	4	Tennessee,	13
North Carolina,	11		
			105

Mr. Polk's majority 65.

The Abolitionists of Western New York could easily have given that State to Mr. Clay, and with the aid of that State he would have been elected. Perhaps the Whigs will take the hint, and nominate a man next time, whom the Abolitionists can vote for, and not a slave-holder.—It is said the Democrats intend nominating a Northern man for their next candidate, Silas Wright, probably.

The National Lord's Day Convention met at Baltimore last Wednesday according to previous notice, and adjourned on Thursday. Hon. John Quincy Adams was chosen President.—7 Vice Presidents, among whom were Bishop Waugh and Dr. Nott,—and 4 Secretaries were chosen. The proceedings were very interesting, and we hope will prove effectual. A large number of delegates were present from several States.

The Democrats of this vicinity celebrates the election of Polk and Dallas, at the Hotel of John Ayres, in this place, on Thursday afternoon and evening, by a dinner, the firing of cannon, and the usual demonstrations. Notwithstanding the very unfavorable weather, a good number were in attendance.

The Editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, often speaks in praise of the Restorative of Mr. C. B. Brinckerhoff. The convincing testimony of so genuine an enemy to fraud and quackery, needs not our corroboration to give it weight with our readers. The use of the Restorative will at once sweep away the deepest founded prejudices or we will acknowledge ourselves deceived, where there is no present possibility of such an admission.

Honorable Henry Clay.—Reports have been circulated here and no doubt have gone abroad, that Mr. Clay is very ill. The report is a libel the shadow of a foundation. We are happy to form our Clay's many friends and admirers, that he not only enjoys most excellent health, but exhibits the same buoyancy of spirits that has so often astonished him in manœuvring and trying hours during his long and eventful public life.

A number of friends, who waited upon Mr Clay a few days since, to make known to him the result of the election were astonished, that he received the news with a cheerfulness almost amounting to pleasure. "My friends," said he "it would be ridiculous for me to say I do not feel disappointed—but I feel so chiefly for you and for our country; as regards myself, I am relieved from a load of anxiety. I have ever been ready and willing to serve my country even with my life. I allowed my name to be used in the late contest because it was unanimously called for, for the sake of the Union; and I am consoled by the fact that I have been supported by a large portion of the intelligence and patriotism of the Nation. Now, I hope to spend the remainder of my days in peace and quiet."

Envy, hatred and malice have spent their utmost fury upon the head of this great and noble hearted patriot. Posterity will do him that justice which a party faction, hesitating at nothing however vile and false and slanderous, has refused.

History will place the patriot Clay side by side with the immortal Washington and the eloquent Patrick Henry.—*Louisville Journ.*

A company of 1500 Germans arrived at New Orleans on the 26th November, on their way to Texas.

SLANDER, says Lacon, cannot make the subject of it either better or worse. It may represent us in a false light, or place a blemish on us in a bad one. But we are the same. Not so the slanderer—the slander that he utters makes him worse—the slandered never.

Stephen D. Day, Esq. of Orange, in this county, raised this season on three acres and nine-hundredths, 627 bushels of sound, merchantable Corn. The crop, it is believed, may challenge competition.

Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, now in Europe, has been engaged as editor of the N. Y. Evangelist and will devote himself exclusively to the paper on his return.

The Naval Court Martial at Washington has decreed the suspension of Captain Newton for 3 years for negligence in the loss of the steam frigate Missouri.

There is a law in Mexico enacting that no one shall be allowed to exercise the suffrage after the year 1850, unless he can read or write.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

This medicine was not introduced into New England generally till the winter of 1843–44; yet, although scarce two months have elapsed, (at the time this is written) we have the most cheering account from all quarters. Various instances have already come to our knowledge of cures performed in all stages of disease, in many cases, too, where recovery was deemed impossible, seeming to perform a very important part in the relief of sick ness and human suffering.

Extract of a letter from a Postmaster, dated

Sturbridge, Mass. Dec. 9, 1843.

Mr. Isaac B tts,

Dear Sir.—I have just received three dozen of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, through Messrs. Harnden's express, for which I return you my thanks. The reputation of the medicine had preceded it, and I think for a country village, I shall make large sales of it. I have already sold some of it, which I understand is doing wonders, especially to a gentleman who has used all the outstrtised medicines for liver complaint and consumption. He has had a severe cough for a year and a half, which nothing could check for any leng h of time, until he commenced taking Wistar's Balsam; and altho' he has taken but a part of one bottle, still his cough has almost entirely left him. He had taken part of one bottle, will his cough has almost entirely left him. He had taken fifteen bottles of another popular remedy with little or no benefit. Very respectfully, etc.

A. M MERRICK, P. M.

Sold in Plainfield, by Dr. Lewis Craig, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Caleb Free man, $2 00; Rev. Wm. Whittaker, 2,00; Geo. M. Angelman, 2,00; Wm. Lang, 2 00; Benj. Jennings, 2.00. D. Lenox. 1,77; M. A. Brown, 1,75; Enoch Runyon, 1,00 A. A. Cadmus, 1,00; P. M. French, ,75; J. I. Compton, ,75; P. Mosher, ,50.

MARRIED,

On the 30th ult. at the house of P. M. French, Esq. by Rev. R. B. Westbrook, John VanRiper to Mrs. Ann Jefferson, all of Somerset co.

In New Brunswick, on the 14th ult. Arthur Wright to Sarah Bishop.

On the 21st ult. Peter Cortleyou, Esq. of Ten Mile Run, to Julia A. Beekman, of Griggstown.

Near South Branch, Nov. 19th, John H. Vegtte to Phebe, daughter of John J. Schenck.

DIED

In Somerville on the 24th inst. Mary Jane wife of Pethuel Mason, aged 38 years.

At Batavia, in the island of Java, East Indies, John Crimley Vredenburgh, son of the Rev. J. S. Vredenburgh, former pastor of the Raritan Cong regation, Somerset co. N. J. aged 27.

Near New Brunswick, on the 20th ult. Mrs. Julia, widow of Nicholas Smith, Esq in her 66th year.

WANTED.

FIFTY CENTS will be paid by the Subscriber for the Brother Jonathan, newspaper, of May 15. or 22, 1841, containing a Sermon by Rev. Wm. Whittaker preached on the National Fast Day. the 14th of that month, containing also a sketch of a Sermon by Rev. D. Spring, on the same occasion.

Dec. 2, 1844. M. F. CUSHING.

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N. Y. Super annl,		4 70
	Ohio,	4 75
	Spra Flour,	5 45
	Indian Meal,	3 70
Grain.—Northen Wheat,		99
	Rye,	71
	Corn .56 lbs.	58
	Oats,	28

The Black, or Alleheni's Salve.

THE Price of this excellent article has been reduced from 50 to 25 cents per box. See advertisement in the last page. For Sale by

Nov. 4, 1844. M. F. CUSHING.

Jayne's Hair Tonic,

Perfumed Hair Oil Castor Oil

Hunt's Pills and Stomach Cordial, E. ssences,

Medlar's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters,

Godfrey's Cordial, Hive Syrup. Opodeldoc,

Sands' Sarsaparilla, and Salt Rheum Remedy,

Rhye's Soap, for taking grease, paint, &c. from Broadcloth, Silks, Merino shawls, &c

Tey Paint, Bear's oil, shaving soap, &c. &c.

For sale by M. F. CUSHING.

DAISY BUTTONS, and LADIES' FANCY CRAVATS, other fashionable articles just received Nov. 6, 1844. by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Prime Cheese.

A FEW Boxes of very superior, just received by May 4, 1844. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Parasols and Sun Shades.

A Good Assortment, for sale by

Nov 12, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Stelle's Hotel,

Opposite the College Green and Railroad Depot,

New Brunswick, N. J.

The above splendid and spacious establishment has recently been built and fitted up in a superior style, by the undersigned, [for a no ves proprietor of the City Hotel in the city,] for the accommodation of the travelling community and the public in general.

As the comfort of his guests has been a paramount consideration with the undersigned, he flatters himself that the public will appreciate his efforts by bestowing on him that share of patronage which he received at his old establishment. His furniture and bedding are new, and every thing connected with the house is arranged with the view to the comfort of those who may honor him with their patronage.

Private parlors, with bed rooms adjoining, can at all times be furnished to families or private parties.

As his larder is always supplied with the choicest delicacies the market affords, he flatters himself no cause of complaint will ever be found in that department.

Horses kept by the day, week or month at livery. Carriages and horses furnished at the shortest notice by applying at the bar.

E. D. STELLE.

New Brunswick, N. J. Nov. 4, 1844.

N. B. Cold and Warm Baths in the House.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of Oct. A. D. 1844.

Rule to show Cause for Sale of Lands to pay Debts.

Cornelius Boice, Administrator of Samuel Webster, deceased.

The said Administrator having made and exhibited to this Court under oath a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of the said deceased, as far as he the deponent is able to ascertain the same, whereby it appeareth that the personal estate of said decea sed is insufficient to pay his said debts, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises: It is The Court thereupon order, that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court, on Tuesday the twenty-first day of January next, to show cause, if any they have, why so much of the lands and tenements of the said deceased, in the County of Essex, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A true Transcript from the Record.

46 6w JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

HATHAWAY'S ARABIAN BALSAM

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Lungs, Croup, Asthma, every kind of Burns, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Eyes, Piles and Rheumatism of all kinds.

THIS Invaluable Medicine having been in use for the past two years, and having given universal satisfaction to all who have used it in every locality, shows that it needs only to be used to prove its excellence. It is valuable for the cure of eruptions of the skin, and purifying the impurities of the blood. We need assured that it is a very effective remedy for the above complaints—and we family which has once used it will ever be without it. It may be administered to the smallest infant with perfect safety and entire success.—Sold Wholesale and Retail at 120 Broad st. Newark, N. J Price 25 cents per bottle.

M. F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL

This Institution for many years conducted by Mr. Jacob A. Wood, will continue in operation during the coming Winter Session, under the care of Mr. Jean Octave Maurice. The course of instruction will as heretofore embrace all the branches of a good education. The French and Spanish Languages will also be taught on the most approved principles. Mr. Maurice has associated with himself in the government and instruction of the School Mr. Horace N. Cogan, a gentleman of ability and experience, and hopes with his assistance to merit the confidence and patronage of the public. The term will commence on Monday the 28th inst. Terms moderate and made known on application to

JEAN O. MAURIAL, Principal

Having for a long time been employed as a teacher in Mr. Wood's School, I do not deem it improper to subjoin the following card:

Mr. Maurice has taught in my school, during the last five or six years, and it gives me pleasure to say that he has proved himself to be a competent and faithful teacher. I cordially recommend him to the favorable notice of the public, as a gentleman worthy of entire confidence.

J. A. WOOD.

Plainfield, Oct. 14, 1844.

NEW FALL GOODS.

WEBSTER & MARSH,

HAVE on hand and are constantly receiving a variety of Rich and Fashionable Goods, viz:

Plain and Satin Striped Alpacas,

Rich Plain and Satin-striped Athen Lustres,

Cashmere D'Ecosse of new and beautiful styles,

Plain and fancy black, and plaid Velvets,

Mousseline de Laines, plain and figured,

Black and colored French and English Merinoes,

Embroidered and other Scotch ginghams,

American, French and English colored Calicoes—fine and rich,

Bombs, Cashmere, and Damask Dressed Shawls,

Ladies Cotton, Velvet points, &c. &c.

Cambric Linen, an elegant article for handkerchiefs,

Thread Laces, Edging and insertings,

Mourning and Glazes, of various kinds and qualities,

Gloves, Fringes, Tassels, &c. &c.

Also, a general supply of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings &c. &c.

Linen, Crockery, Family Provisions &c. &c. all which will be sold on the lowest Market prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Sept. 25th, 1844.

Bonnet Ribbons.

A FEW Boxes of New Styles for Fall and Winter Trimmings, just received by

Sept. 20. WEBSTER & MARSH.

CAUTION.

The Public are hereby cautioned against receiving a certain Promissory Note of hand executed by Andrew Schuyler payable to John Terrell, for five dollars, as the said note was given for no consideration, and payment has been stopped.

Nov. 11th, 1844. ANDREW SCHUYLER.

The Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company.

All the members of this Company who have given notes for insurance dated prior to March 4th, 1842, are hereby notified that they must be renewed on or before the 1st day of January next, or in default thereof the policies to be void.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CORNELIUS BOICE, Secretary.

November 12, 1844. tf

Syrup.

STEWART'S Double-Refined Sugar-House Syrup—an extra article for Buckwheat Cakes.

Nov. 25 1844. For Sale by D. BULLMAN.

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

A balmy, invigorating cordial, strengthening and restoring the languishing or decayed parts in cases of Coughs, Colds, Affections of the Liver, Throat and Lungs. Many well attested cases of true Consumption in the last stages of the disease have been entirely cured by the Restorative of at every other means have failed, as the relations and family friends and the medical faculty will cheerfully certify. If any person is afflicted with the above complaints and wishes to employ a certain and safe remedy, devoid of quackery or pretension, let him call on the Proprietor or his General Agent, and see the most convincing testimony from restored and grateful individuals. The Health Restorative itself, after the use of a single bottle, will afford practical evidence of its unparalleled virtue. Besides cases of diseased Lungs and Chest we have seen an irely cured by the use of a half dozen bottles. Although the Proprietor has for a number of years almost exclusively restrained its sale to New York city, he under firm conviction of duty, now has instructed his agents to spread it abroad in every direction most fervently beseeching to see and hear of its producing those marvelous results as in every instance of its use in New York city and its vicinity.

The following certificate is from Dr Chilton the well known New York chemist:

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative; and find that it to does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

James R. Chilton, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor. N. Y.

Principal Office 96 Hudson street, New York.

Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson st. N. Y., has appointed

WEBSTER & MARSH, Sole Agents for Plainfield.

Nov. 21, 1844.—1m

Just Received,

A New Supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of French, English and Domestic Prints, Delaines, Crape Delaines, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Spring Shawls of various patterns, Parasols, Sun Shades, Gloves, Hose, Hosiery, &c. &c. ALSO,

A General Assortm nt of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer and Satin Stocks, Silk Cravats, Gambroons, Summer Stripes, Cotton de Lisses, &c. May 20. M. A. CORY.

Fresh Teas.

A Lastle better than the best that ever was sold in Plainfield, for the price, which is only 4 shillings per pound, it having been purchased after the

Superior Young Hyson Tea for 5 shillings

—Also—Extra Superior Teas for 6, 7, 8, and 9 s.

May 20. M. A. CORY.

Look ! Look at This !

THE Subscriber having just returned from New York with a new Assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, takes this opportunity of inviting all who are in want of good and handsome Goods, to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

April 29. 1844. M. A. CORY.

N. B. Good bands for all kinds of Southern Work wanted by M. A. C.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, a few hundred good Vest and Pantaloon Hands, also Hands to make Coats and Finishing Over Coats. To *Good Hands* the best of encouragements and steady employment will be given.

S. S. The subscriber will pay cash or its equivalent in goods. M. A. CORY.

Plainfield April, 8th 1844.

The Columbian Magazine

For 1845.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE SECOND YEAR.

At the close of his second Volume, the Magazine having been commenced on the 1st of January, 1844, the publisher finds himself irresistibly called on to express the satisfaction and gratitude with which he has been filled with the brilliant and unexampled success that has attended his endeavors to win the public favor. Nowith standing the difficulties disappointments and vexations that almost inevitably follow the establishment of a new periodical, he has been enabled, at the same time to lay the foundation of a reputation, which cannot but be harvested in the success of many hands and many hands—especially during occasional short evenings, especially in the pictorial department, which we have at difficulties overcome and an expenditure incurred, the Columbian Magazine has gone on steadily increasing in support of popularity from the commencement, and of this success the publisher has every reason to feel confident that the continuance of the same will be increased as necessary by the publication of the same will be increased by diligence, the liberal encouragement and public favor, have enabled him to the public and increased as fulfilling the promise made for those of the commencement engaged.

The publisher announces the work under the firm conviction that the great city of New York was the best and most fitting home for a magazine of general literature; and notwithstanding the failure of many previous attempts to establish such a work there should be no impossibility of success with sufficient capital, perseverance and the right system of management; both by publisher and editor; satisfactorily to this conviction he embarked in the same path and the result of the first year has proved this judgement was correct.

It has long ceased to be necessary, or reasonable, that we should speak of the Columbian as an experiment. At all events, it is now an experiment substantially tried. We feel ourselves upon as firm base as any similar journal in the world. Our principal cares now regard not so much the question what ground we have gained (for we consider this sufficiently secure) as the extension of our sphere of action and utility—not so much, even the mere enlargement of our subscription list, as the most suitable mode of catering for the amusement (and shall we say occasionally for the profit?) of our subscribers in the present and for the future—the many in whom we have, we trust, many more we shall undoubtedly have as time rolls on.

We have made arrangements which will enable us to present our friends with embellishments of every superior taste, style and finish. In this respect it is our firm purpose if possible, to outvie all competition. Our music and engravings, we confidently believe will not be equalled—very certainly they shall not be surpassed in real merit, by those of any other magazine. We propose to give, each month, two or more worth of music, exclusively of two pages of music by the most eminent composers, and plate of fashionable fashion.

Regarding the literary and editorial conduct of the Columbian, the publisher does not feel called upon to say more than a very few words. The general management of this department is heretofore, entrusted to a gentleman possessing every qualification for the task, and who has given to every possible evidence, not only of the highest ability to put forth a meritorious magazine, but of the ability to put forth a magazine exactly adapted to the taste of our readers.—The publisher, therefore, does every confidence that what has already been done for the literary value of this journal, will be done again. We are, perfectly willing that our future in this respect should be estimated by our past. The subjoined list of those who have furnished articles for the Columbian during the by gone year, will satisfy, we feel assured, the most fastidious, that we are resolute not to spare, in particulars, either exertion or expense.

Mrs. L. S Sigourney,	T S Arthur,
Mrs Kirkland.	H P Gratan,
Mrs Ann S Stephens,	The author of the "Widow of Rugeee."
Mrs F S Osgood,	H T Tuckerman,
Mrs E O Smith,	Thomas F Ose,
Mrs A C Mowatt,	Robert L Wade,
Mrs E F Ellet,	S D Patterson,
Mrs M B Lesch Lond.	Edward S Gould,
Mrs J G Boyden,	John Smith,
Mrs James Hall,	C Fenno Hoffman,
Mrs M Hunt,	Rev Francis C Woodworth,
Mrs C H Butler,	T B Fay,
Mrs E C Embury,	G Douglas McLeod,
Mrs H Lightbipe,	W G Wilis,
Mrs Cary,	Walter Whitman,
Mrs E E Stelle,	James F Shepherd,
Mrs M A Erving,	T B Read,
Mrs Mary L Lawson,	Wm Oland Bourne,
Miss Colman,	R G White,
Miss Isabel Jocelynn,	Henry A Clark,
Miss Martha Russell,	C Wilkins Elmi,
Miss E E Chubbuck,	E J Porter,
Miss L V Brasher,	Rev J Pierpont,
Miss Fanny Forester,	Author of "Summers Frolicking,"
Miss M G Kennedy,	Author of "Summers Mynes,
Miss Caroline Orne,	M C Hill,
Miss Isabella Lamont,	J E Pendling,
Miss Ellen Hall-ck,	E W Stone,
Miss Edgar A Poe,	S Doughton,
John Neal,	C McLachlan,
H W Herbert,	Wm Russell, jr.
H Hastings Weld,	Author of "Time's Daughter,"
P Benjamin,	A M Ide, jr.
William Cox,	Owen G Warren,
G W Kendall,	A Snodgrass,
H S Schoolcraft,	J T Headly,
Henry D Hurst.	P L Hagadorn,

With the aid of these contributors (of whom it is needless to say one word in the way of commendation) and of numerous others, perhaps equally meritorious if less celebrated, who have promised us their support, the publisher considers he is at liberty to say, that the Columbian Magazine need be under no apprehensions of being excelled.

But what we have done is already before the public, who will not fail to judge us with impartiality; and in respect of what we intend to do, it will be but unwise and unbecoming (although less fashionable) not to boast. We may be permitted to assure our friends in brief, however, that we have matured numerous plans (for the Third Volume) which we feel confident they will be pleased. It is our purpose to put forth every energy; and it will be no fault of our own if the Columbian Magazine shall not be found at least equal to any magazine, of any class or price, in America.

DEALERS IN PERIODICALS throughout the United States and the Canadas who wish to become agents for the Columbian Magazine will apply to the publisher immediately. The usual discount will be made to them.

☞ Editors who will notice this Prospectus once and send a copy marked and addressed to the Columbian Magazine, shall have a copy sent to them one year.

TERMS OF THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

One copy one year, in advance	$ 3
Two copies one year,	5
Three do do	7
Five do do	10
Eight do do	15
Eleven do do	20

Address, post paid,

ISRAEL POST,

No 3 Ann st. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Essex Orphans's Court,

Term of ——, 1844.

Rule to show Cause for Sale of Lands to pay Debts

John Stiles and Daniel C. Shotwell, Admr. &c.

The said Administrator having made and exhibited to this Court, under Oath, a true and just account of the personal estate and debts of the deceased, and the said Court also having by the oath, and it appearing that the personal estate of the deceased is insufficient to pay the just debts of the deceased, and the charges of the Court, as will appear by the said account, which was filed on the 14th day of October inst. and the said Court having also heard and considered the claim of the said Administrator, and the petition of the Orphans Court of Essex, should not be granted, as well as the said petition may be heard and considered:

It is ordered by the Court, that all persons interested in the estate of the said deceased, appear before the Orphans Court, to be held at the Court House in Newark, on Tuesday, the 14th day of November next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why an order of the Court should not be made and entered, directing the said Administrator to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased, as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A true Copy—Test from the Register.

44 6t JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

LOZENGES.

VAN DIEN'S Worm, Cough, Consumption and Catharsic Lozenges—Large Fall supply just received, and for sale by Sherman's Agent.

The Cathartic an agreeable and effectual Physic.

Also Sherman's Worm, Cough and Consumption Lozenges, and Dr. Peter's Worm, Cough and Consumption Lozenges, all for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

PLAINFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Winter Session will commence on Wednesday, the 16th day of October inst. in the building lately occupied by Mr. Fairchild.

Terms per quarter for day scholars.

Primary Course	$3 50
Writing, Arithmetic and Elementary Geography,	4 00
E. Grammar and Geography,	5 24
Nic. Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, History, Algebra, Geometry, Rhetoric, Rhetoric, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c	6 00
Extra Charges.	
Music on the Piano,	10 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	5 00

ISAAC CORFIELD, Jr. Principal.

Plainfield, October 14th 1844.

ORPHAN'S COURT.

Term of October, 1844.

John Stiles and Daniel C. Shotwell, Administrators of E. S. Pound, deceased.

Order to Sell Creditors and Representatives of Kindred.

The said Orphans Court having represented to the Chancellor's Court of the County of Essex under such Seal the personal and Real State of the above named deceased, is insufficient to pay the debts of said Decedent, according to the best of their knowledge and belief. The Court thereupon Order and Direct the said Administrator to give public Notice to the Creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the above named Administrators their claims and demands against said Estate, under oath or affirmation, within six months from the day, October 22d, 1844, by setting up notice of this order in five of the most public places in the County of Essex, and by the space of three months to be by advertised in the same in one of the Newspapers printed in this State which circulate most generally in the neighborhood of said Decedent lived, for three Spaces of time.

By the Court,

44 JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

Picture Frames and Glass.

Pictures, 11 by 14 inches, or less, Framed in Mahogany by the Saturday, at 25 cts.

Writing Paper,

1s. —12d.—10d.—8d.—6d. per quire. Copy Books 6d.

Medicated Lozenges.

Sherman's, Peters's and Cowdan's Cough, Worm, Cathartic, and Cathartic Lozenges.

July 27. M. F. CUSHING.

Bonnet Silks.

A Few Pieces of new and Fashionable Silks. Also a few more pieces of Bobinets, Satin striped Delaines, &c. &c. which have been bought at Sheriffs Sales and Partners. Opened this day by

May 18. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Tea, Tea, Tea.

THE best Young Hyson Tea that was ever sold in Plainfield for the price, which is only four shillings per pound.

ALSO,

A very superior Orange Pekoe Tea for Sevenpence

For sale by DANIEL BULLMAN.

Plainfield, May 12, 1844.

NOW IN PRESS

And for New Illustrated Work:

TALES FROM SHAKESPEARE.

By CHARLES AND MARY LAMB.

This celebrated work has already passed through eight highly successful editions in London, and is shortly to be issued here in a very superior style, with an engraved title page to each story; the narratives to be embellished with elegant engravings (from the dramas of Shakespeare,) and the pages surrounded with appropriate fancy colored borders. Charles Lamb and his sister are well known in the literary world as accomplished writers; and long may they be remembered for having rendered to plain prose, so far as practicable, the beautiful stories of The Tempest; A Midsummer Night's Dream; The Winter's Tale; All's Well that Ends Well; As You Like It; The Two Gentlemen of Verona; The Merchant of Venice; Cymbeline; King Lear; Macbeth; All's Well; The Taming of the Shrew; The Comedy of Errors; Measure for Measure; Twelfth Night, or, What you Will; Timon of Athens; Romeo and Juliet; Hamlet, Prince of Denmark; Othello; Pericles, Prince of Tyre.

A Key to Shakespeare, would have been a more expressive and truth telling title for this valuable work; for no person can read any of these interesting tales without at once realizing that he understands and relishes it but as those have ever done between the intuition of the 'great author,' the 'warlike Poet,' the Bard of Avon,' the immortal Shakespeare,' who wrote not for a day but for all time. Each number will contain the story of one play. Price 12½ cents.

SH. W. HEWET, Publisher,

Nov. 10, 1844. 11 Spruce St. N. York.

☞ Editors of Newspapers inserting this notice containing a copy of this work, will please to copy the above, and the numbers will be forwarded to them in exchange for their paper.

1 BALE CARPET WARP, and for sale by

May 13, 1844 DANIEL BULLMAN

The long established

Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary.

JACKSON POUND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he continues the above business at his old stand one door below Cushing's Store, and for sale, Large Round Cakes, Cracknels, Crackers of all kinds, &c. &c. Wedding and Social Parties, or others can be furnished with Cakes, and every thing else at all times.

N. B. Persons wishing to purchase Bakery, will be accommodated with a good stand, and a good baker, on favorable terms, calling, as above, or if not in town, can be found at the Bakery. Also, a good Horse, Chaise and Harness for sale cheap.

Plainfield, Dec. 25, 1843.—ly

Just Received from CONSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

81 Cortland Street near Broadway,

NEW YORK.

by M. F. Cushing.

AGENT FOR PLAINFIELD.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES IN THEIR LINE, AS FOLLOWS:

Hay's Liniment for the Piles.

A celebrated, well known, and now perfected remedial cure for this troublesome complaint.

It never fails in effecting a cure.

Oil of Tannin at greatly reduced price

This article has been used in considerable quantities the present season, for a year past, and gives universal satisfaction. The attention of Physicians is called to it, as a remedy in many cases. A great variety of other articles from the same laboratory, also, including the most valuable preparations of the day. Those who have used Tannin, know the value of it, and those who have not, should try it, as it is the best remedy known for the cure of the various complaints.

Sold in large bottles at 75 cents, and in small bottles at 50 cts

Cologne Water, an excellent article.

In bottles holding about a pint, at 75 cents and a quarter at $1 and $2 bottle.

Balm of Columbia.

A highly recommended article for promoting and restoring and beautifying the Hair.

Macassar Oil, for the same. 12 cts

East India Hair Dye.

Colors the Hair and will not soil the Skin.

This Dye is in the form of a powder, which in a few minutes of time may be applied to the hair and skin, that most might like, having the effect to change the Hair to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, make the hair any color they please. This Dye is harmless and will not injure the skin. Each package is warranted to color to the shade as represented, or money will be refunded. Price $1 per bottle, with full directions.

Dr. O.C. Lin's Strengthening Plaster

For Weakness or Looseness, and Aches in the Back, Breast or Side. Very superior. Price 25 cts.

Lin's Balm of Chim.

For the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tooth, Ear, Head-ache, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Burns, and every thing that requires external application. $1 a bottle.

Howe's Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elixir,

Dr. Lin's Chinese Blood Pills,

As good as ever, inspect as to the taste. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a sure Cure for many kinds of Deafness. $1 a bottle.

French Corn Plaster.

Be careful and inspect every box for Cushing as to counterfeit itself to 25 cents per box.

Castor Oil, 1s. 6d.

The Magical Pain Extractor,

The best remedy and the quickest ever discovered for burns, scalds, &c. Sold at 25 cents.

Indellible Ink, very superior, 31 cts.

Writing Sand, 6d.

Paste Blacking, first rate, 6d.

And the Agent will attend to any thing else sold by the above firm.

Jan. 1st, 1844.—ly.

Great Achievement in Medical Science.

Who after reading the following, can doubt that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, is the greatest Medicine in the World!

New York, Jan 27, 1842.

I have been afflicted with the Piles for 24 years sometimes so severely as to be confined to my bed for weeks, and though assisted by various medical advice, and using many remedies, I could get no relief, and was reduced to a mere wreck in the country to see the various physicians of note in the city. Hearing of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry which gave me and many others relief in pulmonary complaints, I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

For Asthma, colds, coughs, whitewash of hoarseness, whooping cough and all diseases of the lungs I believe it to be the very best medicine in the world, and cheerfully certificate to the same when I find an occasion to any one who feels sympathy for a sufferer.

A. KEATS

In Widow Clark's Law Office, 1st Street.

We are acquainted with the above of the above named and his statements are entitled to credit for such forms of information.

Recorder of the City of New York.

JOHN POOLE, Vice Counsel of New York.

Dr L. CRAIG, Agent for Plainfield.

Just Received!

2 PIECES Rich Light Figured Satins,

1 do Black Figured Silk,

1 do Bombazine,

1 do Lawns.

Also—One Case, 1600 Yards American Prints,

Embracing all the different Styles and Patterns in the market, at prices from 3to 12½ cents, which will be sold from 4d to 10d per yd.

Please Ladies to call soon for these bargains.

May 20, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN

INK. JUST RECEIVED, Pints and Quarts very superior Black and Blue Ink, by

M. F. CUSHING.

Read and Remember,

The Black, or Alkahest's SALVE.

WHICH is made of the best materials, and is warranted to cure the worst case of

ALKAHEST'S HEALTH PILLS

Alkahest's Poor Man's Plaster,

Alkahest's Tooth Ache Drops.

Dec. 6, 1843.—1y*

Startling Facts.

Wonderful as it may appear, and true as it is, that the above Pills will cure the worst case of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Piles, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Female Complaints, Fits, Headache, Jaundice, Dropsy, Gout, Gravel, Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pain in the Side, Back and Limbs, Fevers of all kinds, Ague and Fever, Bilious Fever, Typhus Fever, Scarlet Fever, Yellow Fever, Measles, Small Pox, Mumps, Quinsy, Sore Eyes, Inflammation of the Eyes, Deafness, Ringing in the Ears, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Blotches, Pimples, Boils, Felons, Whitlow, Sore Nipples, Ulcers, Sores, Wounds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Corns, Worms, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Female Weakness, Nervous Debility, Dropsy, Gout, Gravel, Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pain in the Side, Back and Limbs, Fevers of all kinds, Ague and Fever, Bilious Fever, Typhus Fever, Scarlet Fever, Yellow Fever, Measles, Small Pox, Mumps, Quinsy, Sore Eyes, Inflammation of the Eyes, Deafness, Ringing in the Ears, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Blotches, Pimples, Boils, Felons, Whitlow, Sore Nipples, Ulcers, Sores, Wounds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Corns, Worms, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Female Weakness, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Blood, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bowels, Nerves, Head, Throat, Lungs, Chest, Side, Back, Limbs, Skin, Eyes, Ears, Nose, Mouth, Teeth, Gums, Tongue

Plainfield Union.

Volume VIII.—No. 48. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1844. Whole number [illegible]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
MILTON F. CUSHING,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2 00 per annum, if paid during the [illegible] months, [illegible] $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by [illegible] $2.00, payable [illegible]. To those who receive the paper by mail, and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, [illegible]

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, [illegible] is a square,) will be [illegible] three weeks for one dollar; and [illegible] week. Larger ones in proportion, [illegible] less than a [illegible]. [illegible] will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. [illegible] advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Lay of the Laborer.

By Thomas Hood.

A spade! a rake! a hoe!
A pickaxe, or a bill!
A hook to reap, or a scythe to mow,
A flail, or what you [illegible]
And here's a ready hand
To ply the needful tool,
And skilled enough, by lessons rough,
In Labor's rugged school.

To a [illegible] here or there,
My [illegible] [illegible];
The first I [illegible] to kindle [illegible]
Is [illegible] the hearts of Home?
Where [illegible]
Through [illegible]

[illegible]

agent. He was famous in his youth among [illegible] prairie and mountain men, as a hunter of [illegible] ordinary skill and endurance. [illegible] of all things to hear his statement of an adventure which is certainly among the most marvellous ever heard of out of the pages of fiction; indeed, fiction has any thing to compare with it.

In the year 1818, the Missouri Fur Company had a post below Council Bluffs, named Fort Lisa, after the gentleman who [illegible] ed it. There was much [illegible] at that time, and it was a good [illegible] very few [illegible] the [illegible].

Mr. Lisa had with him a young Kentuckian, named D—, a fine daring fellow, with a frame [illegible] the speed of [illegible], and the [illegible] of a camel. He was for some [illegible] in the [illegible] of a half breed, called Mel Bland, [illegible] (half breed,) was [illegible] of hardly less [illegible] from D., and [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

St. Louis [illegible]

Further Extracts from [illegible] [illegible] N. Y. [illegible] by [illegible] Wm. [illegible]

[illegible]

If, then, young men, you would [illegible] terest of mind, refined sensibility [illegible] value, its brevity, the purposes [illegible] given, and the strict account of it, which you will be compelled to render at the [illegible] of Christ. Let this be your [illegible] most solemn; let us live while we live.

Life, like every other blessing,
Derives its value from the use we give it.
Not for himself he lives who lives for none.
The Eternal gave it—and but used it so.

Take as given you to conquer for eternity; in the pursuit of your existence—the only pursuit allotted you for securing the salvation of the soul. Say, then, with the poet,

"I would not waste my spring of youth
In idle dalliance. I would plant each wish
To blossom in my manhood, and bear fruit
When I am old."

"Seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness," and then the eternal season of your life will afford you a prospect of the fairest and richest existence of which the human soul is capable. The opening flowers of moral virtue and holiness, and the fruity and autumnal period of your days will be crowned with the golden harvest of a rich and eternal reward.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Congress of the United States.

After a very proper acknowledgment of the divine favor and a few words of congratulation upon the "great moral spectacle" of unity exhibited during the recent exciting election, and a gratulatory running commentary upon the natural and progress of our institutions, President Tyler announces that there has been no material change in our foreign relations, which continue of the most friendly character. Respecting the negotiation with Great Britain concerning Oregon, he says:—

Since the close of your last session, a negotiation has been formally entered upon between the Secretary of State and Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary residing at Washington, relative to the rights of their respective nations in and over the Oregon territory. That negotiation is still pending, and will be, during your session, be brought to a definitive issue, or the result will be promptly communicated to Congress. I would however again call your attention to the recommendations contained in previous messages, designed to protect and facilitate emigration to that territory. The establishment of military posts at suitable points upon the extended line of land travel, would enable our citizens to migrate in comparative safety to the fertile regions below the falls of the Columbia, and make the possession of the existing connection for the transportation of the Territory by subjects of Great Britain, and the citizens of the United States, more available than heretofore to the latter. These posts would constitute places of rest for the weary emigrant, where he would be sheltered securely against the danger of attack from the Indians, and be enabled to recover from a long line of travel. Legislative enactments should also be made to secure to the emigrant upon the soil of our laws, so as to afford protection to his person and property when he shall have reached his distant home. In this latter respect, the British Government has been much more careful of the interests of its subjects or her persons are to be found in that country, than the United States. She has made necessary provisions for their security and protection against the acts of the wild tribes of the land in war; and for significant repression or safety under the powers of her laws. Whatever may be the result of the pending negotiation, such measures are necessary. It will afford me the greatest pleasure to announce a happy and favorable termination to the existing negotiation, upon terms compatible with the public honor; and the best efforts of the Government will continue to be directed to this end.

Other matters of difference with England remain unsettled, and complaint is made of certain the seizure of your vessels on the coast of Africa.

The Tariff Treaty with the German States the Zoll Verein is again introduced.

The strongest hopes are expressed that Mr. Cushing's Chinese Mission will prove successful, though nothing definite is known.

He then passes very briefly over our South American relations, and then commences upon the main topic of the Message, Mexico, Texas, and Annexation, as follows:

In my last Annual Message I felt it to be my duty to make known to Congress in terms both plain and emphatic, my opinion in regard to the war which has so long existed between Mexico and Texas; when, since the battle of San Jacinto, has consisted altogether of predatory incursions, attended by circumstances revolting to humanity. I repeat now, what I then said, that after eight years of fruitless and ineffectual effort to recover Texas, it was time that the weary should have ceased. The United States had a direct interest in the question. The contiguity of the two nations to our territory was but too well calculated to involve our peace. Unjust suspicions were engendered in the mind of one or the other of the belligerents against us, and, as a necessary consequence, American interests were made to suffer and our peace became daily endangered. In addition to which, it must have been obvious to all that the exhaustion produced by the war, subjected Mexico and Texas to the interference of other powers; which, without the interposition of the Government might eventuate in the most serious injury to the United States. This Government, from time to time, exerted its friendly offices to bring about a termination of hostilities upon terms honorable alike to both the belligerents. Its efforts in this behalf proved unavailing. Mexico seemed, almost without an object, to persevere in the war; and no other alternative was left the Executive but to take advantage of the well known disposition of Texas [illegible] to cause her to enter into a treaty for annexing her territory to that of the United States.

While from the nature, Mexico has undoubtedly no power to prosecute the war, and has never had the means of conquering Texas, she has persisted in keeping up a show of hostility, which has prevented any definitive action between her and Texas. This condition of affairs, could not be continued for any considerable time; and it was to be due as well to herself, as to the honor of the country, that a strong representation should be made to the Mexican Government upon the subject. This was accordingly done; and we will be sure by the days of the accompanying documents from the Secretary of State to the United States and Mexican Ministers, that the question of the recognition of the independence of Texas, by the United States, under circumstances held out to them by Spain and Mexico. These communications have left behind them doubts and reluctance which could not fail to complicate with them in future difficulties, and which would be led by their scrupulous adherence to their struggles, however severe, into a series of the most serious troubles to prevent it. The country was told by responsible agents of the Government, that the most formidable heads of finance, the most warlike to be found in any land, which occupy the executive regions contiguous to the States of Arkansas and Missouri, and which are in possession of large tracts of country within the limits of Texas, be likely to remain passive. The settlements of these communities and them invariably to war whenever pretexts exist.

Mexico had not just granted a disclosure of a [illegible] to the Government of the United States, during the treaty? She has declined making, were Texas was forever lost to her. The independence of Texas was recognized by several of the leading powers of the earth. She was free to treat—free to adopt her own line of policy—free to take the course which she believed was best calculated to secure her happiness. Her Government and People desired no connection with the United States; and the Executive was, in respect to Texas, a mere agency, the organ of executing their governmental happiness and glory. What principle of good faith was then violated? What rules of political morality trampled under foot? So far as Mexico herself was concerned, the measure would have been regarded by her as highly beneficial. Her inability to reconquer Texas has been exhibited. I regret, by-the-by, now—years of fruitless and ruinous contest. In the meantime, Texas has been growing in population and wealth. Emigrants from flowed into her territory, from all parts of the world, in a current which continues to increase in strength. Mexico requires a permanent boundary between that young republic and herself. Texas, at no distant day, if she continues separate and detached from the United States, will inevitably seek to consolidate her strength by adding to her domain the contiguous territories of Mexico. The spirit of revolution in the control of the Central Government, have occurred, manifested itself in more of those provinces; and it is fair to infer that they would be inclined to take the first favorable opportunity to proclaim their independence, and to form their alliances with Texas. The war would then be swallowed up, if consent of institutions should occur there is already evidence in a measure. The interests of Mexico, therefore, require nothing so much as the establishment of a permanent boundary. Upon the ratification of the treaty, the Executive was prepared to treat with her on the most liberal basis. Hence the boundaries of Texas were left to be fixed by the treaty. The Executive proposed to treat upon terms that all the world should have considered just and reasonable. No negotiation upon the part would have been undertaken between the United States and Mexico, in advance of the ratification of the treaty. We should have in sight—or power—no authority, to have conducted such a negotiation; and to have undertaken it, would have been an assumption equally revolting to the pride of Mexico and Texas, and subjecting us to the charge of arrogance, while it would have proposed an act of folly. Mexico, not only Mexico for any contingent interest she might have in Texas, would have been to have treated Texas, not as an independent power, but as a mere dependency of Mexico. This assumption could not have been acted on by the executive, without acting at defiance your own solemn declaration that that Republic was an independent State. Mexico, had, it is true, threatened war against the United States, in the event the treaty of annexation were ratified. The Executive could not permit itself to be influenced by such threat. It representations in this, the spirit of our People, who are ready to sacrifice much for peace, but nothing to intimidation. A war, under any circumstances, is generally to be deplored, and the United States is the last nation to desire it; but if, as the conditions of peace, it are required of us to forego the unquestionable right of opening with an independent power of our own Continent such political and commercial relations with both, and that upon a subject of disputed pretension of claim by a third power, to control the free will of the power with whom we treat—decried as we may be to peace, and anxious to cultivate friendly relations with the whole world, the Executive does not hesitate to say that the People of the United States would be ready to brave all consequences, sooner than submit to such conditions. But no appearance of war was entertained by the Executive; and no apprehension [illegible] Texas [illegible] Mexico [illegible] Texas [illegible] Mexico [illegible] Texas [illegible] Mexico

Thanksgiving Day.—Our readers need not be told we suppose that Thanksgiving Day occurs on Thursday of this week, in this State and in New York. Services in all the Churches we believe at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Polly Bodine has escaped another trial for the present by the inability of the Court (Judge Kent,) at Richmond, to complete a jury.

Mr. Cushing is coming Home, having, according to Canton advices to August 3d, "concluded a Treaty with China! He went to Macao as to the U. S. brig *Perry* or *Preble*, on the Mexican Coast, on his way home, on the 12th August.

In six months, thirty-six vessels under American colors have been brought into Rio Janeiro, with average cargoes of 500 slaves each, making in all 18,000.

Greene, the leader of the celebrated American Brass Band, at Boston, uses a noiseless shell bugle, instead of the ordinary metal instrument. Its tones are said to be much more clear and mellow.

The amount annually paid in Lowell, Mass. for the wages of labor, is $1,800,000

Indemnity for Mob Violence.—The case of Rev. Terrence Donaghue against the county of Philadelphia, for damages sustained by the destruction of the Roman Catholic Convent House by a mob, 7th May 1844, was decided in Philadelphia on Thursday in the Sup reme Court, before Chief Justice Gibson. The jury retired and in about an hour returned with a verdict of $6408 98 damages for the plaintiff.

An Apple is noticed in the Morris Jerseyman which weigh 22½ ounces—a German Pippin from a tree belonging to Mr. Wm. Ivay, grafted with grafts from Germany.

Twenty-eight negroes who were manumitted in Illinois 17 years ago and who have been for some time confined in the jail at Shawneetown, and claimed as runaways from another state, have recently been set free by the decision of a jury. The verdict was received with great applause.

Decmber—Well, my dear friend, thou art now in the last month of another year. If thou art a man of business, and of prudent care, belike thou will settle thy accounts, to satisfy thyself whether thou hast gained or lost in the year past, and how much of either, the better to regulate thy future industry or thy economy expenses. That is commendable. But if I am not all wrong, thou will also examine thy moral accounts, and see what improvement thou hast made in the conduct of life, what vice subdued, how much better, and how much wiser, as well as how much richer than at grown ? What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul ? Without some care in this matter, thou mayest come to count thy treasures, those will possibly still appear poor in the eyes of the discerning, even here, and be really so forever hereafter.—*Franklin's Poor Richard's Almanac*, 1756.

We suppose that by this time, when the season seems so adapted to sickness in Lung and Liver Complaints, we cannot confer a greater benefit to suffering humanity than to recommend to notice Mr. C. Brinckerhoff's admirable preparation, the Health Restorative. We often have occasion to call attention to this remedy, but its entire removal from even the appearance of quackery, will be sufficient excuse for it. As regards its previous success in performing rapid cures, the great number of authentic certificates it has called forth are a certain pledge.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

We will not assert that this BALSAM will cure Consumption in its worst form, but it has cured many after all other means of relief had been tried in vain. —And why not? It seems that the Wild Cherry was destined by Nature to be our PANACEA for the ravaging diseases of this cold latitude. Let not the despairing invalid waste his money and lose TIME, to him so all important, in experimenting with the quackery of the day, but use at once a medicine that science approves, and many years of experience have demonstrated that it always relieves.

"*There is no such thing as fool*," in the history of this wonderful BALSAM. Evidence the most convincing—evidence that no one can doubt, fully establishes this fact. For proof of what we say we select the following from existing documents:

Isaac Platt, Esq. Editor of the Poughkeepsie Eagle, one of the most influential journals in the state of New York, states, under the authority of his own name, that a young lady, a relative of his, of very delicate constitution, was attacked in Feb. 1843, with severe cold, which immediately produced spitting of blood, cough, fever, and other dangerous and alarming symptoms. Though medical treatment and care she got still more reduced and in a dreadful manner. But on the return of winter she was attacked more violently than at first; she became scarcely able to walk and was troubled with cough, chills, and fever every day and appeared to be going rapidly with consumption; at this time, when there was no sign of improvement Mr. Platt procured a bottle of **Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry**, which she took, and it seemingly restored her. She got a second, and before it was half taken she was restored to *perfect health*, which she has enjoyed to the present time, without the slightest symptom of her former disease.

Mr. Platt says the "cure came under my own observation and I cannot be mistaken as to the facts."

Sold in Plainfield, by Dr. Lewis Craig, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Ira Pruden, $2,50; M. Vermeule, 2,25; Al. Dunham, 1,50; David Brant, 1,00; I. I. Compton, 1,00: Lewis Hetfield, jr. 81; Hugh Townsend, ,75; Maxson Dunham, ,75; James Harris, ,75; Wm. Ayers, ,50; Teeodore Vail, ,71; E. Marsh, ,50; Morris Randolph, ,50; Henry Smalley, ,50.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Thanksgiving Morning.

A General Meeting of the friends of Temperance will be held on Thursday evening, 12th inst. at 8 o'clock, in the meeting house of the First Baptist Church. A Lecture may be expected from the Rev. Mr. Wheildon. The services of a Choir have been secured for the occasion. E. MARSH, Sec'y of Plainfield, Dec. 9, 1844. Gold Tot. Ab. Sot.

Provisions to Liverpool.—Looking in at the store of A. W. & W. H. Otis, 28 Moore street we saw on flour specimens from the dairy in search, a mammoth cheese, about a yard in diameter, three yards in circumference, nearly a foot deep, and weighing 317 pounds. It is no fiction as to some guy. The Messrs Otis intend to ship it for Liverpool.—*Jour. of Com.*

Better Liberality.—The Clerk of Faneuil Hall Market received, on Tuesday last, a check for $1000, from Stephen Appleton, Esq., with a request that the whole be expended in turkeys, and they either bestowable provisions, and distribute among the poor in the city of Boston, to give them a good dinner on Thanksgiving Day. The Mercantile Journal says the request was properly attended to, and many hearts were doubtless gladdened by the timely gift.

The Importance of One vote.—Benjamin Wood, (Democrat,) is elected to Congress in the Wabash district, of Maine, by one vote; he has precisely the number necessary for a choice.

MARRIED.

In Piscataway, on the 29th ult. Henry Dunham to Caroline Arnold.

At Middletown on the 29 h ult. Hiram Garretson to Maria, daughter of Cornelius W. Wyckoff, Esq.

At Matawan, on the 27th ult Wm. Blackwell to Mary Ann, daughter of Judge Wilson.

In New Brunswick, on the 14th ult. Arthur Wright to Sarah Bishop. On the 24th ult. Elijah to Jane Cleveland. On the 30th ult. Wm. S. Hughes to Mary Ann Wright.

On the 23d ult. Charles H. Hassang, to Eliza McKeen, both of Elizabethtown.

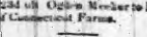
On the 23d ult Ogden Meeker to Bethia Morris, both of Connecticut Farms.

DIED

On the 28th of November, at Connecticut Farms, George Jewell, aged 44 years.

Near Metuen, Somerset co. on Friday Nov. 29, John G. Van Neste, an old and respected citizen; and on Sunday morning, his wife.

"The Young Choir's Companion,"
For Sale by. M. F. CUSHING.



Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

Winter Arrangement.

ON and after Monday, 2d of December, 1844. The Passenger Train will leave Somerville, for New York, at 4 3-4 o'clock, A. M., and at 1 1-4, P. M., and

Leave New York by N. J. Railroad, foot of Courtland street, at 9 and 11 o'clock, A. M. and at 3 P. M. by Steamboat, Pier No 1, North River, at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

The Freight Train will run every day

Leave Somerville at 9 o'clock, A. M.

To leave New York at 10 A. M. by Steamboat.

Persons wishing their freight to go directly through, will have it put on board of the 10 o'clock boat, as all freight will go directly through by that train from New York. Freight sent in the 3 1-2 o'clock boat will remain at Elizabethport until next day.

FARE.

From Somerville to New York by steamboat,		25 cts
Bonds Creek,	"	62 1-2
Plainfield,	"	50
Westfield	"	37 1-2
From Somerville to New York by N. J. R. R.		87 1-2
Plainfield,	"	56 1-4
Bonds Creek to Jersey City,		68 3-4
Westfield,	"	44

Nov. 1844.—tf

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE,
in Greenbrook,

2 MILES from New Market and the same distance from Boundbrook, near the Main road, adjoining lands of Catharine Vail and John Schenck. The Lot is 6 rods and a half to three quarters of an acre, in every convenient Dwelling House, a good well of water, a large number of Fruit trees of various kinds, &c. &c. Payments will be made easy to the purchaser. Apply to

JAMES C. GOLTRA,
Dec. 9, 1844.—3m New Market.

CAME to the premises of LEVI DARBY, near Westfield, about the 1st of November, a Red and White Spotted HEIFER, and year old last Spring. The owner is requested to call, pay expenses, and take him away.

Dec. 9, 1844.—3w

New York Wholesale Price Current
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour—N. Y. Super canal,		4 70
Ohio,		4 62
Rye Flour,		3 65
Indian Meal,		3 70
Grain—Northen Wheat,		99
Rye,		71
Corn, 56 lbs.		58
Oats,		28

Dr. Steelling's Pulmonary Syrup, Vegetable Antibilious Pills, Tonic Pills; and Healing Salve,
For Sale at the Printing Ofice.

Bonnet Ribbons.

A FEW Pieces of New Staple for Fall and Winter Trimmings, just opened by
Sept. 30. WEBSTER & MARSH.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL.

This Institution for young ladies opened by Mr. Jacob A. Ward, will continue in operation during the coming Winter Season, under the care of Mr. Jean Orsen Maurice. The course of instruction will be extensive embracing all the branches of a good education. The French and Spanish Languages will also be taught on the most approved principles. Mr. Maurice has connected with himself in the government and instruction of the School, Mr. Charles N. Congar, a gentleman of ability and worth, and he hopes with his united zeal he may merit the confidence and patronage of the public. The term will commence on Monday the 30th inst. Terms moderate and those desirous of information can call on or address

JEAN O. MAURICE, Principal.

Having for a long time been employed as a teacher in Mr. Ward's School, I do not deem it improper to subjoin the following card:

Mr. Maurice has taught in my school, during the last four or six years, and I guess the pupils were to have told he has proved himself to be a competent and faithful teacher. I cordially recommend him to the favorable notice of our public, as a gentleman worthy of confidence.

J. A. WOOD.

Plainfield, Oct. 14, 1844.

Jayne's Hair Tonic,

Perfumed Hair Oil, Carbon Oil, Hunt's Pills and Stimson's Cordial, Kenyon, Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, Gouldner's Cordial, Horse Syrup, Opodeldoc, Sands' Sarsaparilla and Pill Killeran Remedy, Rhys' Salve, for tetter, salt rheum, &c., from Bronchocele, Rose Mixture, &c. for Tan Pastes, Paste's ball, shaving soap, &c. &c. For sale by M. F. CUSHING.

The Black, or Alchouse's Salve.

THE Press of this unprecedented article, the sales of which during the last 12 months have exceeded the sales of the last three years. For Sale by
Nov. 6, 1844. M. F. CUSHING.

WANTED.

FIFTY CENTS will be paid by the Subscriber for the Banner Junction, newspaper, of May 15, or 22, 1841, containing a Sermon by Rev. Wm. Whittaker preached on the National Fast Day the 14th of that month, containing also a sketch of a Sermon by Rev. Dr. Spring, on the same occasion.
Dec. 2, 1844. M. F. CUSHING.

HATHAWAY'S ARABIAN BALSAM

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Lungs, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Sores, Sore Throats, Pains and Rheumatism of all kinds.

THIS Invaluable Medicine having been in use for the past two years, and having given universal satisfaction to those who have used it, the proprietor considers only to refer to those who have used it, for a recommendation. This is sufficient to convince the most skeptical of its superior qualities. We are well assured that it is a very effective remedy for the above complaints—and no family which has once used it will ever be without it. Hence he administered, in the full confidence that it will merit a continuance of the same. Sold Wholesale and Retail at 130 Broad st. Newark, N. J. Price 25 cents per bottle.

M. F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of Oct. A. D. 1844.

Rule to show Cause for Sale of Lands to pay Debts.

Cornelius Boice, Administrator of Samuel Webster, deceased.

The said Administrator having made and exhibited to this Court under oath a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of the said deceased, so far as he can discover the same, whereby it appears that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay his said debts, and praying the said of the Court in the premises—The Court thereupon order, that all persons interested in the estate of which the said deceased died possessed, appear before this Court on the twenty-first day of January next, to show cause, if they have, why an order of the Court should not be made as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True Transcript from the Record.
Attest JNO. I. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

NEW FALL GOODS.

WEBSTER & MARSH,

HAVE on hand and are constantly receiving a variety of Rich and Fashionable Goods, viz.

Plain and Stripe Striped Alpacas,
Rich Plain and Satin-striped Alpaca Lustres,
Cashmere D'Leoine of new and beautiful styles,
Black, blue black, and plaid Velvets,
Rich plaid and striped Merinoes,
Black and colored French and English Merinoes,
Embroidered and chene Swiss ginghams,
American, French and English calicoes—immense rolls,
Bombs, Cashmere, and Damask worsted Shawls,
Ladies Crevats, Velvet points, &c. &c.
Cambric Linen, and super white Handkerchiefs,
Thread Laces, Edging and insertings,
Mourning and Gloves, of various kinds and qualities,
Gimps, Fringes, Cords, Tassels, &c. &c.,
Also, a general supply of Boned Clothe, Cassimere, Vestings &c. &c.
Also, Groceries, Family Provisions, &c. &c., all which will be sold on the lowest Market prices for Cash or Country Produce.
Sept. 23d, 1844.

DAISY BUTTONS, and LADIES' FANCY CRAVATS, a Good Assortment just received
Nov. 6, 1844. by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Prime Cheese.

A FEW Boxes of very superior, just received by
May 4, 1844. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Parasols and Sun Shades.

A Good Assortment, for sale by
May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

The Plainfield Mutual Insurance Fire Company.

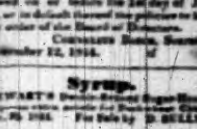
All the members of this Company who have given notes for Insurance dated prior to March 1st, 1842, are hereby notified that they must be renewed on or before the 1st day of January next, or in default thereof may subject to be collected.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CORNELIUS BOICE, Secretary.
November 12, 1844.

Syrup.

STEWART'S Double Refined Sugar House Syrup, warranted the purest and best in the market.
Nov. 20, 1844. For Sale by D. BULLMAN.

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S



A balsamy, invigorating cordial, strengthening and curing the beginning or delayed pains or cases of Coughs, Colds, Affections of the Liver, Throat and Lungs. Many well attested cases of true Consumption in the last stages of the disease have been entirely cured by the Restorative after every other remedy had failed. Asthma relieved and speedily cured—and the medicine is offered with the utmost confidence that, if it may prove ineffectual in any case, it will not aggravate or injure the disease. It is offered with the above explanations and advice to employ a certain and safe remedy, devoid of quackery or pretension, let us call on the Proprietor or his General Agent, and see the most convincing testimony from restored and grateful individuals. The Health Restorative is put up in large bottles at 75 cents each, and the small or medium size at 50 cents. Those who have cases of diseased Lungs and Chest we have yet an only cured for the use of a half dozen bottles. Although the Proprietor has for a number of years almost exclusively restricted its sale to New York city, he, under these emergencies of duty, now has instructed his agents to spread it abroad in every direction most favorable by desiring to see and hear of its producing those favorable results he in every instance of its use in New York city and its vicinity.

The following are the agents for Dr Chitoon the well known New York physician:

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called "C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative; and find that it in does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. I suppose it to be a compound of vegetable matter exclusively."

Yours R. Chilton, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.
Principal Office 96 Hudson street, New York.
Horatio Bennett, U. S. Agent; 90 Hudson st. N. Y., has appointed
WEBSTER & MARSH, Sole Agents for Plainfield.
Nov. 21, 1844.—1m

Just Received,

A New Supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of French, English and Domestic Prints, Ballmorals, Crape Delaines, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Spring Shawls, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Sun Shades, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery, &c. &c. ALSO,

A General Assortment of Staple Goods, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer and Satin Stocks, Silk Cravats, Gambroons, Summer Stripes, Cottonades Linens, &c.
May 20. H. A. CORY.

Fresh Teas.

TEAS Loose better than the best that ever was sold in Plainfield, for the price, which is only 4 shillings per pound! Also having been proved. Also
Superior Young Hyson Tea for 5 shillings
Extra Superior Teas for 6, 7, 8, and 9s.
May 20. H. A. CORY.

Look! Look at This!

THE Subscribers having just returned from New York with a new Assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, would invite the public generally to want of good and handsome Goods, to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

April 22, 1844. H. A. CORY.

N. B. Good hands for all kinds of Southern Work wanted by H. A. C.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, a few hundred good Vest and Pantaloon Hands, also Hands to make Coats and Roundabout Coats. To *Good Hands* the highest encouragements and steady employment will be given.

N.B. The subscriber will pay cash or its equivalent in goods. H. A. CORY.
Plainfield April 6th 1844.

The Columbian Magazine

For 1845.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE SECOND YEAR

At the close of his second Volume, the Magazine having been commenced on the 1st of January, 1844, the publisher finds himself irresistably called on to express the satisfaction and gratitude with which he has been filled with the brilliant and unexampled success that has attended his endeavors to win the public favor. Notwithstanding the difficulties and disappointments and vexations that almost invariably follow the establishment of a new periodical, in the production of which there must be the harmonious co-operation of many hands and many minds—notwithstanding occasional short comings, especially in the pictorial department, which no care or attention could avert and no expenditure prevent, the Columbian Magazine has gone on steadily increasing in support or popularity from the opening number, and if the unbought, unsolicited testimony of the press may be received as unswayed by partiality and unbiassed by friendship, the efforts of contributors and editor have been satisfactory to the public and accepted as fulfilling the promise made for them at the commencement of the enterprise.

The publisher confidently feels that he may form the opinion that the popularity of New York was the time and impulse for a magazine of general literature, and that the success of such a work came mainly from the excellence of its contents, and the liberality with which it was conducted. He is pleased to find that the first year has realized his anticipations, and that the second year will be entered upon with the most flattering prospects of success.

It has long seemed to him a matter of surprise, that we should have no magazine of literature and art equal to those of other countries, and he can see no reason why we should not have one. Possessing as we do the means of every kind necessary to the production of such a work, and in the full enjoyment of the privilege of using the productions of the best writers of the day, by those of any country, without the payment of any tax to the author, we can see no reason why we should not have a magazine of literature and art equal to those of other countries. Why we have not is a question which we do not undertake to answer, but we are determined that we will have one, and that it shall be conducted in a manner worthy of the age, and of the country in which it is published.

Regarding the literary and editorial conduct of the Columbian, the publisher does not feel called upon to say much. He has endeavored to secure the services of the best writers, and has spared no pains to make every possible exertion, and many of the most talented writers in the country have contributed to the pages of the Columbian. He is confident that what has already been published will not lose the literary value of that journal, while the pictorial embellishments will be improved. We are perfectly willing that our literary character should be estimated by the contributions of the past year, and we feel that of those who have furnished articles for the Columbian, a large number have contributed to the pages of no other magazine, and we may mention as to publishers, editors and writers of reputation.

Mrs. L. S. Sigourney,	T. S. Arthur,
Mrs. Ann S. Stephens,	J. P. Cross,
Mrs. F. S. Osgood,	Professor of the Wisdom of Brahma,
Mrs. E. C. Smith,	H. T. Tuckerman,
Mrs. A. C. Stewart,	James F. Otis,
Mrs. E. F. Ellet,	Henry L. Webb,
Mrs. M. St. Leger Loud,	Mrs. E. F. Ellet,
Mrs. J. G. Brooks,	Mrs. Caroline M. Gould,
Mrs. James Hall,	Miss Sarah Hewitt,
Mrs. M. Hunt,	Thomas Hoffman,
Mrs. C. H. Butler,	Miss Frances C. Woodworth,
Mrs. E. C. Embury,	Mrs. [illegible],
Mrs. H. Lightfoot,	C. P. Fay,
Mrs. Cary,	C. Donnie McLeod,
Mrs. E. R. Stelle,	Miss H. Willis,
Mrs. M. A. Ewing,	Miss Mary E. Lee,
Mrs. Mary L. Lawson,	Mrs. F. Sheppard,
Miss Colesan,	T. S. Hastings,
Miss Isabel Jocelyan,	Miss Olivia Bouton,
Miss Martha Russell,	R. F. Wier,
Mrs. E. E. Chadwick,	Henry A. Clark,
Miss L. V. Brasher,	J. W. Elam,
Miss Fanny Forester,	J. J. Porter,
Miss M. G. Quincy,	J. Pomely,
Author of "Sunbeams in Frolicking,"	Hamilton Myers,
Author of "Rose Bud,"	M. E. Hill,
J. K. Paulding,	M. E. Wilson,
W. C. Bryant,	M. E. Hewitt,
Fan Green Halleck,	S. Richardson,
Edgar A. Poe,	Wm. Russell, jr.
John Neal,	Author of "Time's Telescope,"
H. W. Herbert,	A. M. Ide, jr.
H. Hastings Weld,	Dunn G. Warner,
P. Benjamin,	A. Boyd Street,
William Cox,	J. T. Headley,
G. W. Kendall,	P. L. Hagadorn,
H. S. Schoolcraft,	Henry Bibb,

With the aid of these contributors (of whom it is needless to say one word is the way of commendation) and of numerous others perhaps equally meritorious if less celebrated, who have promised us their support, we flatter ourselves that, as a literary work, the Columbian Magazine need be under no apprehensions of being excelled.

But what we have done is already before the public, who will not fail to judge us with impartiality; and in respect of what he intends to do, he is anxious to meet and forestall (where fashionable) not to boast. We may be permitted to assure our friends in brief, however, that we have matured numerous plans (for the Third Volume) with which we feel confident they will be pleased. It is our purpose to put forth every energy; and it will be our fault if our own if the Columbian Magazine shall not be found at least equal to any magazine, of any class or price, in America.

DEALERS IN PERIODICALS throughout the United States and the Canadas who wish to become agents for the Columbian Magazine will apply to the publisher immediately. The usual discount will be made to them.

☞ Editors who will insert this Prospectus entire and send a copy marked and addressed to the Columbian Magazine, shall have a copy sent to them one year.

TERMS OF THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

One copy one year,	in advance $3
One copy two years,	5
Two copies one year,	5
Five do do	12
Eight do do	18
Eleven do do	25

Address, post paid,
ISRAEL POST,
No 2 Astor House, N. Y.

The long established

Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary.

JACKSON POUND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that he continues the above business at his old stand—where he keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Loaf Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Soda Crackers, Milk Biscuit, Pilot Bread, Sugar Crackers, Gingerbread, &c. &c. &c. All of which are made of the best of flour, and will be sold as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere in this or the adjoining counties of this state.

Any person having any claims or demands against the subscriber, for blacksmithing, painting, shoeing, tailoring, waggon-making, flour, rent, hay, oats or feed, will please call on or send in the same, as he is about closing all other demands with answerer, he requested to present them for settlement without delay.

Those indebted to him, will please call and make payment to the amount they owe him

Plainfield Union.

Volume VIII.—No. 50. PLAINFIELD, N. J. MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1844. Whole number 414.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY

MILTON P. CUSHING,

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, if paid during the 6 first months, if paid in six months, $2.25; and if not paid till the close of the year, $2.50 will in all cases be charged. To those who are served by Carriers $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail and those who call at the office for them, $1.50, if paid in advance, otherwise $2.00. No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square (16 lines) in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cents per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing short of a square inserted. Liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Beware of Foreign Influence.—WASHINGTON

The Saturday American.

A New and Handsome Weekly Family Newspaper, under the above title, is now published, and has been commenced in Baltimore, by the undersigned, at the low Price of

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

By the present extension of the Postage Law, Advertising, more cheaply than formerly, is brought within the reach of the humblest individual; and it is the determination of the undersigned to publish a paper that will be found to be worthy the patronage of the people, and to merit a liberal support. Believing that the Saturday Morning Paper, from its peculiarly favorable position for procuring the earliest intelligence, is the best medium for the dissemination of political information, the undersigned has established the SATURDAY AMERICAN, which will contain the latest news from all parts of the United States, as well as from Europe, and will be furnished to subscribers, at the low price of One Dollar per year. The Paper will be devoted to Literature, Science, Politics, Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, Internal Improvements, and the Arts, and will contain Original and Selected Stories, Sketches and Poetry, on the First and Fourth Pages, as will be found on our motto, completed.

TEMPERANCE TALES.—By T. S. Arthur.

The above-named writer has agreed to write an article of his highly instructive and brilliant temperance tales for each number of the paper. These stories are all founded on facts, and are so graphically and powerfully written, that the reader's sympathies are at once enlisted in the spirit of the narrative, and he is hurried on from incident to incident, until those stories of Mr. Arthur will be widely sought after and read, by the friends of temperance in every section of the United States.

The Saturday American will contain the latest news from all parts of the world, and in addition to the above-named attractions, will be rendered in every respect worthy the patronage of the people. It will be conducted on the principles of the Democratic Party, and will be found a powerful auxiliary in the support of those principles which have for their object the prosperity of our country, and the perpetuity of the Union.

The Saturday American is published every Saturday morning, at the office, No. 4 South Calvert street, Baltimore, and will be delivered to subscribers in the city, or sent to any part of the United States, by mail, at the low price of One Dollar per year, payable in advance.

Persons who will procure five subscribers, and forward the money, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

Any person who will procure and forward ten subscribers, shall receive a copy of the paper for one year.

Postmasters and others will oblige us by exerting themselves to procure subscribers.

All letters must be addressed (post paid) to the undersigned, and the money enclosed in the letter.

WM. SLOANMAKER,
Corner of Dock and Third Streets,
Philadelphia.

Nov. 25 3m

HATHAWAY'S ARABIAN BALSAM

For the Cure of Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Coughs, Asthma, and diseases of Burns, Wounds, Bruises, Sores, Sore eyes, &c. &c.

THIS Invaluable Medicine having been in use for the past ten years, and having given universal satisfaction to those who have tested its virtues, it is deemed unnecessary to say more than to state that it needs only to be tried to prove its real excellence. It is valuable for the cure of eruptions of the skin arising from impurities of the blood. We are well assured that it is a very effective remedy for the above complaints, and family which has once used it will ever be without it. It may be administered to the smallest infant with perfect safety and entire confidence—and Wisdom is justified of her children.

Prepared and sold wholesale and Retail at 136 Broad st Newark, N. J. Price 25 cents per bottle.

M. F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Essex Orphan's Court.

Term of Oct. A. D. 1844.

Rule to show Cause for Sale of Lands to pay Debts, Come into Court, Appraisement of Samuel Wheeler, deceased.

The said Administrator having made and exhibited to this Court in open session a just and true account of his personal estate of the said deceased, as far as he has come to the knowledge of the same, whereby it appears that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay his just debts and proper charges and, of the Court in the premises, it is ordered that all persons interested in the estate which was of said deceased, appear before this Court, on Tuesday the twenty-first day of January next, to show cause if they have, why as much of the lands and real estate of the said deceased, in the County of Essex, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his said debts.

A True Transcript from the Record.

46 6w JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

Fresh Teas.

A Letter than the best that ever was sold in Plainfield for the price, which is only 2 shillings per pound, if buying by the chest. Also

Superior Young Hyson Tea for 5 shillings.

—Also—Extra Superior Teas for 6, 7, 8, and 9s.

May 20. H. A. CORY.

The Ballot Box.

By M. W. Beck.

Freedom's consecrated bower,
Casket of a priceless gem!
Nobler heritage of power,
Than imperial diadem!
Corner-stone on which was reared
Liberty's triumphal dome,
When her glorious form appeared
Midst her own green mountain home.

Purchased by no noble blood
As in martial wars o'er run;
By the toil of those who stood
At the side of Washington—
By the hearts that met the foe
On their native battle plain,
Where the arm that strikes the blow,
Never needs to strike again.

Where's the craven that would dare
Mar it with polluted breath?
Scorned and cursed, be his share
The traitor's shame, the ratior's death!
Let his hateless heart be torn,
From the reckless bosom riven,
And upon the whirlwind borne,
To the carrion bird be given!

Guard it, Freemen! guard it well!
Spotless as your maiden's fame—
Never let your children tell
O' your weakness—of your shame!
That their fathers basely sold
What was bought with blood and toil,
That you bartered right for gold,
Heir on Freedom's sacred soil!

Let your eagle's quenchless eye,
Fixed, unerring, sleepless, bright,
Watch when danger hovers nigh
From his lofty mountain height;
While the stripes and stars shall wave,
O'er this treasure pure and free;
The land's Palladium, it shall save
The home and shrine of Liberty.

The Select Party.

By "A Lady of Maryland."

"Mary," said Susan Maxwell to her cousin, "do you not mean to call on the strange lady at Mrs. Campbell's, and invite her to your party?"

"Indeed I do not. I intend that my party shall be very select, and of course I don't mean to ask every body."

"I suppose not," said Susie, "but you ought surely to pay some attention to a stranger, and to one whose appearance and manners evince that she is quite lady."

"Really, you can see by her into a milliner more than any one else, Susan. Play how did you discover that Miss Brandon is a perfect lady?—Have you been to see her?"

"No, but I met her at poor old Mrs. Wood's cottage, and the kindness of her manner to the poor old woman, and the perfect ease and self possession with which she met my embarrassed eye, at the commencement of our conversation, convinced me at once of the goodness of her heart and of her familiarity with refined society."

"Well, I have no doubt that you are an excellent judge, but as I happen to know something about the family of this lady, I believe I shall adhere to my own determination and distinctly refuse her to my party which I intend shall be particularly select."

"Why, what do you know about Miss Brandon's family, Mary?" said a brother, who had been an attentive but inattentive listener to the conversation of his cousins.

"Why, George Benson told me that he had good reason to believe that her father was a mechanic, and that she knew and had a brother who at one time was a cabin master."

"George Benson is a fool! and really, Mary, though I do not wish to speak harshly, I must say that your conversation does not do much credit to your understanding. I have the pleasure of Miss Brandon's acquaintance and I am sure that if I could flatter myself that you would ever resemble her, I should be more proud than I have yet had reason to be of my sister."

Mary Spencer curled her pretty lip, and tossed her head in disdain at her brother ceased to speak but she did not reply, and to change the conversation, Susan inquired of Henry when Mr. Wilmot was expected in the village.

"It is probable he will be here this afternoon."

"Oh, I am so glad," said Mary, forgetting her anger, "He will be here in time for my party."

"But Mary," interrupted her brother, "how do you know that Wilmot is sufficiently genteel to make one of a party which is to be very select?"

"Pshaw! Henry, have done with your nonsense—you know as well as I do, that he is one of the most distinguished men in the State, and that his society is courted by all the first families."

"Well, I expect he will arrive in the stage this afternoon, and if he is not otherwise engaged, I will bring him here to pass the evening, and you can then judge of his pretensions to be ranked among the elite."

Mary Spencer was the belle and the beauty of the village in which she resided. Her mother being a widow in easy circumstances, and having but two children she had adopted the orphan niece of her deceased husband, who was nearly of the same age as her own daughter. Pleasing though not beautiful in her person, and of a disposition to shun rather than court observation, Susan Maxwell was completely eclipsed by her brilliant cousin. The natural diffidence of her character being increased by her dependent situation, it required more than ordinary penetration to discover the refined mind, the noble heart, the fervid, affectionate nature which were concealed by her unobtrusive and somewhat cold manner.

Westville is a beautiful little village, and its inhabitants are respectable, and for the most part wealthy. It contains, besides, a "mineral spring" which, though not celebrated enough to render the village a place of fashionable resort, is sufficiently so to attract those who are willing to escape the dust and heat of the city, without the eclat of a visit to the springs.

No visitor however, had ever yet appeared of so much importance as the one who was now expected. Charles Wilmot, though still a young man, had distinguished himself in the councils of the nation, and won a name and reputation among the great men of the day, which rendered him an important personage in a far more extended circle than that of Westville. No wonder, then, that the village was in a state of excitement caused by the paragraph we have taken of by the family of Mrs. Spencer, all the members of which, though for different reasons, were anxious to see the distinguished stranger. Henry, we have already seen, had met him the preceding winter at Washington, and was anxious to renew his acquaintance from which he had derived both pleasure and instruction. Mary worked for an opportunity of trying the power of charms, which she believed required only an opportunity of display to prove irresistable.

Mrs. Spencer was desirous of seeing the man of whom she had heard so much, and Susan Maxwell, who had been an attentive reader of the debates in Congress, was gratified at the prospect of becoming acquainted with a distinguished orator and statesman. Mr. Wilmot was therefore received with great cordiality by Mrs Spencer's family, with whom he spent the first evening of his sojourn at Westville. He was a fine looking man, about thirty five years of age, with brilliant eyes, splendid teeth, and a countenance expressive at once of fine feelings and of the highest order of intellect. His manners, though polished, were simple, and free from all affectation. The confidence in the opinions of those with whom he conversed, that, added to his rare colloquial powers, they could not fail to make a favorable impression. Henry was in raptures; Mrs. Spencer was much pleased. Even Mary in contemplating the attractions of her visitor, forgot to calculate the effect of her own; while Susan dared hardly trust herself to speak of one who only, of all his sex she had ever seen realized all the conceptions of the dignity of human nature. Wilmot remained all the evening at Mrs. Spencer's, and his opinions of the family may be gathered from the following letter, which on his return to his lodgings, he addressed to his friend Col. Liston.

MY DEAR LISTON—

I cannot sleep, and there is no one here with whom I can converse so freely as with you.—Therefore I have concluded to bestow my tediousness upon you. Oh, Liston, I verily believe I have met my fate in the shape of an angel! You know I have always ridiculed the idea of love at first sight, but who can control their destiny? I have this evening seen a creature so surpassingly lovely that all her mind corresponds with her person, and if she will look with an eye of favor upon your friend, he will forswear ambition and devote his whole future life to love and happiness. But I will endeavor to give you a methodical account of my introduction to the beautiful being who has well nigh bewitched me. You remember Henry Spencer, the clever youth who visited Washington last winter, and with whom we were both so well pleased? Well, he lives here, and he met me immediately on my arrival, and insisted on my pass the evening with his mother and sister.—He pressed the invitation so earnestly, that I could not decline it, and though somewhat fatigued—after spending an hour with dear Julia, I repaired to Mrs. Spencer's more indeed with a view to gratify Henry than with any expectation of pleasure to myself. I had not, however, been in the house ten minutes before my fatigue was forgotten, and I remembered only that I was in the society of the most beautiful creature I have ever seen. Mary Spencer cannot be more than seventeen, for she has all the brilliant bloom of extreme youth, yet there is in her deportment all the dignity which belongs to more mature years. But I cannot describe her. Some day, perhaps, you may see her, and you will then own that if your friend has lost his reason, he has, at least, a good excuse for his folly. Mrs. Spencer, the mother of Mary, and Henry, is a remarkable looking old lady, and there is a pretty looking girl, a relation of the family, whose dark grey eyes, and pale high forehead, give promise of intellect; but her manners are reserved, and I did not make much progress in her acquaintance. Julia's health is much improved. She does not know Mrs. or Miss Spencer, but has met with Miss Maxwell, the grey eyed maiden I have spoken of, and is quite pleased with her, a circumstance which prepossesses me in her favor. You know my confidence in the judgment of my sister, and how much I am disposed to love all to whom she is attached. I have written you a long letter, but I cannot conclude without telling you that Miss Spencer is to give a party in a few days, and that your sober, sedate, friend, who eschews the follies and vanities of fashionable life, is impatient for this village fete as a youth of eighteen. Write soon and direct to Westville. I shall be here for some weeks.

Yours, &c. C. WILMOT.

"May I ask who is the fair lady with whom you were riding this morning, Mr. Wilmot?" said Mary Spencer, as that gen leman entered Mrs. Spence's parlor.

"It was my sister," he replied; "her health is delicate, and she is ordered by her physicians to ride every day."

"Indeed, I was not aware but your sister accompanied you. Why did you not inform us that she was in the village, and allow us the pleasure of making her acquaintance?"

"Julia has been here for several weeks—but her feeble health confines her much to the house which is the reason, probably that you have never met."

"I regret very much that I was not aware of her being in town; but I hope now to have an opportunity of repairing my involuntary negligence. I seldom visit strangers unless I know as they are, for there is a risk in the face of making very improper acquaintance. I am sure, Mr. Wilmot," smiled, "you approve of young ladies being very particular in their associations?"

"Certainly, Miss, but I did not surmise that every but respectable person would intend to enter into society at Westville."

"Oh," said Mary, "they are respectable in a certain sense, but what I mean is they are not the first people."

"The first people!" said Wilmot. "I do not understand the meaning you affix to that expression."

"I will then give you an account of a very narrow escape I made from forming an extremely improper acquaintance, and you will then understand what I mean by the first people. Among the visitors here this summer is a Miss Brandon, who, I am told is extremely pretty and genteel in her appearance. Susan here was quite charmed with her, and I was on the very point of calling on her when fortunately I learned that her father was a mechanic, and that she had a brother who had kept a country school. Of course, I declined to visit her, for mechanics have certainly no business in good society, and so as to school masters, if there is any thing upon earth for which I have a perfect contempt, it is a country pedagogue."

Mary had been so occupied with her subject that she did not perceive the look of pain which Wilmot regarded her until, as she ceased to speak, he advanced to the sofa on which she sat, and bowing profoundly said—

"If such are your sentiments, Miss Spencer I owe you an apology for having intruded myself upon your acquaintance. Miss Brandon is my half-sister, and both her father and mine were mechanics! Moreover I am the identical schoolmaster of whom you have heard. I have the honor to wish you a good morning." And again bowing to all the ladies, Mr. Wilmot quitted the apartment, leaving his hearers almost petrified with amazement and consternation.

A few days after, Wilmot again wrote to Colonel Liston

MY DEAR LISTON—

"Mortified self-love is a sovereign panacea for a wounded heart. Miss Spencer has completely healed the excitement which her beauty had created, simply by expressing her opinion that the daughters of mechanics are not entitled to mix in good society, and by her unqualified contempt for country schoolmasters. You know it is many years since I quitted the profession of teaching. To do the lady justice, she did not mean to mortify or offend me by expressing her sentiments. She did not know to whom she was speaking; nor was she aware, from the coffee room in the manner, that Julia was my sister—about an hour after I had left Mrs. Spencer's house, where the conversation occurred, Henry came to me greatly distressed at what had taken place, and full of apologies for what he called his sister's folly. A little reflection convinced me how idle it would be to take offence at the silly expressions of a young lady, so I complied with Henry's request to spend the evening at his mother's, and even induced Julia to accept Miss Spencer's invitation to her party, which took place last night. And now, you will say, having recovered from my brief love fit, I will be in no danger from a second attack of the same malady. You are mistaken. The spell which mere beauty cast around me being broken, I am at leisure to be attracted by the more powerful charms of a cultivated intellect and a noble and gen rous heart. To be serious, I think I have found in Susan Maxwell a being formed to contribute to the happiness of my future life, if I can succeed in gaining her affections. She and Julia have become exceedingly attached to each other, and I am encouraged by the latter not to despair. I shall remain here till autumn, when I hope to bring my young to a happy conclusion, and to have the felicity of introducing you to Mrs. Wilmot.

Yours truly, C. WILMOT.

Three months glided rapidly and pleasantly away at Westville, and early in the autumn the village newspaper announced the marriage of the Hon. C. Wilmot, and Susan, only daughter of the late James Maxwell Esq.

The moral of our story be that runs may read. Mary Spencer reached wisdom too late, the correctness of Pope's conclusion—

"Worth makes the man—the want of it the fellow."

The rest is all but leather or prunella!"

A Bootless Excitement!—A queer scene came off at one of the "crack" hotels yesterday morning. Toward breakfast time there was a terrible ringing of bells all over the house, an opening and a shutting of chamber doors, &c. which, when with all due anxiety inquired into, was found to be occasioned by every mortal pair of boots that had been placed outside the night before for cleaning; There was no mistake in the matter—the boots were good really—soles and uppers, bottoms and tops—and a pretty confusion was the consequence. In the midst of the row up came one gentleman in light pumps, whose wrath was excessive; the stage was to start in a few minutes from the door—he was sorted to be off; and worse than all, he could not find his boots—absolutely to pump it all the way to Somewhere. The clerk at the desk was bothered, and spoke to the landlord, who asked the guest what he expected, who instantly replied that he wished to pay his bill, but that in turn expected the host to pay for his boots!—whereupon the clerk was told to deduct $5, being the sum, "a fair cost." The traveller then coolly received his two trunks were strapped on the out inside; off went the stage, and a short time after ward, the servants having completed circumstances and correctly published this by that it was mathematically set every other one demonstrated that "them two books" contained the boots, and that the gentleman in the pumps was the gentleman that had "sicked off" with them!

"Hist," said we to our informant, who is a light of good figure of a fellow, just from "way off" "you appear to be all right in the leather way; how did—no save your bacon?"

"Why," said he, "somehow, by one of those strange incidents which will sometimes, overtake one or a word to strange places, I happened to have gone to bed in them.—*St. Louis Revelle.*

Sheet about Wit.—The following is from the N. Y. Evening Mirror a new daily paper by N. P. Willis and General Morris a combination of talent from which much may be expected. It is well conducted, decidedly one of the best things of the season.

"A friend, who never made a joke in his life but enjoyed the article hugely when manufactured by others, delighted to give us the following at second hand; travelling lately on the North River, he overheard two ladies in an adjoining state room, who kept incessantly calling upon each other to ensemble figures, the "Steward, Steward" called one, in a complexion of deep distress suffering. "Do come and open this window for I shall die!" The window was accordingly opened; but direc ly the other lady exclaimed, 'Steward; do come and shut this window or I shall die!' This too, was obeyed, when the first order was repeated followed by the other in the same terms—and this continued until things began to grow quite serious and the poor Steward commenced turning in and out and out and spring with vexation. At this moment a gentleman, who had been a quiet observer of the scene, cried out in a loud voice. "Steward why don't you wait on the ladies there? shut the window till one of them is dead, and then open it and finish the other."

A Short Story with a Moral!—A young Yankee had formed an attachment for a daughter of a rich old farmer, and after agreeing with his "bonnie lassie" went to the old fellow to ask consent, and during the ceremony, which was an awkward one for Jonathan, he whittled away at a stick. The old man watched the movements of the knife, at the same time continued to talk upon the prospects of his son in-law, as he supposed until the stick dwindled down to nought. He then spoke as follows:

"You have fine property, you have steady habits, good enough looking, but you can't have my daughter! Had you made something, no matter what, of the stick you have whittled away, you could have had her; as it is, you can—pro erty will go as the sick did, little by little, and all is gone and your family reduced to want. I have read your character, you have no energy." The Yankee surveyed the unhappy news to his anxious daughter, who after hearing the story, burst out a "erying," saying "why you inrnal fool, you, why didn't you say you'd made a liter on't if nothing more! Get out! I'll marry the first fellow that points his eye at me—I will ro—bo o-o-o-o-o."

An Experimental Toddy.—"You've had five gin toddies already this morning," said a bar keeper to one of his hardest customers as he had called for a sixth.

"Have I?" quoth the chap.

"Yes, you just have. Don't you think another will get you drunk?"

"Well, I don't know—make me one and we'll see. It's always best to be trying experiments."—The N. O. Pic. said that.

Manufacture of Watches at Geneva.—The manufacture of watches, musical boxes, jewelry, &c. that to which Geneva owes its present prosperity. Upwards of fifty workshops devoted to the watch making, and necessary to the jeweller's trade, are kept in constant employment; and it has been calculated that, in good years, twenty-five thousand ounces of gold, five thousand marks of silver, and precious stones, to the value of a million of francs, are used in about 100,000 watches are said to be annually manufactured in Geneva.

Never laugh at the ignorance of others.

What think ye of Christ.

The opinions of the Jews of old respecting Christ, we all know; it may be interesting to know also the answer of the present Jews to this question. Mr. Nash, who, at the request of several citizens, repeated last week his lecture on the restoration of the Jews, according to the report of the Express, spoke of the Savior with a degree of candor and respect which seems to have secured his audience from the sympathies of his Pharisaical hearers.

It has been said, and with some appearance of what was called my liberality—that I did not in this discourse term Jesus of Nazareth an impostor. I have never considered him as such. The impostor generally aims at temporal power—attempts to subdue the rich and weak believers, and draw around him followers of influence, whom he can control. Jesus was free from fanaticism. His walk was quiet, subdued; relying faith; he mingled with the poor, comforted with the wretched, avoided the rich and rebuked the vain-glorious. In the calm of evening, he sought shelter in the secluded groves of Olivet, or wandered pensively on the shores of Galilee. He *sincerely* believed in his mission. He *sincerely* no one, flattered no one. In his public declamations he was pointed and severe—in his religion calm and subdued. These are no single characters of an impostor. Nothing will ever give another intervention to his memory, which one hundred and fifty millions believe in divinity; and we see around us abundant evidences of the happiness, good faith, mild government, and liberal feelings which spring from his religion, what right has any one to call him an impostor? That religion which is calculated to make mankind great and happy, cannot be a false one.

The claim which the Jew has upon the regard and sympathy of the Christian, and the reasonableness of the prejudices which he cherishes, more than ever, were forcibly illustrated in the case of Abraham, were unceremoniously alluded to.—We respond to every appeal in the following paragraph.

If you have wronged Israel, it has only arisen from the prejudices of early education; dismiss such feelings be better acquainted with the Jew and learn to estimate his virtues.—See him in the bosom of his family, the head of fathers and the friend of friends. See children duteous, affectionate, and respectful—educated, supporting their parents with pious and exemplary solicitude. See wives the most faithful mothers the most devoted. Go with me into the haunts of misery, where the daughters of misfortune walk the streets of this great city, and see if among them all you find one Jewess.—Come with me to the prison, where crime, riots and vice abounds, and examine whether a Jew is the tenant of a dungeon. Go into your alms-houses, and search them—how many Jews are recipients of your bounty. See them the friends of virtue and temperance; obedient to the laws and devoted to the country that protects them.

Are we not then worthy of your confidence and esteem, discharging, as we do every moral obligation imposed upon us. Vice and misfortune belong exclusively to no sect; human nature is frail and fallible, and we should temper all our prejudices with mercy and charity.—Call to mind therefore, whenever a feeling of prejudice is found lurking about your hearts against the chosen people, how much the world is indebted to the Jews. When you read the sublime Mosaic records, and see in them the wisdom and providence, the power and forgiving kindness, the confidence and affection of the Almighty, call to mind that Moses was a Jew. Whenever you pour out your souls in devotion with the inspired Psalmist, and your whole soul is wrapped in delight and devotion in dwelling upon his divine music, remember that David was a Jew. Whenever that mighty prophet, whose poetic soul was warmed by an ethereal fire, and who bears you on the wings of hope and exultation, of joy and rapture, remember that Isaiah was a Jew. But do not confine yourselves to the great army of kings and prophets of the Bible, go to your own New Testament, and ask whether the Gentiles have ever had such evangelists as Judah furnished; and yet Paul, the mighty man of mind of faith and fervor, was a Jew, "a Hebrew of Hebrews." And from too, the gentle, the loving and beloved, was likewise a Jew; but there is yet another, on whom all your affections are centered, to whom all your hopes and aspirations are directed, to whom you look for grace, and mercy, and salvation; Jesus of Nazareth was a Jew, and told you in language which should sink deep into your hearts, as a commanding imperative, and unrepealed precept and admonition, "Verily I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done those charities, unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Lamentable Accident.—Mr. James B. Clark of Elizabethtown, and a young lady, his niece, Miss Cirilly, who were returning home to a marriage, from this city last evening, were both thrown out, in consequence, as is supposed of the horses bolting from the turnpike, under a fright caused by the Rail Road cars, and the breaking of one of the axles, it being about the time of the passing of two of the trains. The young lady, who was the least injured, was able to reach a shop about 40 yards distant, near the junction of the Turnpike and the Railroad at the edge of the Newark meadows and gave the alarm—though with great indistinctness—merely saying "horses"—"horses"—upon which several persons started in pursuit and soon found Mr. Clark upon the side of the road, and the horses in the meadows. Mr Clark, it is feared is dangerously wounded—having fallen upon his head, which produced a violent concussion of the brain. The young lady will probably recover.—*Newark Adv.* of Thursday.

Right Verdict—A verdict has been rendered in the Supreme Judicial Court at Boston, of $650 damages against a trackman, who ran over a little child of 5 years old, while she was sitting on the side walk. She was so much injured that it was found necessary to amputate one of her legs.

Shi wreck and Loss of three Lives.—During the snow storm on Wednesday night, at 10 o'clock P. M., the fine ship Massasoit (of Plymouth,) Capt. Barry, from Calcutta, with a valuable cargo of India goods, in attempting to enter Boston harbor, struck on Point Allerton Harbor Boston light, and became a wreck, the sea breaking over her. Soon after she struck, three seamen attempted to swim on shore, but two were drowned, and the other reached the shore with great difficulty. The sea broke entirely over the ship during the night and next morning, so that the life boat which put off would as there was any chance to do any thing, was filled with water six times. The ship in the mean time laid broadside on, and was gradually breaking up, her stern being gone before a single person had been taken off by the life boat.—Those on board the life boat by watching a favorable opportunity to approach the ship, and by using the most strenuous exertions, took on board one by one the poor fellows, who still down the rigging to which they were lashed, and had got all on board, except a passenger, Mr. Sibepen C. Holbrook, of Roxbury, Mass., who was sick.—In endeavoring to leave the ship he had reached the main hatchway, and was seen to fall into it. Considering him as lost, the line connecting the life-boat with the ship was cut, and the boat headed for the shore, when Mr. Holbrook was seen to creep upon deck again. At this moment two canvas manned by Messrs. William Pool ps, Alfred Nash, Wm. Lane and George Wilkins, Boston pilots, who had been in the vicinity of the ship all the morning, watching for an opportunity to rescue the sufferers, made a desperate effort to save Mr. Holbrook, and one of them had almost touched the ship, when the ship split open, the unfortunate gentleman fell into the chasm and was seen no more. The crew were almost exhausted when taken off, and Capt. Barry was unable to speak for an hour after. At the last account the wreck was being towed, there being no fears of the vessel had gone to pieces. The ship was insured for $16,000, and the cargo for $57,200. The bodies of the drowned men were recovered.

Ve sel Sunk at Sea.—We learn from Mr. J. White, Pilot, belonging to the Pilot Boat Washington, that on the morning of the 11th inst. during the prevalence of N. N. E. gale, then off Barnegat, he saw a full rigged brig pointed black, appeared to be a foreigner, with a signal of distress flying at the main rigging. Took it to be a Swedish flag. But before they reached her, she went down head foremost. Said all hands except the main topgallant sail and foresail. No person on board. Her starboard bows had been stove in. It is supposed that the crew had been taken off by some vessel, probably the one that run into her.

Loss of the Ship Alabamia of New York.—This vessel sailed from Leghorn for New York on the 10th of October, with a valuable cargo of marble, straw goods, silks &c. She encountered terrific gales on the 14th November, and on the 11th inst. when off the Capes of the Delaware, encountered another dreadful hurricane, and the vessel was abandoned by the crew and passengers on the 12th inst. After some hours of anxiety and suffering in the boats, they were picked up by the ship Atalanta, Capt. Raymond for New York, and arrived safe in this city on the 15th inst.

Mr. Clay emancipated his personal servant Charles—widely known as worthy of such a boon for and worthy, too, of freedom—on the 9th of last. Charles, five years ago, travelled through Canada, with his master, but declined all solicitations to leave him. A friend who was in court at the time sends us the following transcript of the deed of emancipation.—*T ilune.*

Know all men by these presents, that I, Henry Clay of Ashland, for and in consideration of the fidelity, attachment and services of Charles Dupey, (the son of Aaron, commonly called Charles Dupey Charbonie) and of my regard and esteem for him, do hereby liberate and emancipate the said Charles Dupey, from this day from all obligation of service to me, or my representatives, investing him, as far as any act of mine can invest him, with all the rights and privileges of a free man.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal, this 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1841.

H. CLAY. [SEAL.]

Sealed and delivered in the presence of
Thos. H. Clay.

It is stated that Mr. Clay no sooner heard of the case of Miss Webster, (the young lady confined in the Lexington Jail on a charge of abducting slaves,) than he repaired to her prison and volunteered his services in her defence.

Mr. Clay.—The editor of the Richmond Whig has seen a letter from Mr. Clay to Mr. Botts, in which the writer regards his public life as ended; and in reply to the application of his friends to return to the Senate, declares his purpose of passing the remainder of his days in the tranquility of his farm.

Immense Emigration to America.—One of our papers says—

An arrangement is in progress in Germany, in which princes have taken a prominent and active part, to send over many thousands of the worst and helpless classes to Texas. Over 400,000 thalers have been subscribed for this purpose, and a large tract of land in Texas has been purchased. The agents have been to America, and have returned. Their acts have been approved, and the purchases made, confirmed.—The people who are to be collected from the Poor Houses and Prisons of Germany are designated; and the first detachment will be sent out in April. The agents of the Princes have chartered the vessels, and the money is all provided to pay for the transportation of these people to America.

Germany is over peopled, and all the idle, wicked, and discontented, are to be exported; part are directed to New York, and the remainder to Texas, whence they will soon come into the heart of our country.

American Workmen in Russia.—Messrs. Harrison & Eastwick, of Philadelphia, with Mr. Winans, of Baltimore, went to Russia some months since to construct locomotives for the Great Russian Railroad. They write home under date of Oct. 3, 1841, as follows:—"Our work is moving on with much activity. We have more than eight hundred men employed, and you may imagine we have enough to look after. Our material from England is rapidly arriving, and more than one half of all we require, until the opening of the navigation next year, is already made at the work shop. I made purchases, whilst in England amounting to over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Everthing now seems to indicate that we shall be able to complete our work, large as it is, and that it will be profitable to us when finished. Our contract with the Government now exceeds three millions of dollars and we are now urged to make other work for the government amounting to nearly a million and a half more. This we shall most likely agree to do, so that we shall have work enough. We are now on the verge of winter again, and soon shall have every thing locked up with ice and snow. We had a slight fall of snow (the first of the season) three days ago, but it did not amount to much, and it is now warm again. We have not had frost enough to kill the dahlias in our garden."

The Great Foot Race at Hoboken.—The race between Gildersleeve, a New Yorker, & Greenhalgh, one of England's champions lately arrived took place yesterday over the Bergen Course. The Express says Gildersleeve kept ahead during the whole of eleven miles, but in the twelfth mile Greenhalgh passed him, and kept the lead coming in winner. The 12 miles were run in 69 minutes and 42 seconds—a remarkable achievement. The purse was $1000, the loser to have $300.

The race of 4 miles was won by Jackson in 22m. 10s.

We regret to see that a boy had his leg broken at the ferry landing on the Jersey side, as he was returning home after the race. In the rush to get on board the boat the poor little fellow was thrown down and trampled upon, and thus the accident occurred—so says the Texas Sun.

Riot in Ohio—Several Lives L st.—We have a slip from the office of the Telegraph, published at Georgetown, Ohio, (about 8 miles on the side of Cincinnati) which gives an account of an affray on Monday last, between some Kentucky negro hunters and a number of abolitionists in the Red Oak settlement. The runaway negroes had been secreted in the houses of Robert Miller and Absalom King. They were owned by Col. Edw'd Towers, of Mason county Ky.—Miller's house was searched, and two of the slaves discovered, who attempted to make their escape, and while Miller was in the act of aiding their escape, he was knocked down and stabbed repeatedly by the incensed Kentuckians. He lingered but a few moments and died. The two slaves were then bound, when they proceeded to the house of King, where they were met by four or five armed men, who declared their determination to resist any search of the house. The parties being well armed a most terrible conflict ensued. At length Towers was killed immediately. King, while reloading some of the fire arms in the house, was shot by some one through a window in the back part of the house, and was not expected to survive.—The Sheriff and his posse arrived and checked the riot, and the ring leaders of each party were arrested and escorted under a strong guard to Georgetown.

But another band of Kentuckians soon arrived and commenced another scene of bloodshed.—One of the slaves was hung without ceremony for resisting a brother of Col. Towers, who had captured him. The houses of Miller and King were burned to the ground with all their contents. They then went to the house of Mr. Alexander Gilland, tore him away from his family, and beat him until his life was despaired of.

The Telegraph adds: "The number of Kentuckians is increasing hourly, and the whole neighborhood is up in arms. The Sheriff is actively engaged in attempting to quell the riot."

Congress.

Monday, Dec. 16.—In Senate.

Mr. Johnson's resolution on the subject of the Naturalization Laws came up in due order. It instructs the Committee on the Judiciary to enquire into the expediency of some amendment to those laws relative to extending the time of residence. Also providing greater guards against frauds and violence at elections and prohibiting altogether the introduction of foreign convicts.

Mr. Johnson dwelt forcibly upon the frauds which have recently disgraced our elections.—Foreigners, said he, control our elections and mingle in the mobs and riots which disgrace our country.

Mr. Allen did not intend to oppose the inquiry of the resolution nor to debate the question, but he could not let the occasion pass without stating his unalterable hostility to the first clause of the resolution.

Mr. Archer thanked his friend from Louisiana for doing what he had himself intended, and hoped the Committee would report early upon this vital subject.

Mr. Rives then rose and made a labored exposition of the manner in which the Naturalization Laws had fallen into disuse. It was the reinvigoration of the system, he thought, and a proper admonition of the Laws themselves, that was needed.

Mr Merrick took the same view of the subject.

Messrs. Foster and Dickinson, of New York took occasion to defend their State and city, from the animadversions made by Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Phelps' resolution of enquiry from the President, concerning the debts and resources of Texas, was passed.

Bill for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton was read a third time.

In the House Mr. Duncan's Electoral Election Bill, fixing the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November for the Election, passed 187 to 1. It authorizes the State Legislatures to provide for vacancies &c.

The Bill giving the right of suffrage to citizens of the District was referred to the Committee.

The Annual Treasury Report was presented, and 10,000 copies ordered. Also the Land Office Report.

The Army Pay Bill was referred.

The Oregon Territory bill was also referred, on motion of Mr. Duncan.

Tuesday, Dec. 17.—In Senate.

Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Archer presented petitions on the Naturalization Laws. Mr. B. could not go quite as far as other gentlemen in extending the term of residence, but would join with them in such laws as would effectually provide against the practise of frauds at elections.

Mr. Archer was sorry and surprised at the tone of feeling manifested by the gentlemen upon this subject; particularly as at the manifestation of such feeling a foreigner sat by himself as ready to lop off much of the practical abuse, instead of eradicating the evil at once.—He really had hoped and still did to find allies to participate with him in an essential and radical change in the Naturalization Laws.

The House has been occupied in the reception of resolutions. Mr. Henly, of Ind, gave notice that he should every day move to amend the rules so as to make it out of order to move an adjournment until after Roll o'Clock P. M., towards the close of the session; the House having refused to consider it to day.

Mr. Hamlin moved for 10,000 extra copies each of the majority and minority reports from the Committee of the last session on the Deposite Memorial and demanded the P. Q., but the subject was laid over.

Mr. Wright of N. J., gave notice of a bill providing for the removal of obstructions at the mouth of the Passaic River.

Mr. Fillmore, of Miss. introduced a resolution modifying the tariff of 1842 where the duty imposed on foreign wines and silks conflicted with the treaty stipulations; also, that a moderate duty be imposed on teas articles for the process of cleansing them.

Mr. Black, of Geo. moved to strike out the word "Nominal," and insert "revenue," which occasioned no little mirthfulness. Laid over for debate.

Mr. Burt, of S. C. gave notice of a bill for the repeal of all duties on cotton bagging and cotton cloths.

Mr. Holmes, of S C. introduced a Joint Resolution changing the name of a brig owned by J. Chapman of S. C. named Daniel Webster—because every body called her "the Old Hag," and the owner could obtain no freight! Likewise.

Mr. Upton presented a plan for an amendment of the Constitution concerning the election of President.

Mr. Schenck, a resolution reducing Postage to five cents at most to be estimated by weight, and for restricting the franking privilege.

Mr. Phœnix reported a bill for the remission of duties on Railroad iron, with certain limitations; pending a brief debate on which the house adj. at 2½ o'clock.

Wednesday, Dec. 18.—In Senate.

Mr. Woodbury presented some strong and generally accepted resolutions of the U. S. Legislature, demanding a reduction in the rates of postage.

Mr. Benton's resolution authorizing Com. on Foreign Affairs to take measures for the speedy, honorable and satisfactory admission of Texas into the Union, was passed.

The Bill for relief of heirs of Robert Fulton, was passed.

In the House, a notice was given of a Joint Resolution to amend the Constitution as to make a President ineligible for a second term.—Also a similar one with regard to the mode of electing the President and Vice President.

Several bills from the Senate were read and referred. Sundry private bills were introduced, and referred, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 19.—The Senate was occupied most of the day in an interesting debate on referring a Bill organizing a Territorial Government in Oregon. It was finally, at a late hour, referred to a Select Committee.

A resolution was submitted calling upon the Secretary for instructions given to foreign consuls respecting the practice of sending paupers and criminals to the United States.

A resolution was agreed to, to enquire into the expediency of appropriation for continuing Morse's Telegraph from Baltimore to New York.

5000 copies of the Map of Texas were ordered.

A Bill for the reduction of postage was introduced. Adjourned until Monday next.

In the House, two Joint Resolutions for the Annexation of Texas, were introduced, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A Message from the President respecting Mexico and Texas was received and read.

New Orleans papers of the 10th, mention the arrival at Mexico, overland from the Pacific, of Caleb Cushing, our Minister to China. The barque Eugenia was waiting at Vera Cruz to bring him to the United States.

Some papers doubt the intelligence.

Remarkable Longevity.—Mr. Joshua Hightower, of Marengo county, Alabama, died in August last—having attained the remarkable age of 126 years. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war—was at Braddock's defeat and received a wound in that battle. His age can be proven by an authentic family record.

Important.—The True Son announces, on the faith of a letter from Washington, evidently written by a distinguished member of Congress that the Whig Senators will not move from their position with regard to Texas or the Tariff during the present session.

Application will be made to the next Legislature of this State, to establish a new county out of the lower part of Monmouth county, to be called Harrison.

Most Elegant & Popular Periodical in the world

ALL COMPETITION DEFIED!

Graham's Magazine,

FOR 1843.

Now is the Time for New Subscriptions.

Graham's American Monthly Magazine, for 1843, will commence a new volume with the January number, which is now out. Its long and universally successful career, its present enhancement and the great time, when it has acquired the Encomiums of Thousands any other Magazine in the country, or perhaps as good an evidence of its great and increasing popularity as can be given, is the power to offer. To his old subscribers, he trusts no explanation necessary of his determination to maintain the ascendency over all the rival periodicals of the country, which it has enjoyed for the past year, of such names Bryant, Paulding, Cooper, Sands, Longfellow, Hoffman, Neal, Mencke, etc. of his reputation in the literary world, as regular contributors, in addition to a host of less note, but rising names in the nation, is a sufficient guarantee that the work will continue to be the principal medium of communication between the Best Authors and the Public.

Graham's Magazine has been, from its establishment, more than any other, the favorite periodical of people of the United States. Though its pages exclusively to articles of the most important character such as have raised Blackwood and all other foreign journals to their high influence and reputation, its aim has been to present to what is usually termed light literature, it is not inferior to from other Publications of similar aims by the liberality and artistic merit of its engravings. While those of no work can compare with Graham's Magazine in this are the most eminent artists of the age and country; the very first on the list, Sully, National Limestone, Peale, Inman, Frankenstein, Founder of the National Academy, Chapman, Leutze, Huntington, Page, Colman, Doughty, Cole, and the finest female writers of the time. Every number contains engravings which may be compared to with pride by any work as vindicating the claim to the most distinguished patronage. It is scarcely necessary that Graham's Magazine has regularly engaged a better corps of writers than any other Magazine; the very fact of its establishment has been the consequence of the liberal expenditure of the publisher of "Graham's" large, and the high reputation given a higher National Character to periodical literature in the United States—that it ever before presented. The list of writers is as follows:

Edgar A. Poe, Miss Leslie, Mrs. Ellet, Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Embury, Mrs. Osgood, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Hewitt, Mrs. Seba Smith, Mrs. Kirkland, Mrs. Judson, Miss Sedgwick, Miss Leslie, Miss Sand, Miss Hervey and others. Many other names of like celebrity are necessarily omitted for want of room.

While the above array of the country are engaged as permanent contributors to Graham's Magazine, the Arts are not overlooked.

The Most Accomplished American Artists Employ their genius for the subscribers. The most elegant engravings that have ever appeared in America, have been given to the public in Graham's Magazine. We are now prepared to give three distinct engravings in the course of the year, each of which is worth a Year's Subscription. The first will be strictly presented to "Graham." His earlier will take place in the engravings issued some but American Pictures. Our new company which will be the most splendid in the World. It is full of Historical Associations, of thrilling interest, and on every hand subjects start up, fit for the painter's pencil and the engraver's burin. Engravings of this character, and of the highest order of art, and most attention, that in order to do it permanently in the elegance for which these designs have always become celebrated, we have engaged the Same Artists for three years, as Messrs Sartain and Jocelyn.

Previous Pictures and Engravings.

In addition to this, we have entered into a permanent engagement with the Engraver Rawdon Wright & Hatch, of New York, for the execution of all our steel plates, among which See may mention a series of elegant Indian and Prairie Scenes, got up in new magnificent style, and representing from scenes in the Western Country. Our Southern Views, engraved by the same house, which have become so widely popular, will also be continued. The first engraving has already been issued by these firm—among which we may instance that of Mrs. Stephens, which has never been equaled in this country—will be further supplied by Messrs. Rawdon Wright & Hatch, and the series, in their line of art, are unrivalled in the world. We may safely say that we have all the Best Artists employed on "Graham."

Portraits of Authors

Is a feature originated by the publisher for of Graham, and successfully carried out. We defy any competition in this branch.

Sartain's Etchings Mezzotints

Mr. Sartain is all further for a new Volume, a series of his magnificent mezzotints. One will appear in January. We need not say to the readers of Graham, that these brilliant pictures excel any thing of the kind ever issued in this country, and his finest efforts have appeared in this work.

Flowers Colored from Nature

Truthfully drawn by an artist, will have a place in a department of Graham, devoted by the ladies, for the ladies, for the New Volume, embracing

The Latest Fashions,

With letters on each from a lady with female interests, will also form a feature of the New Volume.

Comic and humorous Sketches.

Mr. J. C. Neal, E. A. Poe, W. H. Weld and others will form a series of comic sketches, which will be handsomely illustrated by Croome or Darley.

We shall also have

Hits at Fashionable Life in Letters from Abroad, by Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, (Editress of Godey's Lady's Book) who will also furnish us with Notices of the finest Intelligence, and short notices of new works, prior to their appearance here in the shape of reprints. We will give to the public the first notices of the best foreign works, before the interchangers here have been duped by puffs paid for by interested publishers.

Editorial and Critical Department.

The Editorial Department will continue to embrace notices on current literature, reviews of all new American or Foreign Works of general interest or value. The critisms of Graham's Magazine are known to be fearless and impartial. We have given in actions, honesty and independence to them as they can any contemporaries. Greater scope will be given to this department of the work, and topics on all subjects likely to attract attention will be fearlessly discussed.

A Most Ample Music Department

Stocked to the wants of the most large number of ladies, and of taste, in itself, worth to the subscription to Graham."

One Paragraph More Important—Read it.

We say now to all Magazine readers. Come up with your subscriptions. Let us have an orphan for a Whole Year, of trumpery literature, and old-fashioned engravings. Examine for Yourselves! and when you have found the best Magazine, subscribe for

your Wife, your Sweet-Heart, Yourself, or your Child. *You will not then blush for the contrast with your neighbors' taste.* You will find "the Best the Cheapest," and our word for it, that which rents the publisher the most Money, which is most Elegant, Original, Popular and Desirable, will be found to be GRAHAM'S.

It can be had by Clubs for 2 dollars, and it is cheaper than any other publisher can furnish so elegant a work

TERMS:

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" 11 " 20 " "

Any Postmaster, or other person, wishing to see a copy as a specimen, will be furnished by addressing the publisher, post-paid. Editors copying will be entitled to a free exchange for one year.

GEORGE R. GRAHAM,
No. 98 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE UNION

Plainfield, December 23, 1844.

The public mind seems at present mainly occupied with our relations with Mexico, the Annexation of Texas, and collateral subjects. All the difficulty has arisen from the efforts of the Southern Politicians in support of Slavery, as is evident from the instructions given by Mr. Calhoun to Mr. King, our Minister, to France. In his letter of instructions to Mr. King our Secretary of State boldly avows that Annexation is desired for the support of Slavery—deprecates any interference on the part of European Governments—and agencies to England interested and corrupt motives in her efforts against Slavery, and to prevent the Annexation of Texas to the United States. These instructions are much censured by the Press, as going out of the way to offend and insult England, and holding up our Government, professedly the most free on earth, as the main support of Slavery—and even willing to go to war to sustain it.

Censurable as were these instructions, his the strictures on Mr. Shannon, and Mr. Shannon's conduct are much more so, and more calculated to bring disgrace upon our Government. Mr. Calhoun says it has been the intention of this country to obtain Texas for more than twelve years,—thus falsifying all the professions of our Government, that Texas having become independent a few years ago, it at once presented itself to the United States,—and acknowledging the justice of the complaint of Mexico, that the Texas rebellion was got up by the United States that *we might obtain possession of it. This we certain* of Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Shannon very improperly communicated to the Mexican Secretary, which called forth such a reply from him, that Mr. Shannon forthwith concluded all official intercourse with him, until further advices from home. Mr. Shannon's conduct is universally condemned by both Whigs and Democrats, but perhaps Mr. Calhoun is entitled to a share of the blame. If Mr. Shannon was sent to Mexico to pick a quarrel with her, he could not have acquitted himself better, but if he was sent for any thing else, he has proved himself a bungler.

Since the above, intelligence has arrived that a large portion of Mexico has revolted, and are in arms under Gen. Paredes, against Santa Ana. Both parties have large armies, and the result is doubtful.

The message sent by President Tyler into both Houses of Congress on Thursday last, complains much of the conduct of Mexico towards us, but recommends no hostile movement against her at present—only by way of retaliation—speedy action on the Joint Resolution for the Annexation of Texas.

It is declared by sound statesmen that the annexation of Texas by Joint Resolution, such as is now before Congress is positively and clearly unconstitutional, as the Constitution gives the power of making treaties to the President and two-thirds of the Senate, and not to a majority of the two houses;—and were it constitutional, it could not probably pass the Senate this winter.

Large Pig.—Mr. Morris F Randolph, of this village, killed a pig last Tuesday, nine months and 17 days old, which weighed when dressed four hundred and fifteen pounds. Who in this State can beat it?

Premium to Plainfield Industry.—Among the list of Premiums awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute, New York, we notice that a Diploma was awarded to Greenleaf & Force, of this place, for the superior excellence of their Water Wheel—which has been advertised in this paper, for a year back.

Whig Meeting.—The Whigs of Newark and vicinity had a large political gathering, last Tuesday evening, at which Wm. Rankin was chosen President, and several Vice Presidents. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, several speeches made, and an Address issued, declaratory of the principles and intentions of the Whigs of this section.

The Governor of South Carolina, in his late message, applauds the spirit of the Southern Methodists for dissolving their connection with the Methodists of the North, on the ground of the interference of the latter with the question of slavery.

In the House of Representatives of N. Carolina a very moderate resolution in favor of the Annexation of Texas, was rejected, by a vote of 62 to 119.

The Arkansas Senate by a vote of 20 to 1, have adopted resolutions in favor of the Annexation of Texas.

CLEANINGS.

Jacob Barker, of New Orleans is said to have won $180,000 upon the late Presidential election.

Caution to the Unmarried.—The Free Will Baptist Association, lately held in Plainfield, N. H. *resolved among other things, "that no enlightened* Christian can innocently carry on courtship by late sitting."—*Springfield Republican.*

Great Shooting at Hoboken.—At a shooting match which took place at Hoboken on Thursday, Com. Moore, of the Texan Navy, made a couple of shots with a rifle, which the True Sun says would be hard to beat in Kentucky or elsewhere. At 400 yards distance from the target he made two shots which were not more than three fourths of an inch apart, and neither was more than four inches from the centre of the target.

Mr. Birney has commenced suits against a great number of Ohio and Pennsylvania editors by whom, he asserts, he has been libeled.

Sweden, with a population of 4,000,000, has 160,000 swallows furnishing more than 400,000,000 gallons yearly, so that each inhabitant can have a supply of more than one hundred gallons yearly, and more than four quarts a day.

Springfield and Hartford.—The first regular trip from Boston to New York, via the Springfield and Hartford Railroad, was accomplished yesterday morning. The train left Boston at 8 P. M. last Monday and arrived in N Y at 9½ A. M. yesterday. Harnden's Express brought the Boston papers of Monday evening, and Messrs. Adams & Co's agent arrived by the same route.

Hon. Thomas Morris, the candidate of the Liberty party for the Vice Presidency, died suddenly at his residence near Bethel, Clermont county, Ohio, on Saturday morning week. He was apparently in vigorous health before his decease. He has been a member of the Legislature, Judge, U. S. Senator, &c.

The Trenton (N. J.) State Gazette says, a lad by the boy, son of Peter S. Vanzandt, near Titusville, has attached one day last week by a ram, which "butted" him on the head and fractured his skull, so that he died in half an hour.

Between 4 and 500 cases of Domestic Goods were shipped from Boston last week for Canton.

Thanksgiving in South Carolina.—His Excellency, Gov. Aiken, has appointed Thursday, 9th of January, to be observed throughout that State as a day of Thanksgiving, Humiliation and Prayer.

We notice that an application is to be made at the next session of the Legislature of New York, for a bridge across the Hudson River at Albany.

The St. Mary's.—This new sloop of war, on her voyage to Norfolk, sailed 110 miles in eight hours.

A merchant in Rochester, N Y. has a letter from Montreal, stating that seven persons were killed in the riots at the municipal election of Montreal.

During Robbery.—On Monday evening about half past 6 o'clock, a young gentleman residing near Union Square, was knocked down when in front of the new Church in Broadway just above Tenth st, and robbed of his watch, pocket-book and gold pencil. Considering the hour and the place, this may well be considered the most daring robbery ever perpetrated in our city.—*Cour. & Enq.*

Immigration for 1844.—The whole number of immigrants arrived in the United States during the year ending 30th September, 1844, was 84,764,—of which 48,897 were males, and 35,867 females. *The number arrived at this port* was 59,202.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Oregon.—At a meeting in Pike county, Ill., a few days since, 30 individuals announced themselves ready to take up the line of march for Oregon in the spring.

Mr. Sidney Weller, the Postmaster at Brinkleyville, has successfully cultivated the grape for 14 years, and has made this year 15 barrels of wine. The vines are mostly of American origin.—*N. C. Paper.*

Fatal Accident.—On Tuesday evening last, a man by the name of Peter Ackerman, in running a race with several others, on the county bridge *Paterson, was suddenly killed by running against* a wagon passing at the time. He ran with his breast against the shaft of the wagon with such force as to deprive him of life almost instantly. He has left a wife and several children.—*Patriot.*

Rev. Theodore S. Dwight, a colored Clergyman, has been elected Moderator for the next six months of the Third Presbytery of New York.

The First Monday in January is to be observed as a day of Fasting and Prayer in the churches belonging to the Synod of New Jersey, by appointment at the last meeting in New Brunswick. The low state of religion and of practical benevolence, compared with their external prosperity, was the reason of the appointment.

☞ The Ohio Senate has passed resolutions against any change in the Naturalization Laws—24 to 1.

A Compliment.—A London paper says:—"Webster's American Dictionary of the English language, is now ordinarily esteemed the best work of its kind. It forms two octavo volumes containing 65,000 words, the price is 3 guineas, and an earlier date than 1841, should not be purchased."

Production of Ice in a Red Hot Crucible.—*Place a platina crucible over a spirit-lamp, and* keep it a red heat; pour in some sulphuric acid which, though the most volatile of all bodies at a common temperature, will be found to become completely fixed in the hot crucible, and not a drop evaporates—being surrounded by an atmosphere of its own, it does not in fact touch the sides, A few drops of water are now introduced, *when the acid immediately coming in contact* with the heated sides of the crucible, flies off in sulphurous acid vapor, and so rapid is its progress that the caloric of the water passes off with it, which falls into a lump of ice at the bottom; by taking advantage of the moment before it is allowed to vanish, it may be turned out a lump of ice from a red-hot vessel.—*Mining Jour.*

A resolution has been introduced in the Ohio Legislature, instructing the Senators and Representatives in Congress from that State to vote for the reduction of the present rates of postage.

The *production of plants and herbs*, with their varied specific action, requires a master hand to discriminate as to such action and the power to classify it for exciting its influence on diseases. We consider the concentration of the Vegetable materials in C. Brinckerhoff's Restorative, as one which has succeeded in effectually transfusing all the remedial power of the herbs. The cures made under a use of the remedy, testify to the faithfulness of the preparation.

The most Remarkable Cure ever recorded.

HADDONFIELD, N. J. April 20, 1843.

On or about the 14th day of October 1841, I was taken with a violent pain in the side near the liver, which continued for about five days, and was followed by the breaking out an ulcer, or abscess on my body, which discharged the pain a little, but caused me to throw up a great quantity of offensive matter and also much blood. Being greatly alarmed at this I applied to a physician, but he said he thought he could do but little for me except give me some *Sarsaparilla and Mandrake Pills*, which I refused to take, feeling satisfied that they could do me no good; many other remedies were then procured by my wife and friends, but none did me any good—I was confined to my bed and the corruption still continued every few days, and at last became so offensive that I could scarcely breathe. I was also seized with a violent cough, which caused me at times to raise much more blood than I had done before—and my disease continued in this way, still growing worse until February, when all hope of my recovery was given up, and my friends thought I should die; I had discharged a bucket and a half of corruption and blood at one of my sores. At this moment when my life was apparently drawing near its close, I heard of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and sent a bottle which I received IMMEDIATELY, and by the use of only three bottles of this medicine all my pains were removed—my cough and shifting of blood and corruption entirely stopped, and in a few days I was able to ride out, and in a short time was to work at my trade, (which is a carpenter) and up to this time I have enjoyed good health.

THOMAS COZENS.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY, N. J. ss.

Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said County, Thomas Cozens, and being duly affirmed according to law, saith the above statement is in all things true.

Affirmed before me, on the 20th day of April, 1843.
J. CLEMENT, J. P.

Sold in Plainfield, by Dr. Lewis Craig, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Wm. Randoll, Scotch Plains, $6.00: Jacob Thorn, 4 29: Richard Elliott, 2.75; Mr. Utter 2.75; D. S. Blue, 8; W. W. Davison, 8; F. DeCamp, 50.

MARRIED.

In this place, on Wednesday afternoon last, 18th inst. by Rev. Mr. Bond, Mr. Jarvis Freeman to Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. Jacob Thorn, all of Plainfield.

In this place, on the 14th inst. Mr. Grant Whittlesey to Miss Jane Jennings, both of Plainfield.

On the 12th inst. Smith Halsey, of Newark, to Mrs. Mary Dayton, of Elizabethtown.

On the 18th inst. John H. Winans to Rebekah P. daughter of David Wade, all of Connecticut Farms.

On the 27th Nov. Isaac F. Stevens to Naomi, daughter of John Gaston, all of Bedminster.

On the 4th inst. Jonathan B. Smock, to Martha, oldest daughter of James Garretson, all of Raritan Landing.

On the 20th ult John Finkell, of Troy, N. Y. to Sarah A. daughter of John Van Sickle, of N. Brunswick, N. J.

DIED

Of consumption, at Hamburg, Sussex county, on the 8th inst. Ann Maria, wife of Governor Haines. Her departure was triumphant: Her last words were "I love the Savior and trust in his merits"

On the 10th inst. Phebe, widow of the late Daniel Stiles, of Union township, in the 73d year of her age.

On the 14th inst. at the residence of his father at Mechanic, of consumption, Franklin Myer, aged about 21 years.

On the 19th inst. Mary, relict of the late Wm. W. Ford, of Woodbridge, in the 57th year of her age.

Church Psalmist,

USED in the New Presbyterian Church. Just received, and for sale by M. F. CUSHING.
Dec. 23, 1844.

WOOD.

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale the Wood standing on twenty acres, consisting of Chestnut and Rock Oak, more suitable for Ship Timber, situated on the Lands of Maxwell Frazee.
Westfield, Dec. 23, 1844. AARON BALL.

Blanks for sale at the Printing Office

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Great National Magazine.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE!
PROSPECTUS FOR 1845.

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Second Volume (New Series) for the year 1845;
Established for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.
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SEVERAL HUNDRED FINE ENGRAVINGS.

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☞ Ten Copies will be sent to one Address for $15. No subscriptions received for a less period than one year.

In offering such a miscellany as the above periodical to the public, we wish to make it clearly understood *what is the object proposed to be accomplished* by its publication, and what will be invariably the character of its contents; and by no species of disguise, or form of deception, attempt to gain impression or gain a favor, without possessing a legitimate claim to their enjoyment. "Sears' Family Magazine," is a periodical whose object is to collect, condense, and systematize the great mass of standard general knowledge, contained in works so numerous and voluminous as to be altogether beyond the reach of mankind in general; and thus collected and digested, to present it in the most concise and comprehensiveness, within the acquisition of all.

As a sort of pabulum for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for the family circle, Sears' Family Magazine is utility. It is intended that its morals shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangements in good taste. And while it is the aim to present to the reader all who are required in solid information, *that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and* the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will look favorably upon them, and that its arm of support will be liberally extended in their behalf.

ROBERT SEARS, Editor and Publisher,
No. 114 Fulton st. New York.

☞ No letter will be taken from the office, unless post paid.

Elegant Premiums for subscribers.—*A very liberal offer.* An easy one lead to procure a copy of Sears' Bible Biography.—Wonders of the World.—or Guide to Knowledge—which sell for $2.50 per volume.

Any person either subscribing himself, or procuring a new subscriber to "Sears' Family Magazine," for one year, and remitting $3 current funds, free of all expense to the publisher, shall receive a copy of that periodical for one year, and a volume of either of the above works, to be kept subject to order. And $3.50 will entitle the subscriber to Sears' Bible History.

Any person procuring five subscribers to the above work for one year, and remitting the money ($10) free of expense to the publisher, shall receive two copies of Bible Biography, or two of the Wonders of the World, or one copy of each, or one copy of Sears' New and Complete History of the Bible," 2 vols. in one, which sells for 3 dollars. Any person procuring 3 subscribers, and remitting 8 dollars, free of expense to the publisher, shall be entitled to two copies of "Bible Biography"—Wonders of the World,—or Guide to Knowledge.

Agents Wanted.—To Clergymen, Students, Agents of Newspapers and Periodicals throughout the United States. The subscriber is prepared to treat with such persons as may desire a permanency and liberality for successful agents, either upon a stipulated salary or commission on subscribers obtained to circulate his "*New Monthly Family Magazine*" for the year 1845. Good references required. Terms liberal.

ROBERT SEARS,
114 Fulton st. New York.

All letters and communications from Agents must be post paid or they will not be taken from the post office.
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C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

Mr. Brinckerhoff, anxious to make known and to extend the use of the Health Restorative and feeling and knowing that its remedial effect (by the favor of Providence) has been the only available means of restoring to health and life many of the young and endeared sons and daughters and almost a multitude of the middle aged, aged, and venerable individuals in the land, now places more convenient before the invalid his invaluable remedy. That dreadful scourge of our race, the Consumption, with its attendant horrors have been swept away—the Restorative renewing the impaired vital part so thoroughly as to resist afterward the insidious attacks of those diseases. To the humane and tender hearted it is a pleasing and moving sight to view the before hopeless and dispirited sufferer rise from his couch of sickness and pain, and take his *place amid the cares and duties of life* amply by means of this grand Restorative of Nature's functions. The most severe coughs almost immediately yield under its influence, and however racking or chronic they may have been, yet they vanish the moment the Restorative begins to exert and then maintain its power. The Proprietor earnestly requests all who are afflicted with any *disease of the Lungs or Liver, Pain in the* Chest and Side, and Coughs, to commence the use of the Health Restorative. Despite the opprobrium which is attached to all advertised medicines, use this remedy and be convinced of its power however incredulous you may have been.

The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known *New York chemist*:

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative; and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."
James R. Chilton, M. D.

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Principal Office 96 Hudson street, New York.
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WEBSTER & MARSH, Sole Agents for Plainfield.
Dec. 21, 1844.—1m

New York Wholesale Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N. Y. Super extra,	4 70
Ohio,	5 18
Rye Flour,	3 18
Indian Meal,	3 70
Grain.—Northern Wheat,	90
Rye,	64
Corn, 56 lbs.	64
Oats,	36

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

Winter Arrangement.

ON and after Monday, 2d of December, 1844, *The Passenger Train* will leave Somerville, for New York, at 4 3-4 o'clock, A. M., and at 1-45, P. M., and

Leave New York by N. J. Railroad, foot of Courtlandt street, at 9 and 11 o'clock A. M. and at 3 P. M.; by Steamboat, Fulton 1, North River, at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

The Freight Train will run every day

Leave Somerville at 8 o'clock, A. M.

To Leave New York at 10, A. M. by Steamboat.

☞ Persons wishing their freight to go directly through, will have it put on board of the 10 o'clock boat, as all freight will go directly through by the train from New York. Freight sent to the 3 1-2 o'clock boat will remain at Elizabethport until next day.

FARE.

From Somerville to New York by steamboat,	75 cts
Boundbrook,	" 69 1-2
Plainfield,	" 50
Westfield,	" 37 1-2
From Somerville to New York by N. J. R. R.	87 1-2
Plainfield,	" 56 1-4
Boundbrook to Jersey City,	68 3-4
Westfield,	44

Nov. 1844.—tf

The Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company.

All the members of the Company who have given notes for Insurance dated prior to March 4th, 1842, are hereby notified that they must be renewed in or before the 1st day of January next, or in default thereof the policies to be void.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CORNELIUS BOICE, Secretary.
November 12, 1844. tf

The Black, or Allehasi's Salve.

THE Price of this excellent article has been reduced from 50 to 25 cents per box. See advertisement on the last page. For Sale by
Nov. 4, 1844. M. F. CUSHING.

Syrup.

STEWART'S Double-Refined Sugar-House Syrup, a superior extra article for Buckwheat Cakes. For Sale by D. BULLMAN.
Nov. 25, 1844.

Jayne's Hair Tonic,

Perfumed Hair Oil, Castor Oil,
Hunt's Pills and Stomach Cordial, Eschscholtz,
Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters,
Godfrey's Cordial, Bive Syrup, Opodeldoc,
Sands' Sarsaparilla, and Salt Rheum Remedy,
Rhye's Soap, for taking grease, paint, &c. from
Broadcloth, Silks, Merino shawls, &c.
Toy Paints, Bear's oil, shaving soap, &c. &c.
For sale by M. F. CUSHING.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, in Greenbrook,

2 MILES from New Market and the same distance from Boundbrook, near the Main road, adjoining lands of Gulick, Vail and John Behring. The Lot is from a half to three quarters of an acre. On it is a very convenient Dwelling House, a good well of water, a large number of Fruit trees of various kinds, &c. &c. The terms will be made easy to suit the purchaser. Apply to
JAMES C. GOLTRA,
Dec. 9, 1844.—1m New Market.

Dr. Steelling's Pulmonary Syrup, Vegetable Antibilious Pills, Tonic Pills; and Healing Salve,

☞ *For Sale at the Printing Office.*

DAISY BUTTONS, and LADIES' FANCY CRAVATS, a Good Assortment just received
Nov. 6, 1844. by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Prime Cheese.

A FEW Boxes of superior, just received by
May 4, 1844. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Parasols and Sun Shades.

A Good Assortment, for sale by
May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Just Received,

A New Supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of French, English and Domestic *Prints, Balzarines, Crape Delaines,* Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Spring Shawls, of various patterns, Parasols, Sun Shades, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.

A General Assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer and Winter Cloths, Silk Cravats, Cambrisons, Summer Stripes, Cottonades, &c. &c.
May 20. H. A. CORY.

The Young Choir's Companion,

For Sale by, M. F. CUSHING.

BALE CARPET WARP, and for sale by
May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

business at his old stand—where he keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Large Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Soda Crackers, Wine Biscuit, Pilot Bread, Sugar Crackers, Gingerbread, all kinds, &c. &c. at Wholesale and Retail, on the cheapest terms. Orders solicited, and will be punctually attended to. Goods delivered anywhere, and many thanks for all customs.

Any person having any claims or demands against the subscriber, for Breadstuffing, pudding, shoes, hats, tailoring, wearing-making, flour, feed, hay, oats or feed, also in the doctor's and lawyer's bills, and all other demands whatsoever, are requested to present them for settlement without delay.

Those indebted to him he hopes will not put themselves out of the way to pay up their accounts, but would say that he would like to have it, and will take it in potatoes, corn, oats, wood or cash, or any thing else which they have to spare. He hopes here after to deal with them for trust, as he intends to do a cash business, and nothing else in any way.

☞ J. P. prefers any one to trust him without his written order.

Dec. 25, 1843.—1y.*

Just Received from COMSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

21 Cortland Street near Broadway,

NEW YORK.

by M. F. Cushing,

AGENT FOR PLAINFIELD,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES, IN THE LINE, AS FOLLOWS:

Hay's Liniment for the Piles,

A celebrated, the following, as it, prepared and warranted to cure recent or long standing disease.

It never fails in effecting a cure.

Oil of Tannin at greatly reduced price

This article has been used to a considerable extent in this section for a few past, and given great satisfaction. The shopkeepers can have it sending like it to make sales at quick profits, and the consumer will be satisfied. A great saving of money will result from its use, besides the many valuable benefits always having on hand. Families, farmers and farmers by the use of this excellent preparation.

Sold in large bottles at 75 cts. and in smaller at 50 cts.

Cologne Water, an excellent article.

In bottles holding three pints at 75 cent — in smaller at 37 and 18 cents.

Balm of Columbia.

A highly recommended article for preserving and restoring and beautifying the Hair. 75 and 50 cts.

Macassar Oil, for the same. 12 cts

EAU any shade blonde or perfect black 2 with a positive guarantee for the power, by application, that it will not color it. $1 per bottle, with full direction so

Dr. O.C. Ian's Strengthening Plaster

For Weakness of Lameness, and Aches in the Back Breast or Side. Very superior Price 25 cts.

Lin's Balm of China,

For the cure of rheumatism, Nettle-Rash, Erysipelas, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Tetter, and every complaint of the Skin. Price 25 cts.

Howe's Nerve and Bone Liniment,

and Indian Vegetable Elixir,

Dr. Lin's Chinese Blood Pills,

As good in every respect as any in the market, 25 cts. per box.

Dr. McNair's Acoustic Oil, a sure Cure for many kinds of Deafness. $1 a bottle,

French Corn Plaster.

So simple and effectual a cure for Corns as to recommend itself to all. 25 cents per box.

Castor Oil, 1s. 6d.

The Magical Pain Extractor,

The best remedy and the quickest ever discovered for burns, scalds, &c. 25 and 50 cents.

Indellible Ink, very superior, 31 cts.

Writing Sand, 6d.

Paste Blacking, first rate, 6d.

And the Agent will obtain any thing else sold by the above firm.

Jan. 1st. 1844—1y.

Just Received!

2 PIECES Rich Light Figured Silks,
1 do do Blue black figured Silk,
4 do do Bombazines,
3 do do Lavins.

Also—One Case, 1600 Yards American Prints,

Embracing all the different Styles and Patterns for the season, in pieces of 30 to 32 yards, which will be sold from 6d to 10d per yard.

Now is the time for great bargains.

May 20, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Great Achievement in Medical Science.

When after reading the following can longer doubt that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the greatest Medicine in the World?

New York Jan 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with the Asthma for 24 years, and for the last seven years have been confined to my bed for weeks, and through attended by various medical advisers of the highest reputation and skill in the country to see them can prove constantly feel to life myself worse and worse, until using Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry which gave instant relief and a single bottle has prolonged what I believe to be my life.

For Asthma, colds, coughs, shortness of breath, wheezing and consumption I do not believe it to be the very best medicine in the world. I send this certificate to the agent here, that others may make use of it, if they think Lowe in sympathy to the afflicted.

S. KRACH,

in William's Law Office, 49 William st.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public. P. A. TALLMADGE,

Recorder of the City of New York.

JOHN POWELL, Vice General of New York.

Dr. L. CRAIG, Agent for Plainfield.

INK. JUST RECEIVED, Several gallons of very superior Blue and Black Writing Ink.

Jab. May 27. M. F. CUSHING.

Read and Remember,

THAT

The Black, or Allebasi's SALVE.

An Invention of the celebrated DOCTOR KITTRIDGE, OF MASS.

WHEN faithfully used, insuring all Fever Sores of the most malignant kind; Cuts, fresh or old; Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Ulcers and Swellings of every description, Dropsy, Rheumatism, (chronic or inflammatory) Sore throat, Ague in the face, Scrofulative, Scald Head, &c. &c

E. B. Gilbut, of Ontario county, N. Y., was cured by this salve of a fever sore which had perforated the bone through and through, above and below the ankle joint, and which was pronounced incurable by one of the best surgeons in the State.

John Trafton, in Bristol, N. Y. was cured by this salve of a cut in the knee, which had become highly inflamed, and had matured above and below the knee, and which was pronounced incurable either by amputation or otherwise.

A son of Thomas and Bridget Mundy, No. 160 Chambers st. N. Y. fell and got a nail in his knee joint. It soon became alarming: Doctors Powers, Neilson and J. Kearney Rogers, all abandoned it as a case of hopeless. This salve was then applied, and in three weeks the boy was running about the streets

Multitudes of cases might be named, but cannot, for want of room. Let the afflicted try it for themselves.

ALEBASPS HEALTH PILLS

Are now admitted to be one of the best remedies in the world for the cure of scrofula, have been used universally. The opinion that most diseases have their origin in disordered stomach, or bowels, has become almost universal, except among the half educated, and others who carefully conceal their ignorance of the disease. It would be well for the world if our physicians had a better knowledge of Pathology and Therapeutics; the treatment of disease would then be more simple, and much of the suffering now endured would be avoided. These Pills reach directly the stomach and bowels, collecting every impurity and expelling it from the body. Being entirely vegetable and alterative medicine, they cannot be suppressed. For diseased lungs and liver, fevers of every kind, rheumatism, &c. they should be used in connection with Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster.

Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster,

Only 12½ cents.

This Plaster instantly taking the place of all others for pain and weakness in the back, side, chest, muscles, bones, joints, feet, &c. for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervous affections, &c. &c. is recommended only for of multitudes that might be given, will be inserted here.

Dear Sir—Last I was troubled a long time with a chronic affection in my breast, which rendered me unfit for business: I had tried various remedies and specifics without effect. At length I obtained Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster, applied it, and in a very short time I was entirely cured. I am satisfied it is the best Plaster in use, and hope it will be universally celebrated.

THOMAS BIGGS.—New York, July 2nd, 1843.

Allebasi's Tooth-Ache Drops,

Effect astonishing cures in from 5 to 10 minutes, when used according to directions. One local agent in Connecticut, who has sold a large number, says that he has few weeks, has offered $100 to any one who will furnish a case for which they would be that will not yield to the efficacy of these drops in from 5 to 10 minutes, and he has found no one yet to claim the premium.

All the above For Sale by
Osborn & Wilson, Scotch Plains,
Enoch Dunn, Westfield,
Henry Kiggins, Elizabethtown.
And by MILTON F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Dec. 4, 1843.—1y*

More New Carpets.

THE Subscribers are just receiving a fresh assortment of Carpetings, to be sold low for New York prices.

WEBSTER & MARSH.

May 13, 1844.

Startling Facts.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the source.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exist but what are sooner or later troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases said to be attributed fever, scarlatina, or some other ailing, carries off the flowers of the human family—while in truth they die of Worms! and these could be saved by one dose a day by the use of a bottle of KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How sickening the thought that these things should be—and that we can ever forgive ourselves for not trying this WORM EXTERMINATOR, when they know that even if the case was not worms, this really could not by any possibility do hurt—but also a great deal of good—if the disease be what it may. How important then is the word, and who will dare to take the responsibility to do without it! Let every parent think of this, ask themselves this question in truth and soberness.

Mr. J. C. RINGOLD had a child very sick for several weeks, and attended by a physician, with all relief, when KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE was given, and next day more than forty worms were passed, when the child recovered rapidly.

A CHILD of Mrs. Hall, a widow woman, living near the Manhattan Water Works, had dwindled for a month in such a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth and itching of the nose. A humane lady who called to see her, left a bottle of the Vermifuge for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, which brought away great quantities of worms for two or three days, and the child grew better at once and regained its full strength in less than a month.

Several Children in a highly respectable family, in Broadway, had worms in a frightful extent, and were all cured rapidly with this Vermifuge.

In some of the best families in the neighborhood of St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the circumstance of having eradicated a large quantity of worms after all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that part of the city.

A FAMILY in New Jersey saved several children by the use of it. One, a girl of 8 years of age, had become exceedingly emaciated before this Vermifuge was given. The next day three large worms came from her mouth, and she left off Vermifuge when she again became worse, and had recourse to the Vermifuge that finally brought away an incredible quantity of worms, and the cure was complete, and she has since healthily rapidly.

A Physician of standing had doctored a family of children some weeks, without being able to restore them to health. In one family of five children who were given Kolmstock's Vermifuge, and cured the next with it in less than a week.

No square cases of ytheg complaints were supposed to be worms, but persons in general for fever, &c. and finally a trial of this Vermifuge discovered the true cause of the sickness by bringing away an of these innumerable quantity of worms—always small, and the person recovered with great delight. Instances of this kind might be cited to a immense extent, but it is useless, one trial for 25 cts will show any one with astonishment the certain effects of this Vermifuge.

CAUTION.—Never buy this article unless it have Dr. Kolmstock's Vermifuge handsomely engraved on the outside label, and the fac simile of Comstock & Co.

Sold in Plainfield, by M. F. CUSHING.
Jan. 9, 1843.—1y

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL.

This Institution for many years conducted by Mr. Jacob A. Wood, will continue in operation during the coming Winter Session, under the care of Mr. Jean Octave Maurinac. The course of instruction will as heretofore embrace all the branches of a good education. The French and Spanish Languages will also be taught on the most approved principles. Mr. Maurinac has associated with himself in the government and instruction of the School Mr. Horace N. Congar, a gentleman of ability and experience, and hopes with his assistance to merit the confidence and patronage of the public. The term will commence on Monday the 28th inst. Terms moderate and made known on application to

JEAN O. MAURIAC, Principal.

Having for a long time been employed as a teacher in Mr. Wood's School, I do not deem it improper to subjoin the following card:

Mr. Maurinac has taught in my school, during the last five or six years, and it gives me pleasure to state that he has proved himself to be a competent and faithful teacher. I cordially recommend him to the favorable notice of the public, as a gentleman worthy of entire confidence.

J. A. WOOD.

Plainfield, Oct. 14, 1844.

PLAINFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Winter Session will commence on Wednesday, the 15th day of October next, in the building lately occupied by Mr. Fairchild.

Terms per quarter, for day scholars.

Primary Course	$2 50
Writing, Arithmetic and Elementary Geography,	3 00
E. Grammar and Geography,	3 50
Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Botany, History,	4 00
Geometry, Mensuration, Rhetoric,	
Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c.	5 00

Extra Charges.

Music on the Piano,	10 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	5 00

CORBIN, Jr. Principal.

Plainfield, October 14th, 1844.

Middlesex Orphan's Court

Term of December, 1844.

On application for Sale of Real Estate.

John Sims and Daniel C. Shotwell, Administrators

The said Administrators having made and exhibited to this Court, under their oaths, true and just accounts of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, and having sun discovery for some and sufficiency for the payment of the debts of said deceased, and application to the said administrators setting forth that he said Daniel C. Shotwell is one of the Executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and one of the Court in the premises. The Court therefore ORDER that all persons interested in the same do show cause if any they have why an order of this Court for the sale of so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be sufficient for the payment of debts and expenses be not granted, should not be made.

49 6w J. yeRIL, Clerk.

LOZENGES.

VAN BUREN'S Wood Cough, Candies and Cathartic Lozenges.—These Preparations are fresh and good, made after Sherman's receipt. The Compound Lozenges are a certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough and Consumption in the first stage. The Cathartic are agreeable and effectual Physic.

Also, Sherman's Worm, Cough and Complexion Lozenges—and Peter's Worm, Cough and Cordial Lozenges, all for sale by

M. F. CUSHING.

ORPHAN'S COURT.

Term of October, 1844.

John Sims and Daniel C. Shotwell, Administrators of E. li Pound, deceased.

Order to limit Creditors on a Representation of Insolvency

The said Administrators having represented to the Orphan's Court of the County of Your sentiment that the personal and Real estate of the above named deceased is insufficient to pay the debts of said Intestate according to the best of their knowledge and belief. The Court therefore on Order and Direct that the said Administrators do give Notice to the Creditors of said deceased to exhibit to them as have named, Administrators their claims and demands against said Estate, under oath or affirmation within six months from this day, October 14th 1844 and cause a copy of this order to be set up in three public places in said County of Your sentiment and to be published in one of the newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said Deceased lived, for same space of time.

By the Court,

JNO. T. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

44

Bonnet Silks.

A Few Pieces of new and Fashionable style, Also a few more pieces of Bombazines, Satin striped Delaines, &c. &c. with a full assortment of Shandes and Parasols. Opened this day by

WEBSTER & MARSH.

May 18.

Tea, Tea, Tea,

THE best Young Hyson Tea that was ever sold in Plainfield for the price, which is only four shillings per pound.

ALSO,

A very superior Orange Pekoe Tea, for 6 shillings
For sale by, DANIEL BULLMAN.

Plainfield, May 13, 1844.

Look! Look at This!

THE Subscriber having just returned from New York with a new Assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, takes this opportunity of inviting all those in want of good and fashionable Goods, to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

April 27, 1844. H. A. CORY

N. B. Good hands for all kinds of Southern Work wanted by H. A. C.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, a few hundred good Vest and Pantaloon Hands, also Hands to make Coats and Overalls of Cassimere Goods. To such good workmen encouragements and steady employment will be given.

N B. The subscriber will pay cash or its equivalent in goods. H. A. CORY.

Plainfield April 8th 1844.

Bonnet Ribbons.

A FEW Pieces of New Style for Fall and Winter Trimmings, just opened by

Sept. 30. WEBSTER & MARSH.

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS,

Affections of the Liver, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pains or Weakness of the Breast or Lungs, Chronic coughs, Pleurisy, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, and all affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A compound Balsamic preparation of the "Prunus Virginiana" or Wild Cherry Bark, combined with the Extract of Tar, prepared by a new chemical process, approved and recommended by the most distinguished physicians, and universally acknowledged the most valuable medicine ever discovered.

NO QUACKERY!!! NO DECEPTION.

In setting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, nor do we wish to eulogise it more than it justly deserves. We would recommend to the unfortunate sufferers and all those in distress occasioned by this medicine has proved so highly successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favor.

Various remedies it is true have been offered and puffed sometimes for a season, but the effect has failed, and some have no doubt been found very useful, but of all that have yet been discovered it is undoubted by physicians and all who have witnessed its effects, that no one has proved so successful as this. Such indeed are the

SURPRISING VIRTUES

Of this Balsam, that even in the advanced Stages of Consumption, after all the most esteemed remedies have been tried in vain, relief has been found, and cases of the most desperate kind have been restored to health and manifest relief, and certainly where there is still hope of recovery this preparation will be found the most effectual. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry Cough Cure, has been most extensively employed in Consumptive Cases, and has in many instances astonished the most skilful physicians, by its power in arresting the progress of the disease in its most alarming stages, and after every other remedy had failed.

In Asthma, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, Influenza, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs, it has been found to be a specific, and for those distressing complaints to which Females are subject, it is truly a blessing.

A single dose will relieve the most ingering fit of coughing, and a few bottles will prove to the most incredulous the power of its healing virtues. In all cases of Consumption, it is certainly effectual in Lung Complaints, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs, after every other means have been tried and failed.

As we have already specified numerous cases of cures, we will only add a few more, which have been given us for publication, and which we have no doubt can be relied on.

WILLIAM HALL of Sag Harbor, L. I. says:

WE HAVE STILL SOME HOPE.

A SINGULAR CASE.—Among the many singular cases which are constantly occurring, the following is one of the most singular that has come to our notice. Miss Ann ——, of Chester county, Penn. has for several years been afflicted with a most painful disease in the head, which has baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, yet nothing could be found to relieve her. She has undergone the most severe operations, and tried almost every remedy, but all to no purpose. Her sufferings were intense, and life was a burden to her. Her parents despaired of her recovery, as nothing could relieve her. Hearing of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, she procured a bottle, and to the surprise of all, it gave her relief. She continued the use of it, and in a few weeks was entirely restored to health, and is now in the enjoyment of health, free from pain and sickness, and is as well as she ever was. Parents should not neglect their children when afflicted with disease, but procure for them this invaluable medicine.

Sold by Isaac Butts, No. 125 Fulton street, New York, and by agents throughout the United States and Canada.

Sold by J. M. King, in Morristown.
Hamilton Gould, Jun. Dover. DEWIS CRAIG.
Price $1 per bottle.
Jan. 2, 1844—1y.

NEW FALL GOODS.

WEBSTER & MARSH

HAVE on hand and are constantly receiving a variety of Rich and Fashionable Dress Goods, viz.

Plain and Satin Striped Alpacas,
Rich Plain and Satin-striped Arabian Lustres,
Cashmere Diletans of new and beautiful styles,
Rich, bright and new Merinoes,
Monseline de Laines, plain and fig'red,
Black and colored French and English Merinoes,
Also, a few of that cheap Scotch gingham,
American, French and English Calicoes—some extra rich,
Brocha, Cashmere; and Damask worsted Shawls,
Black Silk Velvet, for vests, pelisses, &c.
Cambric Linen, an elegant article for handkerchiefs,
Thread Laces, Edging and insertings,
Hosiery and Gloves, of various kinds and qualities,
Gimps, Fringes, Cords, Tassels, &c. &c.
Also, a general supply of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings &c. &c.
Also, Groceries, Family Provisions, &c. &c. all which will be sold at the lowest Market prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Sept. 23d, 1844.

NEW YORK STORE

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Crockery, Hard and Hollow Ware, of which a General Assortment will be kept on hand for sale at the lowest prices for Cash or Country Produce. Also a few barrels of Pickles consisting of four and Sweet Oil, Hams, Smoked Beef Cheese, Lard, Fish, &c. All those wishing to purchase goods on sale or exchange for produce, would do well to call at the above named store I door from the Rail Road House.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

From 100 to 200 Hands for Shoe work of all kinds, Ladies', Gents', Youths' and Misses', to whom constant employment will be given. Customwork preferred and Garments will be cut and trimmed if desired. Apply at the store.

ALSO,

A Quantity of Linen Rags, for which Lewis cash or goods in exchange, and Rags, and several Journeymen Shoemakers, to whom good wages will be given. Apply at the store.

Plainfield, Sept. 23, 1844.

Once More!

A SHALL have arrived at Scotch Plains a large and well selected assortment of Dry Goods, consisting in part of Super Cassimeres, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Bombazines, Alpacas, Muslins, Delaines, Mousseline de Laines, Merinoes, Prints, and Ginghams, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

Scotch Plains, Sept. 16, 1844.

Chinese Hair Eradicator

To remove superfluous hair from the face, neck, arms or any part of the body, without injuring the skin in the least, and leaving it soft, smooth and beautiful. Ladies who are troubled with hair on their faces will find this an invaluable article, as a few applications will entirely remove it. Sold by the proprietor, Dr. Lyon, 129 Nassau st. New York, and by agents throughout the United States and Canada.

Gentlemen & Ladies, who wish to purchase the above article, can obtain it of

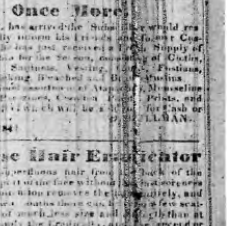
H. A. CORY, Agent for Plainfield.

Come away to the established

FACTORY ARTICLE HOUSE

Corner of Front and Cherry Sts. Plainfield N. J.

And encourage Home Industry.



JOTHAM B. FRITZ,

Saddle and Harness Maker,

INFORMS all concerned that he has at all times on hand a large assortment of articles in his line, all of the latest fashion and of the most superior workmanship, and as cheap as can be done in this city. Try me and judge for yourselves.

Nov. 13, 1843.—1y

A New and Valuable Invention.

THE Subscribers have now in operation at Fotters Mill, near Plainfield,

A Newly-constructed Wool-Wheel,

called Eureka, or I have found it, for superiority, and durability has no equal. It is entirely different in its construction and mode of operation and will do more work with a given quantity of water, than any other wheel now in use. Those who have water power and wish to get the best machinery, are requested to call and examine for themselves. Also, a good article of Rolls will be supplied by applying to ABEL LEAF at Williamsburg, Long-Island—or to M. FORCE, Plainfield, N. J.

The Subscriber having one of these Wheels in operation at Fotters Mill, near Plainfield, and can saw 100 feet in 18 minutes, and at the same time is prepared to do Carding and Cloth Dressing, in the most complete manner, and in a workmanlike manner. Those who favor him with their custom may depend on having their work done in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

M. FORCE.

Plainfield, March 4, 1844.

Picture Frames and Glasses.

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July 27. M. F. CUSHING.

Plainfield Union.

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MILTON W. CUSHING,

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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THE IRISH CATHOLIC CLASS VOTE,

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A True Transcript from the Record.
46 6w JNO. J. CHETWOOD, Surrogate.

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May 28. H. A. CORY.

A Warning Cry.

By Miss Sheridan Carey.

Tolling from the morning gray—
Tolling, tolling through the day,
Till the spirit faints away,
Round, in triple iron bound!
By the taper's famished light,
Tolling, tolling through the night,
Till the dimmed and aching sight
Sees but shadows gathering round—

Till the lip's warm hue is gone—
Till the brow is worn and wan—
Till the purple veins look on
Gasping slaves in stupor cast;
Toiling through the hours of pain,
Taxing hand, and heart and brain,
Bread—and scarcely bread—to gain!
Shall this—shall this ever last?

Shall the speller seize by wealth
Youth, and hope, and strength, and health?
Nature's dowry—nature's wealth—
Shall they—shall they ever be—
Youth and hope, an April beam?
Strength, delusion? wealth, a dream?
Age—a fearful, ghastly theme—
Pain, and grief, and penury?

Thou who seest! Thou who hearest!
Thou the mourner's heart who cheerest!
Thou who, veiled in clouds, appearest
Swift, and terrible, and strong!
Unto Thee, with stony eye,
Bloodless cheek and loading cry,
Doomed to toil, and toil—or die:
Want appealeth, "Lord, how long?"

Ye whose "confidence" is gold,
False, rapacious, crafty, bold—
Who the laborer's sure withhold—
Who the fruits of toil deny—
Who the starving poor distress—
Who the weak, and old, oppress—
Trimble! they shall have redress,
Lo! their groans are heard on high!

Trimble! trimble! well ye may,
Godless tyrants of a day—
Trampling on your fellow-clay!
Trampling human hearts to dust!
Vengeance is the Lord's! beware!
He will hear the poor man's prayer!
Raise the crushed, and chase despair!
Tyrants, woe! the Lord is Just!

Consulting a Lawyer.

It happened that a farmer named Bernard having come to market in Rennes, took it into his head, when his business was accomplished, and there were a few hours of leisure, that it would be a capital piece of fun to spare time to consult a lawyer. He had often heard people speak of Mr. Poirier de la Germandaire, whose reputation was so great, that the people thought it soft silent gained if he undertook it. Bernard asked for his address, and went immediately to the office, in S. Georges street.

The clerks were humorous, and Bernard had to wait for a long time. At length his turn came, and he was introduced. Mr. Poirier de la Germandaire received him to a chair, laid his spectacles on the table, and asked him what brought him there.

"Pon my word, Squire," said the farmer, twirling his hat round, "I heard so much talk about you, that for my myself or lessee in Rennes, I thought I would take advantage of the occasion to call come and get an opinion of you."

"I thank you for your confidence, my friend," said Mr. de la Germandaire; "but you, of course, have a lawsuit."

"A lawsuit! a law-suit, indeed! I hold it in utter abomination; and more than that Peter Bernard never had a dispute with any man living."

"Then you wish to settle some estate, or divide the property among the family."

"Beg pardon, Squire, my family and I never had any property to divide; we all eat from the same dish, as the saying is."

"It is about some contract for the purchase or sale of something?"

"Not at all; I am not rich enough to purchase any thing, nor so poor as to sell what I have."

"What, then, do you want of me?" asked the astonished lawyer.

"What do I want? Why, I told you at first squire, I came for an opinion, for which I will pay, as I am in Rennes now, at leisure, and it is necessary to profit by the circumstance."

Mr. de la Germandaire took pen and paper, and asked the farmer his name.

"Peter Bernard," answered he, happy indeed that he had succeeded in making himself understood.

"Your age?"

"Thirty years, or thereabout."

"Your profession?"

"My profession! Oh, ah, yes—that is, what do I do. Oh, I am a farmer!"

The lawyer wrote two lines, folded up the paper, and gave it to his client.

"This house is ready," cried Bernard, "Very well; that's right. There is no time to get ready here, as they say. How much do you charge for this opinion, Squire?"

"Three Francs."

Bernard paid without disputing, made a grand scrape with his foot, and went out delighted with having profited by the occasion.

When he arrived home, it was already four o'clock. The jaunt had fatigued him, and he went into the house for some repose.

Meantime his grass had been cut four days, and was completely dried, and one of his lads came to ask whether he should get it in at once.

"Not this evening," said Mrs. Bernard, who had just joined her husband; "it would be too bad to set the people at work at so late an hour, when the hay can be got in to-morrow just as well."

The lad urged that there might be a change in the weather, that every thing was in order, and the people were doing nothing.

Mrs. B. said the wind seemed to be in the right quarter for fair weather, and they would not get the work done before dark night.

Bernard listened gravely to these "advocates," without knowing how to decide between them; when he suddenly recollected the paper he had received from the lawyer.

"Stop a minute," cried he "I have got an opinion. It is from a famous lawyer, and cost me three francs. This will settle the matter. Here Therese, come tell us what it says; you can read all sorts of writing, even the lawyer's."

Mrs. B. took the paper, and with some difficulty read these lines:

"Never put off until to-morrow what you can do to-day."

"That's it," cried Bernard, as if he had received a sudden light upon the subject. "Make haste with the wagon, the girls and boys, and let us get the hay in."

His wife offered some more objections, but Bernard declared that he was not going to pay three francs for an opinion and then not follow it up. He went to work, and led the hands to the field, and they did not return to the house until all the hay was in the barn.

The event seemed to prove the sagacity of Bernard's movements, for the weather changed in the night. A terrible storm came on, and the next morning the streams had overflowed their banks, and swept off every particle of new-mown grass. The hay harvest in every other farmer in the neighborhood was utterly destroyed—Bernard alone saved his hay.

The first experiment gave him much confidence in the opinion of the lawyer, that ever after he adopted it as a rule of conduct, and became, thanks to his order and diligence, one of the richest farmers in the country. He never forgot the service which M. de la Germendaire had rendered him, and he brought every year to that lawyer a pair of good fat chickens; and he was in the habit of saying to his neighbors when they were talking of taxes, that next to the commandments of God and the church, the most profitable thing in the world was a lawyer's opinion.

From the New York Evangelist.

An Immolation to Slavery.

Our readers have heard of, and some have wept over, the fate of the Rev. Charles T. Torrey, who has been convicted in the State of Maryland, and will doubtless soon be doomed to long years of impris onment and separation from his family and friends, and the rigor of punishment awarded to the criminal. It is shared lot for a man of education and sensibility, who is compelled to feel, amid all his punishment, that he suffers for that which neither the law of God, nor his own conscience condemns him, and which no man or combination of men has a right of their own to make disreputable. He has broken the laws of a slave State—and the court and jury who found him guilty in accordance with those laws, are not to be blamed; but here are laws, which in God's sight, being infinitely more guilt upon those who have made, and who execute them, than upon him who has broken them. What crime has Mr. Torrey been guilty of? Let us state a few facts furnished by a correspondent—a clergyman of high standing and estimable character, which may help us to answer the question. A few years ago the writer of this passed a week at Barnum's Hotel, in Washington. A young slave, about 20 years of age, was in attendance for such services as were required.—One morning, as James was building the fire, the following conversation occurred.

"Who owns you, James?"

"Mr. A. owns me now. He bought me about three years ago of Mr. Brown, and lets me to Mr. Barnum."

"What does Mr. Barnum pay your master for your work?"

"I do not know; I get none of it myself."

"Do you expect ever to get your liberty, James?"

"No, sir! My former master was very kind to me, and gave me a portion of time, and told me that as soon as I would pay him five hundred dollars, I should be free. I had paid him a little over two hundred dollars, when he failed and I was sold to prevent my getting it. I have every dollar of my wages, and now I have no hope of ever being free, and the thought makes me so miserable at times that I can neither eat nor sleep.

James, having now finished the fire, left the room, and there was one, who, in his weakness, sat down and wept, and prayed for that poor brother, who is probably now in the fields of the South, toiling a hopeless slave, till death shall release him from his woe. Now, suppose he had said to him, "James, the North star will guide you to freedom. There are five dollars. May God bless you to your endeavors to regain those rights of which you have so long been defrauded." The Rev. Mr. Torrey, in the fulness of a sympathizing heart, has said this; and for thus doing to his brother, as he would that his brother should do to him, professed Christians are calling him a "thief," and a "slave-stealer," and he is torn from his home of prayer, from his wife and children, and lies chained in the dungeons of an American prison. But there is an eye that witnesses this scene, and there is an ear of terrible retribution hearkening on.

When travelling some years ago, at the South, a gentleman, who was a professor of religion, informed the writer that a young slave, of fine personal appearance, and about eighteen years of age, and a member of the same church with himself, complained to him, with tears of anguish that she was compelled to be the concubine of her master's son, a dissolute fellow, whose licentiousness disgusted all the young females on the plantation. And here this poor, Christian girl, perhaps the sister of the wretch, calling herself a Southern gentleman, who was thus abusing her, compelled to submit to his outrages. If she raised a hand of resistance, or uttered a cry of remonstrance, there was no power on earth to rescue her in those lonely fields, from the most merciless revenge.

Suppose this gentleman had said to her, "My Christian sister, my heart bleeds for you. You must seek refuge in flight. You must traverse many a weary mile, in cold, and hunger and exhaustion, before you can reach the Canadian line, where alone you can dwell in safety. And when you arrive in that cold, Northern clime, penniless and friendless, your condition will be desolate in the extreme. But if you die by the way it will be better than to live as you now live. Here is my cloak. It may help to keep you warm, as you sleep in the woods, these cold nights. And every night I will plead with a God of pity and mercy, that he may assist you, my sisters' escape." The Rev. Mr. Torrey, as he has witnessed such scenes as these, has had every fibre of his soul excited to intense emotion. And in such language has he ventured to speak to these victims of hopeless oppression. And for two years, there are professed disciples of Jesus Christ who call him a "thief, and a slave-stealer." And Americans, boasting themselves the lovers of liberty and justice, tearing him from his agonized wife and children, and immure him in dungeons with the pirate and the murderer. And professed Christians, who hope to stand at Christ's right hand in the day of judgment, say, "they have served him right." Who can wonder that our professions of attachment to liberty and religion are becoming a stench in the nostrils of the civilized world!

About two years ago, a clergyman, in the State of Ohio, heard some one knock at his door, late in the evening. There stood a colored man in rags, his cheeks hollow with famine, and way worn and trembling with the fatigues of long travel.

"Can you give me a mouthful of bread!" "Oh poor man, "I am perishing with hunger."

"Walk in friend;" is the reply, "who are you and where are you from?"

"I am escaping from slavery, and left Alabama about four weeks. I travel at night, guided by the North star, and conceal myself in the woods during the day. I have lived upon berries and roots and grasshoppers, and I am now almost dead."

A supper is immediately prepared for him, & the clergyman and his wife sit weeping at the fire side, as they listen to his long story of toil and woe. They bow together in family prayer, and the clergyman, in a voice inarticulate with emotions, prays; "Oh, Heavenly Father! bless this child of thine, and help him to escape from that wrong and outrage to which he has, for so many years, been a victim." And help us, O God! to do to him as we would that others should do to us, were we in similar circumstances."

They feed the famished fugitive, they give him a comfortable bed for the night. The wife mends his tattered garb; and nourishing him with food and sympathy for another day, when evening comes, and the North star shines brightly in the clear blue sky, he tremblingly hastens on his dreary way, strengthened and comforted. And the parting of every tear causes his heart to quake, for fear that it is the slave-hunter behind him, ready to grasp his victim. God bless the poor fugitive! and God be praised that there are some hearts that will feel for thee, and some hands that will aid thee, though they do thus expose themselves to fine, imprisonment, mutilation, and even death. The Rev. Mr. Torrey has thus felt, and has thus imprudently expressed his Christian benevolence, after having come from men of intelligence and who consider themselves his brothers in Christ, who call him as a "thief" a "slave-stealer." An imprudent love of liberty plunged La Fayette into the Austrian dungeons at Olmutz. An imprudent sympathy for the outraged Indians, cheated and driven from the graves of their fathers, plunged Worcester and Butler into the State prison of the Georgians,—And an imprudent expression of sympathy for these poor, has immured the Rev. Mr. Torrey in the gloomy prison of Maryland; and there the exemplary and honored Christian minister must lie for years, and from exposure to barbarous usage, which is all unaccustomed, perhaps die! his wife and children weep scalding tears, as they are thus robbed of the most affectionate, faithful and innocent husband and father. And yet the world can show have named the name of Christ, who say, all is well!

Shortly after the insurrection among the slaves in Virginia, several years ago, a gentleman happened to be travelling in that State. The stage coach was filled with passengers, and among the rest was an officer in the United States Army who was called out to assist in quelling the insurrection. The conversation turned upon the scenes which occurred during that short but bloody conflict. Said the officer,

"There was one street fighting negro man who was shot by a ball through the body; as he lay on the ground dying, he was watched by his sick. His countenance expressed more than ordinary intelligence, and I said to him, Why did you join this insurrection. You must have known that the whites were too powerful for you, and that in the end you could not succeed. He turned up his eye a little, fixed it steadfastly for a moment, and then said, with an expression of great resolution I knew perfectly well what the result would be, but I had rather die than be a slave."

And what did you think of that sentiment, thus expressed," said the traveller.

For a moment he hesitated, for the stage coach was filled with Southern gentlemen, and it might be imprudent, in the presence of the chivalry of the South, to express approval of such a sentiment. He hesitated for a moment, and gathering energies as for an effort of great moral courage, he said, "I must confess that in my judgment, it is a noble sentiment by whomsoever it is uttered, and could not help feeling proud for having heard from the lips of a native Virginian."

Silence in the stage coach, and the embarrassing subject was changed, by a sudden change of the conversation. The Rev. Mr. Torrey feels the sublime sentiment.—He has practically given assurance to it. He has spoken words of sympathy and encouragement to those who would rather die than be slaves. And for this, he is in confinement, and suffering, and for this, he must endure, in the greatest of earthly woes, the desolation of his home, the prostration of all his hopes, and these may be linger, till, with an impaired constitution, he is barred to an untimely grave. These are the victims we are immolating upon the altar of slavery. These are the victims we are offering in the temple of this modern Dagon. There are but about two hundred and seventy thousand slaveholders, in these United States, and slaveholders, so contemptible in point of numbers are driving to unpaid toil two millions and a half of our fellow men; and are keeping a whole nation of twenty millions of people in continual turmoil and trouble; and are making the very name of an American a by word and a hissing throughout Christendom. Is not this too much—altogether too much to be patiently endured. Means would be left us by which this much abused and much tortured nation might be purged from every friend of freedom and every follower of Christ.

To Destroy Rats.—The following receipe for the destruction of rats, has been communicated by Dr. Ure to the council of the English Agricultural Society, and is highly recommended as the best known means of destroying rid of these most obnoxious and destructive vermin. It has been tried by several intelligent persons, and found to be perfectly effectual.

Melt hog's lard in a frying pan, and when it is changed in water heated to about 150 degrees Fahrenheit; introduce into it half an ounce of phosphorus for every pound of lard; then add a gill of proof-spirit or whiskey; cork the bottle tightly, and in a few days after its contents have been heated to 150 degrees, taking it at the same time out of the water bath, and carefully till the phosphorus is entirely diffused, forming a milky looking liquid. This liquid being cooled, will afford a sufficient compound of phosphorus and lard without the spirit spontaneously separating, and may be poured off to be used again, for none of it is lost into the combination, but it merely serves to communicate the phosphorus, and diffuse it in very fine particles through the lard. This fatty compound, on being warmed very gently, may be poured out into a mixture of wheat flour and sugar, and kneaded therewith, and then flavored with a little oil of anise or not, at pleasure. The dough may be varied with oil of aniseed, &c. This dough being made into pellets, is to be placed in rat holes. By its luminousness in the dark it attracts their notice, and being agreeable to their palates and noses, it is readily eaten, and produces certainly fatal. They soon are seen coming from their lurking places to seek for water to quench their burning thirst and bowels, but they will generally die near the water. They collect also to eat it as long as offered to them, without being deterred by the fate of their fellows. It is known to be the case with arsenic doses. It may be an easy guide to us, that when we destroy rats by means of following Dr. Ure's prescription, to know that a temperature of 150 deg. of Fahrenheit is equivalent to a degree of heat midway between that at which white of eggs coagulates and that at which water melts.

An Arkansas hero was lately convicted of horse stealing and when the judge had passed upon him his sentence of imprisonment in a room and gave vent to his feelings in the following manner: "Well, I've had the orneriest place I ever did see, since I've been in these parts. I've been imprisoned fifteen months this morning—a good six months more than I was imprisoned by twelve men in a jury box, and unanimously voted by twelve men of my own state, and the public expense for my board."

A friend observes that you can't tell a man's age as well by counting the wrinkles in his face as by counting the rows of notches on a cowhide. In two cases, however, the latter is the best way to tell a man's age, and that is when you want to find out the age of a cowhide, or when you want to find out the age of a young lady without asking her.

The affections of young ladies are like promissory notes without money—they are easily won, and as frequently lost for breach of promise.

THE UNION.

FOREIGN.

Fifteen Days Later from Europe.

The steamship Acadia arrived at Boston on the morning of the 21st inst. 17 days from Liverpool, after a very stormy passage,—bringing no news of any consequence.

Cotton had fallen an eighth of a penny, other commercial matters remain about the same.

The late crop of potatoes in Ireland is said to exceed the produce of any year on record.

An Extensive Robbery has been committed in the banking house of Messrs Rogers, Townsend & Co., bankers, of Clements Lane, London.—Bank notes to the amount of from £35,000 to £40 000 or £41,000 were stolen out of the iron safe, which is deposited in the inner room of office, and securities to a very large amount were taken by the thieves. The accounts say—

On the morning of Monday, when the robbery was first discovered, everything was in its accustomed order; the iron safe, in which the cash and securities were regularly deposited was locked, and the iron chest, in which it was usual to deposit the master key of the safe, to which there were two locks was also secure. As usual a clerk was appointed to watch over its safety during the day, and another clerk to perform the like duty during the night. One of the parties remaining at home on Sunday, the day clerk asked permission to go out a few hours, which was granted. At the accustomed hour in the evening the other clerk came, and remained during the night; but when business was resumed on Monday morning, and the iron safe opened with the ordinary key, it was found entirely empty; and yet no force whatever had been used in the employment of the means adopted to rid the chest of its valuable contents. Of course all is conjecture on the subject.

It is considered by those about the banking house, the robbery was committed about the middle of the day on Sunday, and reasonable assurance from that conjecture is, that the thieves started by railroads to the several ports of the continent. Her Majesty has offered a free pardon to any accomplice concerned in the above affair. And £3000 have been offered for the discovery of the thieves.

The rage for railway speculation in England has reached to absurd a point as ever did with us, the morning sheep folly, when a single sheep was worth $2000; or the morus multicaulis fever. A recent number of the Court Gazette contains no less than 170 notices of intended applications to Parliament, at the coming session for acts to incorporate the same number of railways.

The iron trade is most animated, and even at this, usually the dullest season of the year.

The American provision trade, continues to form an important branch of commerce, every day adding to its growthe

The youngest child of Queen Victoria is named Alfred Ernest Albert. His parents having neglected to register his birth till six weeks, after were compelled to pay a fine of seven shillings and sixpence.

Queen Victoria has sent three carriage dogs of great beauty as presents to King Frederick William of Prussia.

In Ireland, Mr. O'Connell has again taken the field in support of repeal.

"The King of the French has sent £2000 to be distributed, this winter, among the poor of Windsor, England.

Spain is in a feverish state, and will probably ere long be again subjected to all the horrors of civil war. Zurbano, an old Guerilla chief, has placed himself at the head of a formidable insurrectionary movement in old Castile.

Views of Mr. Adams.—A Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier gives the following sketch of the opinion of John Q Adams as to what is likely to be the course of the coming administration, as developed in conversation. It is interesting and curious, if not absolutely important.

I have heard several gentlemen speak of conversations held with John Quincy Adams, on the subjects of the results of the late election. His opinions are of interest at this time and he is by no means reserved in making them known. He says that Texas will be brought in to the Union, and that the British Government will simply protest against the act, and avail herself of the example to carry into execution some of her own designs.

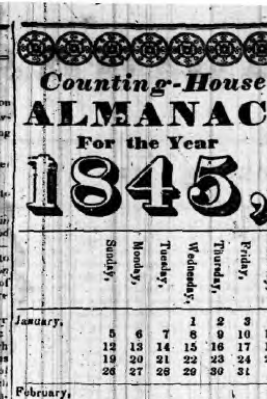
"She will be says take possession of Cuba, & we cannot complain of it, after taking Texas.—Great Britain, he says, will guarantee to Spain the same amount of revenue that she now receives from Cuba. As to France, he says that government cannot complain of the act, for she has taken possession of Algiers, and Great Britain will allow her to extend her African possessions as far as she pleases. Mexico, he says, will not make war upon us on account of annexation.

"As to the Tariff, he says it will not be essentially modified during Mr. Polk's administration. The Government will need the whole of the present revenue, especially after the annexation of Texas. There must be an increase, he thinks, of the army and navy on that account."

"The next Presidential contest would be between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Wright. Mr. Calhoun would necessarily, in his opinion, have at least the option of remaining in the State Department.

As it should be.—The Spanish brig Beatriz, lately arrived from Porto Rico at Halifax, N. S. Six pipes of rum formed part of her cargo; but being unable to obtain an offer for the Rum, she carried it back to the West Indies. The balance of her lading meet is ready sale.

Early Discouragement.—It is said the first three years' practice of Dr. Physic did not pay for his shoe leather, and a late eminent Boston physician did not earn his board for three times *that period.*



	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
January,				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
February,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	
March,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
April,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
May,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
June,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
July,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
August,						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
September,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
October,				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
November,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
December,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			

Length of the Days for every Wednesday in the Year.

Jan. 1st,	9h. 14m.	July 9th,	14h. 52m.
8th,	9h. 27m.	16th,	14h. 43m
15th,	9h. 30m.	23d,	14h 32m.
22d,	9h. 43m.	30th,	14h. 20m.
29th,	9h 57m.	Aug. 6th,	14h. 5m.
Feb. 5th,	10h. 12m.	13th,	13h. 50m.
12th,	10h. 30m.	20th,	13h. 33m.
19th,	10h. 47m.	27th,	13h. 16m.
26th,	11h. 5m.	Sept. 3d,	12h. 58m.
March 5th,	11h. 24m.	10th,	12h. 39m.
12th,	11h. 44m	17h,	12h. 20m.
19th,	12h. 3m.	24 h,	12h. 2m.
26th,	12h. 22m.	Oct. 1st,	11h. 43m.
April 2d,	12h. 40m.	8th,	11h. 24m
9th,	12h. 59m.	15th,	11h. 5m.
16th,	13h 17m.	22d,	10h. 48m.
23d,	13h. 35m.	29th,	10h. 30m.
30th,	13h 51m.	Nov. 5th,	10h. 13m.
May 7th,	14h. 7m.	12th,	9h 58m.
14th,	14h. 21m.	19th,	9h. 43m.
21st,	14h. 33m.	26th,	9h. 31m.
28th,	14h. 44m.	Dec. 3d,	9h. 22m.
June 4th,	14h. 52m.	10th,	9h. 15m.
11th,	14h. 58m.	17th,	9h. 11m.
17th,	15h. 1m.	24th,	9h. 10m
24th,	15h. 3m.	31st,	9h. 13m.
July 2d.	14h. 57m.		

Noble Act.—A passenger named Kelly, fell from the steamer Neptune into the dock at Newport, on Tuesday. Mr. George W. Williamson Rail Road Conductor, leaped over the side of the vessel and rescued the drowning man. This is the third life Mr. Williamson has saved within a year.

Senator Benton says that the Texan debt is $ 22,000,000.

Congress.

Saturday, Dec. 21.—In the House, the debate on the Sub-Treasury Bill, originated by Mr. Van Buren, occupied most of the day. It was ordered to be engrossed for third reading, 125 to 69—and then passed, 123 to 69. It cannot pass the Senate.

Monday, Dec. 23d.—In Senate, Mr. Berrien, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the House Electoral Bill, with an amendment.

In the House, the Senate Bill for relief of heirs of Robert Fulton, was reported and referred to Committee of the Whole.

A Bill regulating the mileage of members of Congress was passed.

Tuesday and Wednesday, neither House were in session.

Thursday, Dec. 26.—In Senate, memorials were presented for reform in the Naturalization Laws, and for Territorial Government in Oregon

Adjourned to Monday.

In the House, nothing of importance.

Dreadful Steamboat Disaster —Thirty one lives Lost.—The Louisville Journal of the 20th gives the following melancholy catastrophe:

About 12 o'clock on Saturday night, the 14th inst. as the Belle of Clarksville, from New Orleans to Nashville was rounding the bar below the Horse shoe Cut off, she came in collision with the Louisiana, from Memphis, on her way to New Orleans. The Belle did not obey her helm, but sheered off, by which she came directly across the bow of the Louisiana. The engines of both boats were immediately stopped, but not in time to prevent collision. The Belle was entirely demolished—the hull parting from the cabin, and the cabin breaking into two pieces. The hull instantly went down, and the cabin floated to Old Town landing.

The Louisiana took from the fragments all the persons on them. As far as can be ascertained 31 lives were lost, nearly all of whom were residents of West Tennessee.

The survivors lost all their baggage. There were six valuable race horses on board, all of which were lost, among them the celebrated mare Ann Hayes. Nearly all the passengers who were saved came up on the Duke of Orleans, to the clerk of which boat we are indebted for the foregoing particulars.

The cargo of the Belle consisted of sugar, salt coffee and molasses, all of which was lost. The iron chest containing $12,000 was saved. The cargo was insured for $23,000, and the boat for $8,000.

Green Peas at Christmas.—The Savannah Republican thinks, that after all the scolding at the changes of the weather, when compared with extremes to which we of the North are subjected theirs is a magnificent climate. It says:—"We were forcibly reminded of this yesterday, for just as we had finished reading a paragraph in a Northern paper describing the mountains of snow and the intensity of the cold with which they were visited, a friend came into our office to tell us of some Green Peas, grown in the open air, of which he had partaked in Bryan county, about 20 miles from the city, only a day or two since, and further, that with an invitation to a Christmas dinner at the same place he was promised a repetition of the luxury. From the appearance of the vines, there was no danger of his being disappointed."

Served Right.—The friends of temperance in Massachusetts are carrying out their principles in a way that will soon show which is the stronger party they or the rumsellers. The Supreme Court has lately had before it several cases carried up by exception from the Common Pleas in which convictions were obtained for selling ardent spirits. The Court confirmed the decisions of the Court below, as follows:—Benj. Kimble, of Haverhill, fined $420, and costs on two indictments; Lot Peach, Elisha Ohlin, and Jas. Arrington, all of Salem, $100 each and costs, and Wm. Perley $1000. It is stated that a petition is in circulation to make the wretched business punishable by imprisonment. Such a law would soon put a stop to it, and more out something like justice to the offenders.—*Evangelist.*

GLEANINGS.

The U. S. ship Decatur has captured two Spanish brigs full of slaves and specie, on the coast of Africa, and sent them to the island of Ascension.

The number of beef cattle consumed annually for food in the city of New York, is estimated at 52,000; about 142 each day. The number of calves 12,000. Number of sheep and lambs, 150,000. Number of hogs killed in the city, 50 000; number brought from the country prepared for sale 150,000. Total beef cattle, calves, sheep, lambs, and hogs, 414,000. What a "heap of fodder." All this is annually crammed down the necks of the New Yorkers, with an almost incalculable amount of "Garden sarce," &c.

A runaway slave was discovered on board the schooner Camilla on Thursday, soon after sailing from Norfolk. The vessel returned with him and delivered him to his owner. The steward was confined in jail on a charge of aiding his escape.

To be Incorporated—A company with a capital of $20,000, for the purpose of constructing works to convey a supply of water to the citizens of Mount Holly, N. J.

Politics.—The Boston Journal (Whig) calls on the Whig party to stand by their organization, & incorporate in their prine ples that of "a 21 years' naturalization law"

St. Augustine, Florida Dec. 3.—On Sunday we had the pleasure of seeing a ripe fig of the blue variety. It was well tasted. We notice this as one of the anomalies of the season.

A little is enough if you don't want any more.

Affective.—On Monday morning last, the 9th inst. a child of Mr. Jacob Mestner, of this town, aged 16 months, was so badly scalded by upsetting a pail of boiling water whilst its mother was occupied in washing, that it died the same evening.—*Elizabethtown Journal.*

Association of Factory Operatives.—The Factory Girls of Lowell talk of establishing a large Factory to be worked by themselves, and of which they shall be the Joint Stock Proprietors.

A Runnelling Justice.—A runneller of Nashua, N. H., who is a Justice of the Peace, recently got a man drunk at the bar of his groggery. The poor drunkard was complained of, and actually tried before the very man who got him drunk, and sentenced by him to the house of Correction for thirty days. Oh! the wisdom of legislators! It passes comprehension!

State Insolvency.—Indiana and Illinois not only can't even pay the interest, but the Governor of Illinois says no interest has been paid on the State debt since the 1st of July 1841. The effect upon the State has been most gloomy.—Population has increased but little since 1840 —and nothing but the impossibility of selling real estate "prevents a rapid decrease of the population"

A Hoax.—The report published in the papers of an abolition riot in Georgetown (Ohio) on the occasion of a re-capture of negro slaves by some Kentuckians, is a hoax sent afloat by some brainless wag. The hoax took, however, both in the North and South, and a great deal of indignation has been expended on the subject.

New Free States.—They are making a movement in "little Del ware" towards the abolition of slavery in that State. A meeting was lately held on the subject at Wilmington, and resolutions discussed and adopted by acclamation.—The number of slaves in Delaware is estimated less than three thousand, and it is stated in the course of the discussion, that three-fourths of the people were ready to sign petitions for immediate emancipation, with moderate compensation. If this is true, it will not be long before Delaware becomes a Free State.

Large quantities of potatoes are being imported into this country. They pay a duty of ten cents per bushel.

A Bold Villain.—On Wednesday, while a gentleman, resident in Bond street, New York, was sitting at a table writing, having before him a large silver candelabra with three branches, a bold and daring thief entered the hall by a false key, and going to the apartment where the old gentleman was, by three several puffs put out the light and decamped with the candelabra, leaving the gentleman in the dark.

A Child Smothered.—The Coroner held an inquest at No. 41 Elm street, New York, on an infant named Peach, which was smothered in bed while lying by its mother's side.

Witty.—A Mandement having been issued to the Roman Catholics, allowing the use of meat 4 days in the week, during lent, the Journal of Commerce takes occasion to issue a similar one, allowing the eating of meat "7 days in the week if it can be gotten honestly."

Coming Back.—It is said that Mr. Fox, the late British Minister at Washington, is so well pleased with that city that he intends making it his permanent residence.

True Charity.—Blair and Rives, Editors of the Washington Globe, it is said will distribute the $30,000 won by them at the late election among charitable institutions. If Jacob Barker, represented to have won in New Orleans on the same chance, $150,000 will "follow suit," he will gather honors in his old age.

Painful.—The shop of Mr. Mills, at Wheeling, having been repeatedly robbed by burglars lately, for a few days since prepared a pistol so that when the door was opened, it would go off. Unfortunately he forgot the circumstance, and was himself the first to enter the store, when the contents entered his chest. He lies in a critical condition.

Beware of Counterfeit Half Dollars, dated 1838; face of Liberty well done, reverse not so well. Lighter in weight than the genuine coin.

Looking Ahead.—Santa Anna, is said has invested 5 or $6,000,000 in England.

Imprisonment for debt, unaccompanied by fraud, or for a militia fine in time of peace, is prohibited in the constitution recently framed for Iowa.

Racing on Sunday.—The Louisiana Association Jockey Club passed a resolution last week, that no race under their control should be run over the Eclipse course, at Carrolton on Sundays.

Foreign Apes.—Liveries are coming into fashion here. There are two equipages to be seen daily, in New York, with drivers and footmen dressed up in imitation of the London parti-colored tribe. One set rejoices in all the glories of yellow smalls and white gaiters, with other pop injay appendages in the shape of gold lace, &c., the other sports scarlet "fixins" and white top boots. Hurrah for humbug.

Stewarts' fashionable Dry Good Store, now going up on the site of Washington Hall, in Broadway, is to be furnished with an open arch, or porte cochere in the centre so as to admit carriages under cover. It will be the most spacious and elegant building used as a store in the United States. It has been thought rather a bold move on the part of Stewart to venture to establish himself on the unfashionable side of Broadway.

We learn, by a letter from Bel Air, Harford co. Md. published in the Baltimore Patriot, that at a recent Sheriff's sale for arrears of State taxes in that town, an attempt was made to Lynch a young man who bid for the property, several citizens were beaten, and the Sheriff wounded severely by a stone. The rioters succeeded in preventing a sale.

THE UNION

Friendship, December 30, 1844.

Mr. Polk in England.—The Great Western carried out the news of the election of Mr. Polk to England, and by the Acadia we learn that the intelligence was received there with much astonishment, and with much regret. Mr. Polk is a new man—unknown in England, as compared with Mr. Clay and our other more prominent statesmen, and the acceptance of three of his success, on account of his opposition to the Tariff, is overborne by his having been the Texas Annexation candidate. The London Times, the paper of the greatest circulation, with the largest capital, and the most responsible to its numerous proprietors, of any on earth, with correspondents and subscribers in all lands, is very severe on us for having chosen such President. It says,—

"With the single exception of the Tariff question, on which he is pledged to more liberal commercial policy than his opponent, Mr. Polk's election to this important office is the triumph of every thing that is worst over every thing that is best in the United States of America. It is a victory gained by the south over the north—by the slave states over the free—by the repudiating States over the honest ones—by the partizans of the annexation of Texas over its opponents—by the adventurous and unscrupulous democracy of the new States, and the foreign population in those States, over the more austere and dignified Republicanism of "New England."

We give the above merely as a specimen of the opinions of the English press, and that from the most influential, but we have no fear at all frightened by such language, for the Times has been daily predicting our ruin for many years, and we are still rapidly progressing in power and resources. We must acknowledge, however, that our repudiation, mobs and slavery do not seem to excite the world's view.

To the above, we beg leave to add, though in truth it has but little connection with it, that when Mr. Polk was nominated, he regarded as the remotest expectation of success, that he had not something similar to that above set forth. We considered it would be a yielding to Southern dictation—a victory of the South over the North—of the interests of Slavery over Northern interests,—and consequently concluded that he would get scarcely a Northern State. The election in Maine soon undeceived us. We now hope we shall be as much disappointed in the result of Mr. Polk's administration, as we have been at his success, relying on the Northern Democrats and the large Whig minority in Congress to defeat it. From the Southern Democrats we expect but little good.

Massachusetts and South Carolina.—Slavery and South Carolina, we fear, is about getting us into another exemplification in the world of a house divided against itself. South Carolina has enacted a law prohibiting free negroes coming in her ports, under which law colored seamen, citizens of Massachusetts have been imprisoned and sold into slavery. Massachusetts sent an agent to a certain the facts, and to bring a suit at the expense of Massachusetts, before the U. S. Supreme Court, to test the constitutionality of the law, as the Constitution says the citizens of each State shall be entitled to the privileges of citizens in all the other States. The agent reached Charleston, and was expelled from the State, by a law of the Legislature then in session, aided materially by a mob, and has returned home. It is thought by many that this will terminate in something serious.

Louisiana has a law similar to that of South Carolina, and Massachusetts has sent an agent there.

☞ Elections took place in Massachusetts last Monday, in four Congress Districts, and in Boston for Mayor. The Whigs elected members of Congress from three Districts and there was no choice in the other district. In Boston no choice—the Native candidate for Mayor 3004 votes, Whig 3767, Dem. 2268.

The Anti-Rent troubles in Rensselaer and Columbia counties, N. Y. not only continue but increase in atrocity. Some two or three good citizens have been killed, and some of the leading rioters have been arrested. The people of this country having the Government in their own hands, are too much in the habit of doing as they please,—they pay rent, taxes, or debts, if they like—and if they don't like it they repudiate.

Governor Bouck has issued his Proclamation, exhorting the Sheriffs and other officers of the counties disturbed by the Anti-Rent riots, to perform their duty with energy and perseverance, calling out and arming all the forces of their respective counties, if necessary, and stating that any remissness on the part of the officers will be regarded by him as a sufficient cause of removal from office.

It is stated, of all the persons who kept rum hotels in Salem, Mass. for the last fifty years, only one has died a sober man.

Liberty of the Press under Roman Catholic Sway.—An instructive example has just occurred in Europe which shows that even in this, the nineteenth century, Governments, the subjects of which are mainly Roman Catholics, must be despotic, must destroy liberty of opinion. The Roman Catholic Priests in France and Germany have prohibited the reading of "The Wandering Jew," the last and best novel of Eugene Sue, the great French novelist, now publishing in this country by the Harpers. The novel is principally devoted to an exposition of the secret and most base acts and power of the Jesuits and priests by means of the Confessional, and all his charges are fully substantiated by authorities quoted from their own works. The interdict has without doubt ere this, been transmitted to this country, and no Roman Catholic here is permitted to read it, lest his eyes be opened. And probably we shall next hear that the King of the French, as even he is but a slave of the Priests and Confessional, has formally suppressed the work in question, throughout his dominions. This shows what kind of Liberty we should have in this country, if the Roman Catholics got the ascendency—a Liberty so much like Slavery, the difference could not be perceived.

Mexico, and the Republics of South America also show what kind of republics Roman Catholics make. All history says, "Beware of Papist influence."

The following we extract from the New Brunswick Times, one of the best Democratic papers in this State:

Texas—Mexico.—The bungling diplomacy of Mr. Shannon, and the contracted views of Mr. Calhoun, in rosting the annexation question almost entirely on the ground of perpetuating slavery, has seriously prejudiced the cause of Annexation at the North, and will materially militate against a speedy settlement of this important measure.

The Expenditure of the U. S. Government for the year ending 1st July, 1845, are estimated at $35,019,231 06, and the receipts at $34,204,-878 93, which, with the balance on hand last year, will leave a balance in the Treasury at the end of the year of $7,062,223 51, this balance being subject to reduction by appropriations made during the present session of Congress to be expended prior to 30th June next.

The National Debt of the United States was $24,748,193 23 on the 1st July, 1844. The Receipts into the Treasury, during the year 1843, makes the balance in the Treasury July 1st 1844, $7,856,379 64. The actual expenses of the U. S. Government during the year were only $19,960,054 40, to which add $12,993,772 54 paid on account of the public debt, and we have $32,953,827 94, the total expenditures of the year.

It devolves upon us to report our sentiments on important subjects, in many instances we consider it a measure of duty, and perform it with pleasure. In no instance, however does this take place more satisfactorily, than when we speak of the Health Restorative of Mr. C. Brinckerhoff. On the advancement of the knowledge of its existence, and the practical use made of it, rests the welfare of a multitude of our fellow beings. All should assist in spreading it.

Effects.—It is a fact that it very seldom happens that any member of a family, where a temperance paper is taken, ever becomes intemperate. Reading every week the effects of alcohol and the progress of intemperance, the minds of the younger members of the family become imbued with principles of total abstinence, which they can never forget. How important it is, then, that every head of a family who desires the welfare of his children, and that they should early embrace the right principles, should have before them a good temperance publication. If the subject was well considered the temperance press would not be complaining of want of sufficient support.

An Example.—A poor inebriate who had tried in vain to reform, amidst continued temptation, moved some 8 or 10 years ago from Kuchlerbook, to — a town in Berkshire, for the avowed purpose of getting among a temperance people, whose example, if it did not aid his reformation, would not hinder it. He did reform, and has supported his family comfortably, and has now just completed a snug little dwelling house of his own, is free of debt, and quite as happy as if the rumseller had received his earnings, and his wife and children were in the poor house, and he in the felon's prison, or the drunkard's grave.

How many scores, could they thus have fled the tempt tions of village dram shops and dram drinkers, might now have been as this man! wan alas! have reaped a bitter harvest, and are gone to return no more!!!

Sentence of the Philadelphia Rioters.—Six of the prisoners convicted of participating in the Kensington riots last May, were called up for sentence before the Criminal Court, on Saturday morning. A nominal fine was imposed on each, with imprisonments of from one to twelve months. They were dealt with leniently, in consideration of the injuries they had sustained in person and property, and the long incarceration they had already undergone.

A clause in the Constitution of Iowa prohibits the Legislature granting divorces.

Dixon H. Lewis has been elected to the U. S. Senate from Alabama.

A Lady had $100 in gold stolen from a pocket in her dress, at the Temperance Celebration at the Tabernacle on Tuesday night.—*True Sun.*

The Wool Gatherers.—We learn from the American Agriculturalist, that agents of several French and English houses are now in this country examining the clips of our finest flocks of sheep, with a view of purchasing them up for the European manufacturers of superior broadcloths.

Grave-Yard Suggestion.—A foreign writer mentions that a practical builder when he wishes to select good stone for building in any particular place goes into the grave yard in the vicinity to examine the state of the oldest tombstones within it. He thus determines the relative value and quality of some of the stone in the neighborhood.

Severe.—The Concord Freeman can give a keen hit when it sets out for it. Witness.

"Dr O. A Brownson was baptised into the Catholic faith last Sabbath. We cannot too sincerely congratulate the Protestants on the fact, for if the Doctor shall render to his new friends one tithe of the service that he has his old friends, Catholicism will soon be at an end."

Oxford, New Haven Co., Conn., Jan. 4 1844.

DEAR SIR.—Having witnessed the effects of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in the case of one of my neighbors who has been for several years seriously afflicted with the phthisic, general pulmonary weakness, bleeding of the lungs etc., I have been induced to ask you to send me some of the medicine with a certificate of agency. My neighbor, referred to above, lately had a violent attack of bleeding at the lungs and distress in breathing. He tried a bottle of Wild Cherry, which has produced a most salutary and favorable effect. He has instanced, and several others laboring under like complaints, I have been induced to make this request. By attending to the above immediately, you will oblige the afflicted, and also Yours, etc.,

HENRY DUNHAM.

Sold in Plainfield, by Dr. Lewis Craig, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Jackson Pound, $4 25; L. M. Force, 2,45; John Stine, 1 50; Madison Terrell, 1,00; Mr. Utter, 75.

MARRIED.

On the 23d inst. Thomas Francisco, of Rhinebethtown, to Mary Ann Hendrickson, of Newark.

DIED

On the 27th inst. of typhus fever, Benjamin Francis, son of Benjamin Olds, in the 17th year of his age

On the 20th inst Anna Maria, wife of Michael Van Derveer, of the North Branch, Somerset county.

On the 18th inst. Sarah, daughter of Leonard Bunn, Esq. of Somerville.

At Connecticut Farms, on the 21st inst. Dr. Joseph B. Hay, aged 34 years

WISTAR'S

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

A COMPOUND BALSAMIC PREPARATION FROM WILD CHERRY BARK AND TAR.

The best remedy known to the world for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, croup, bleeding of the lungs, whooping cough, bronchitis, influenza, shortness of breath, pain and weakness in the breast or side, liver complaint, and the first stage of

CONSUMPTION.

We will not assert that this BALSAM will cure Consumption in its worst form, but it has cured many after all other means of relief had been tried in vain.—And why not? It seems that the Wild Cherry was destined by Nature to be our PANACEA for the ravaging diseases of this cold latitude. Let not the despairing invalid waste his money and lose TIME, to him it will prove, in experience, as the tree of life to mortals of the day, but use at once a medicine that science approves, and many years of experience have demonstrated that it always relieves.

"There is no such thing as fail," in the history of this wonderful BALSAM. Evidence the most convincing—evidence that no one can doubt, fully establishes this fact. For the sake of brevity we select the following from among thousands:

Isaac Platt, Esq Editor of the Poughkeepsie Eagle, one of the most influential journals in the state of New York states, under the authority of his own name, that a young lady a relation of his of very delicate constitution, was attacked in Feb, 1842, with a violent cold, which immediately produced spitting of blood, cough, fever, and other dangerous and alarming symptoms. Through medical treatment and care she partially recovered during summer. But on the approach of winter she was attacked more violently than at first, she became entirely able to walk and was troubled with cough, chills, and fever every day and appeared to be going rapidly with consumption to the last time, when there was no sign of improvement. Mr. Platt procured a bottle of **Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry**, which she took, and it seemingly relieved her. She got about, and before it was half taken she was restored to *perfect health*, which she has enjoyed to the present time, without the slightest symptom of her former disease.

Mr. Platt says the "cure came under his own observation and I cannot be mistaken as to the facts."

Extract of a Letter from a Postmaster, dated,

PENNSBURG, Washington Co. Me. April 29, 1844.

MR. ISAAC BUTTS,—Dear Sir; At the request of many of my friends in this place and vicinity who are afflicted with consumption and liver complaints, I take the liberty of asking you to appoint some one in this county to sell *WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY*, and to send him a few dozen, as there is none of it for sale within 2 hundred miles from this. I have no doubt that it would meet with a ready sale if it were where it could be procured without too much expense and delay.

My wife was attacked about six months ago with what the physicians called the first stage of consumption—a complaint very prevailing in this section of country. Having seen the Balsam advertised in August,

[F] 500 MILES FROM HERE, [F]

I took the pains to send there for a bottle of it, which she took, and which helped her so much that I sent for two bottles more, which she has also taken, and she now says she has not felt so well for six years as she does at this time. All those who have inquired of me and ascertained what effect the Balsam had are anxious to have some for sale in this vicinity, which is the cause of my writing to you.

Please to inform me by return of mail whether you can take to send home, and if so, to whom, in order that I may know where it can be had.

I am, with respect, yours, etc.

P. G. FARNSWORTH, P. M.

The whole country is fast learning that no medicine—no physician—no preparation of any kind whatever—can equal *Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.*

A TRULY WONDERFUL CURE.

WATERVILLE, Oneida Co. N. Y. Sept. 15, 1843.

Dear Sir—I owe it to the afflicted to inform you that in January last I was attacked by a very violent cold, accompanied by rising in the water, which settled on my lungs. It was accompanied by a very severe pain in my breast and sides, and also a distressing cough. I had in attendance all the best medical aid in the village; but after using all their skill in vain, they pronounced my case a *Confirmed Consumption*, and they one and all gave me up to die. After much persuasion I got the consent of my physician to use **Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry** prepared by **Dr. Wistar.** I purchased of the Agent in our place one bottle, before using half which I began to gain strength, and it was very evident my cough was easier and my lungs more free, and was improving. I have now used three bottles, and am *restored to perfect health.* This result is alone owing to the use of **Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry**, and I take this method of giving you the information partly to pay the debt of gratitude I owe you, and partly that others similarly afflicted may know where to apply for relief. Very respectfully,

JAMES SAGE.

MR. PALMER, Druggist, under date of Waterville, Sept. 24, 1843, writes:

The statement given you by Mr. James Sage is well known to me to be truly this whole community. It certainly was a most remarkable cure. The sale of the Balsam is very good, and its success in cures very flattering. Yours respectfully,

D. D. PALMER.

The most Remarkable Cure ever recorded.

HADDONFIELD, N. J. April 29, 1843.

On or about the 11th day of October, 1841, I was taken with a violent pain in the side, near the liver, which continued for about five days, and was followed by the breaking of an ulcer, or abscess internally, which relieved the pain a little, but caused me to throw up a great quantity of matter, mixed with and also much blood. Being greatly alarmed at this I applied to a physician, but he said he thought he could do but little for me except give me some *Morphine*, which I refused to take, feeling satisfied that they could do me no good; many other remedies were then procured by my wife and friends, but none did me any good—and then the charge of blood and corruption still continued with me for a week, and at last became so offensive that I could scarcely breathe. I was also seized with a violent cough, which caused me at times to raise much blood. All that I had done before—and my disease continued in this way, still growing worse until February, when all hope of my recovery was given up, and my friends all thought I should die of a Consumption. Consequent on this state of things my life was rapidly drawing near to its close, I heard of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and got a bottle which RELIEVED ME IMMEDIATELY; and by the use of three bottles of this preparation all my pains were removed—my cough and spitting of blood and corruption entirely stopped, and in a few weeks my health was so far restored as to enable me to work some (which is a great blessing) and up to this time I have enjoyed good health.

THOMAS COZENS.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY, N. J. ss.

Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said County, Thomas Cozens, and being duly affirmed according to law, saith the above statement is in all things true.

Affirmed before me, on the 20th day of April, 1843.

J. CLEMENT, J. P.

Such is the unprecedented success of this Balsam in *"NATURE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION,"* a prescription congenial to our wants, as it is prepared from chemical extracts from substances which the author of nature has placed in our own land for wise purposes, that many who have not the knowledge of the mode of its preparation are endeavoring to reap pecuniary benefits by selling an article similar in name, or in appearance, or by representing it as equal to, or superior to this BALSAM, by putting up a mixture and solemnly asseverating that it is imported from a foreign country, which is not the case. All these deceptive arts go to show that Wistar's Balsam is known to be the only one in "THE GREAT REMEDY," and that to sell any mixture it must be like this in name, or purport to be like it in substance.

[F] Believe not the cunningly wrought fabrications—and take the only original and genuine *WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.*

NO OTHER CAN BE LIKE IT.

Address all orders to ISAAC BUTTS, No. 39 Ann street, New York.

Agents.

Dost. LEWIS CRAIG, Plainfield.

J. M. King, Morristown.

New York Wholesale Price Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour.—N. Y. Super sound,	4 70
Ohio,	5 18
Rye Flour,	3 18
Indian Meal,	3 12
Grain.—Northern Wheat,	90
Rye,	67
Corn, 64 lbs.	36
Oats,	36

Church Psalmist,

USED in the New Presbyterian Church. Just received, and for sale by M. F. CUSHING.

Dec. 23, 1844.

WOOD.

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale the Wood standing on twenty acres, consisting of Chestnut and Rock Oak, one mile from Scotch Plains and adjoining Lands of Maxwell Frazee.

Westfield, Dec. 23, 1844. AARON BALL.

Blanks for sale at the Printing Office

"The Young Choir's Companion,"

For Sale by, M. F. CUSHING.

1 BALE CARPET WARP, and for sale by May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

CAME to the Enclosure of the subscriber on the 2d day of November, one BLACK STARLING HEIFER. No Ear Mark.

EZRA DRAKE.

December 23, 1844. 3w

Elizabethtown and Somerville Rail Road.

Winter Arrangement.

ON and after Monday, 2d of December, 1844.

The Passenger Train will leave Somerville for New York, at 4 3-4 o'clock, A. M., and at 1 1-4 P. M., and

Leave New York by N. J. Railroad, foot of Court landt street, at 9 and 11 o'clock A. M. and at 3 P. M.; by Steamboat, Pier No 1, North River, at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

The Freight Train will run every day

Leave Somerville at 9 o'clock, A. M.

To Leave New York at 10, A. M. by Steamboat.

[F] Persons wishing their freight to go directly through, will have to put on board of the 10 o'clock boat, as all freight will go directly through by that train from New York Freight sent in the 3 1-2 o'clock boat will remain at Elizabethport until next day.

FARE.

From Somerville to New York by steamboat,	75 cts	
Boundbrook	"	62 1-2
Plainfield,	"	50
Westfield	"	37 1-2
From Somerville to New York by N. J. R. R.		87 1-2
Plainfield,	"	56 1-4
Boundbrook to Jersey City,		68 3-4
Westfield,	"	44

Nov. 1844.—tf

The Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company.

All the members of this Company who have given notes for Insurance dated prior to March 4th, 1842, are hereby notified that they must be renewed on or before the 1st day of January next, or in default thereof the policies to be void.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CORNELIUS BOICE, Secretary.

November 12, 1844. tf

CAME to the premises of LEVI DARBY, near Westfield, about the 1st of November, a Red and White Speckled BULL, one year old last Spring. The owner is requested to call, pay expenses, and take him away.

Dec. 2, 1844.—3w

The Black, or Allebasi's Salve,

THE Price of this excellent article has been reduced from 50 to 25 cents per box. See advertisement on the last page. For Sale by

Nov. 4, 1844. M. F. CUSHING.

Syrup.

STEWART'S Double-Refined Sugar-House Syrup—an extra article for Buckwheat Cakes.

Nov. 25, 1844. For Sale by D. BULLMAN.

Jayne's Hair Tonic,

Perfumed Hair Oil Castor Oil,
Hunt's Pills and Stomach Cordial, Essences,
Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters,
Brodrett's Cordial, Hive Syrup, Opodeldoc,
Sands' Sarsaparilla, and Sal Rheum Remedy,
Rhys' Soap, for taking grease, paint, &c. from Broadcloth, Silks, Merino shawls, &c.
Toy Pains, Bear's oil, shaving soap, &c. &c.
For sale by M. F. CUSHING.

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE,

in Greenbrook,

2 MILES from New Market and the same distance from Boundbrook, near the Main road, adjoining lands of Catharine Vail and John Schring. The Lot is from a half to three quarters of an acre. On it is a very convenient Dwelling House, a good well of water, a large number of Fruit trees of various kinds, &c. &c. Payments will be made easy to suit the purchaser. Apply to

JAMES C. GOLTRA,

Nov. 9, 1844.—1m New Market.

PLAINFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Winter Session will commence on Wednesday the 16th day of October inst. in the building lately occupied by Mr. Fairchild.

Terms per quarter for day scholars.

Primary Course	$2 50
Arithmetic, Arithmetic and Elementary Geography,	3 00
Grammar and Geography,	3 50
Nat. Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, History, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Rhetoric, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c.	5 00

Extra Charges.

Music on the Piano,	10 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	5 00

ISAAC CORIELL, Jr. Principal

Plainfield, October 14th, 1844.

Dr. Steelling's Pulmonary Syrup, Vegetable Antibilious Pills, Tonic Pills; and Healing Salve,

For Sale at the Printing Office.

DAISY BUTTONS, and LADIES' FANCY CRAVATS, a Good Assortment just received Nov. 6, 1843. by WEBSTER & MARSH.

Prime Cheese.

A FEW Boxes of very superior, just received by May 4, 1844. WEBSTER & MARSH

Parasols and Sun Shades.

A Good Assortment, for sale by May 13, 1844. DANIEL BULLMAN.

Just Received,

A New Supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of French, English and Domestic Prints, Balzarines, Crape Delaines, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams, Spring Shawls of various patterns Parasols, Sun Shades, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, &c. &c. ALSO,

A General Assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings. Summer and Satin Stocks, Silk Cravats Gambroons, Summer Stripes, Cottonades Linens, &c. May 20. M. F. CUSHING.

Plant to Read!!

Great National Magazine.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE!

PROSPECTUS FOR 1845.

The January Number is now ready for delivery.

[F] Periodical Agents and others will please to send in their orders, (post paid.)

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FAMILY PERIODICAL IN THE UNITED STATES.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY ISAAC SEARS, No. 114 Nassau street, New York.

SEARS' NEW PICTORIAL FAMILY MAGAZINE

Second Volume (New Series) for the year 1845,

Established for the Diffusion of useful Knowledge.

Embellished with

SEVERAL HUNDRED FINE ENGRAVINGS.

In Monthly Parts of Fifty octavo pages. Terms $3 a year, payable on delivery of the January and February numbers; or 19 cts per number.

[F] Two Copies will be sent to one Address for $5. No subscriptions received for a less period than one year.

In offering such a miscellany to the above period-ical to the public, we wish to make it clearly understood what is the object proposed to be accomplished by its publication, and must with be invariably the character of its contents; and by no species of disguise, or form of deception, attempt to make an impression or gain a favor, without the merit to justly claim to their enjoyment. "Sears' Family Magazine" is a periodical whose object is to collect, condense, and arrange in a popular form a mass of standard general knowledge, contained in works as numerous and voluminous as to be altogether beyond the reach of most readers in general; and thus collected and prepared, to place it, in a cheap and comprehensive form, within the acquisition of all.

As a sort of pabulum for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the object of this Family Magazine is unlike. It is intended that its morals shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangements in good taste. And while it is the aim to please of all who are interested in its publication, that it may carry the cheerful news of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is to be wived, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will look favorably upon them, and that this work of support will be liberally extended to them in their behalf.

ROBERT SEARS Editor and Publisher.

[F] No letter will be taken from the office, unless post paid.

Elegant Premiums for subscribers—and very liberal offer.

An easy one hour to procure a copy of Sears' Bible Biography,—Wonders of the World,—or Guide to Knowledge,—which sell for $2 a copy per volume.

Any person either subscribing, procuring, or becoming a new subscriber to "Sears' Family Magazine," for one year, and remitting $3 current funds, free of all expense to the publisher, shall receive a copy of that periodical for one year, and a copy of either of the above works, to be kept as the property of the subscriber. And $3,50 will entitle the subscriber to Sears' Bible History.

Any person procuring five subscribers to the above work, for one year, and remitting the money ($15), free of expense as the publisher, shall receive two copies of "Bible Biography," one of "Wonders of the World," or one of each, or one copy of "Sears' New and Complete History of the Bible," and a volume which will be sent free by express procuring 3 subscribers, and remitting 8 dollars. Any person may also be entitled to two copies of "Bible Biography"—Wonders of the World,—or Guide to Knowledge.

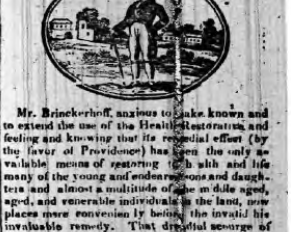
Agents Wanted.—To Clergymen, Students, Agents of Newspapers and Periodicals throughout the United States. The subscriber is prepared to employ such persons as possess the necessary qualifications for successful agents, either upon stipulated salary or commission on subscribers obtained. See circulars in his "New Monthly Family Magazine," for the year 1845. Good references required. Terms liberal.

ROBERT SEARS,

114 Nassau st. New York.

All letters and communications from Agents must be post paid or they will not be taken from the post office. 50 2w

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S



Mr. Brinckerhoff, anxious to make known and to extend the use of the Health Restoratives and feeling and knowing that its remedial effect (by the favor of Providence) has been the only available means of restoring to health and life many of the young and onderage sons and daughters and almost a multitude of the middle aged, aged, and venerable individuals in the land, now places more confidence in it behind the hand of his invaluable remedy. That dreadful scourge of our race, the Consumption, with its attendant horrors have been swept away—the Restorative renewing the impaired vital parts so thoroughly as to resist afterward the insidious attacks of those diseases. To the home-sick and tender hearted it is a pleasing and moving sight to view the before hopeless and dispirited sufferer rise from his couch of sickness and pain, and take his place amid the cares and duties of life simply by means of this grand Restorative of Nature's Functions. The most severe coughs almost immediately yield under its influence, and however racking or chronic they may have been, yet they vanish the moment the Restorative begins to exert and then main its powerful sway. The Proprietor earnestly requests all who are afflicted with any disease of the Lungs or Liver, Pain in the Chest and Side, and Coughs, to try and convince the use of the Health Restorative. Despite the opprobrium which is attached to all advertised medicines, use this remedy and be convinced of its power however incredulous you may have been.

The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist:

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative; and find that it in does no contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

Extract from A. Chilton, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF & CO. Proprietors, N. Y.

Principal Office 96 Hudson street, New York.

Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson st. N. Y., has appointed

WEBSTER & MARSH, Sole Agents for Plainfield.

Dec. 21, 1844.—1m

Most Elegant & Popular Periodical in the world

ALL COMPETITION DEFIED!

Graham's Magazine,

FOR 1845.

Now is the time for New Subscriptions.

Graham's American Monthly Magazine, for 1845, will commence a new volume with the January number, and it is expected that it will be conducted with unusual talent, energy and discretion during the present year. The circulation has now attained THOUSANDS more than any other Magazine in the country, which is a good evidence of its great and increasing merit as the popular taste is its pilot to offer. To the old subscribers, he puts a no assurance are necessary of its undeviating adherence to that independency, and all the rival periodicals in the country. The engagement, permanently, during the past year, of such names as Bryant, Paulding, Cooper, Dana, Longfellow, Hoffman, Neal, Lanier, &c. of high reputation in the literary world, as regular contributors, in addition to a previous list, embracing the first names in the nation, is a sufficient guarantee that the work will continue to be the principal medium of communication between the Best Authors and the Public.

Graham's Magazine has been, from its establishment, known from any other, the favorite periodical of people of the United States. Though its plan does not entirely exclude writers of the most eminence in character, it has raised Brad wood and some other foreign journals to their high influence and reputation, as to be principally devoted to what is now the highest style in literature. It is distinguished from other publications of similar aims by the literary and artistic merits of its contents. While those of other works are unknown or anonymous, the names of writers are the best publish authors of our age and country; the very creators, Found creators of National Literature. Especially is it celebrated as containing the most splendid specimens of Fashion made pictures of the time. Every number contains gems which may be appealed to with pride by the pez as vindicating their intellectual eminence. It may safely be asserted that Graham's Magazine is regularly to have a better corps of writers than any other Magazine; that since its establishment it has been the pioneer in Magazine literature; and that the coming year will be the best it has ever had. Its distributions given a higher National Character to periodical literature in the United States than it ever before possessed. With such a mass of matter, of pages available, we may challenge the entire rest of Europe. There is no magazine abroad conversant in any thing like such an array of eminent writers as James Fenimore Cooper, F. C. Court Bird, J. K. Paulding, R. H. Dana, H. W. Longfellow, Nathaniel Hawthorne, J. C. Neal, Henry W. Herbert, Jas. Russel Lowell, Charles Fenno Hoffman, Miss T. Conrad, H. T. Tuckerman, Alfred P. Street, etc. etc.

Mrs. Amelia B. Welby, Miss Sedgwick, Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Mary Clavers, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Osgood, Miss Lynch, Mrs. Caroline Orne Smith, Miss Anna Mrs. Nicholas, Mrs. Pierson, Mrs. Worthington, Miss Read, Miss Hervey and others. Many other names of like celebrity are not mentioned because not engaged.

While in these able writers of the country are engaged as permanent contributors to Graham's Magazine, the Arts are not overlooked.

THE MOST ACCOMPLISHED AMERICAN ARTISTS, Pimplet, Inman, Chapman and others, have spared elegant engravings that have ever appeared in America, have been given to the public in Graham's Magazine. We are now prepared to give the highest merits to the Prints of the year, and the Steel Engraving in a National Tone shall be strictly preserved in "Graham." Neither we shall place in the engravings, hands unskilled but those of the first order, comprehending all the Finest Scenery in the World. It is full of historical associations, of thrilling interest, and on every hand subjects every page for the Artist's pencil. Graham's Magazine, in every Pictorial Sentiment urges the artists from pinions at subjects for the pen and pencil, and we feel assured that the American public will sustain the enterprise.

AMERICAN BATTLE GROUNDS.

Giving correct pictures, taken on the spot, of the places on which the most memorable Battles have been fought. These engravings will be of the highest order of art; and we may mention, that in order to insure a permanence in the elegance for which they have always been celebrated, we have secured Mr. Smillie for three years, on American ground, the deeds.

PREMIUM PICTURES AND ENGRAVINGS.

In addition, we have ordered such a permanent agreement with the house of Rawdon Wright & Co. of New York, for a supply of other engravings, among which we may mention a series of Indian and Period Scenes, engraved in the finest style, and representing from scenes taken on the spot, the most beautiful Scenery of our Country. One Premium Picture, for the present year, the same house, which have become so widely popular will also be continued. The exquisite female heads engraved by this firm—rivaled with the any introduced in the work, which has been unequalled in this country—will be further augmented by Messrs. R. W. & H. who are first artists and artists, in the line of art, are unrivaled in the world. We may safely say that we have all the Best Artists employed on "Graham."

PORTRAITS OF AUTHORS

Is a feature originated by the proprietor of Graham, and she splendidly carried out. We defy all competition in this branch.

SANTAM'S ELEGANT MEZZOTINTS

Mr. Santam will furnish for the New Volume, a series of his unequalled mezzotintes. One will appear in January. We need not say to the readers of Graham that these brilliant pictures excel any mezzotints ever issued in America, and his finest efforts have appeared in this work.

FLOWERS COLORED FROM NATURE.

Truthfully drawn by an able artist, to take place in a department, got up expressly for the ladies, for the Index, for the New Volume, Painting.

THE LATEST FASHIONS,

With letters on topics connected with female interests, will also form a feature in the new Volume.

COMIC AND HUMOROUS SKETCHES.

Mr. J. C. Neal, E. A. Poe, H. H. Weld and others will furnish a series of amusing sketches, which will be handsomely illustrated by Croome or Darley.

We shall also have

Hits at Fashionable Life in Letters from Abroad, Written by P. J. Grund, Esq. Consul to Antwerp, who will be found to be one of the most fashionable writers of the day.

Reviews, notices of new works, principal literature in the shape of reprints. This will be a department of a section to adjust the value of books, and to protect the reader from the trash which is palmed upon him by interested publishers.

Editorial and Critical Department.

The critical Department will continue to embrace notices of literature, and the fine arts, which will include American or Foreign Works of general interest or value. The criticisms of Graham's Magazine are acknowledged in all parts of the country to be superior to any in the world, for impartiality and independence in the expression of opinion. Greater scope will be given to this department of the work, and topics on all subjects likely to attract attention will be fearlessly discussed.

A Most Ample Music Department.

Suited to the wants of a very large number of ladies, and of value, in itself, equal to the subscription to "Graham."

One Paragraph More—Important—Read it.

We say now to all Magazine readers, "Come up here." Don't be duped into the purchase of inferior Magazines. Examine for Yourselves! and when you have found the Best Magazine, subscribe for Your Wife, your Sweet-Heart, Yourself, or your Child. You will not then blush for the choice you have made for your neighbors' sake. You will find "The Best" the cheapest. And our word for it, that which we will publish at the most Money; which is emphatically the Original, Popular and Desirable, will be found to be GRAHAM'S.

It can be had by Clubs for 2 dollars, and it is cheaper than any other publisher can furnish so elegant a work.

TERMS.

Single Copies, 3 dollars per annum, in advance.

Clubs 2 " "

5 " "

11 " 20 " "

Any Postmaster, or other person, wishing to see a copy as a specimen, will be furnished by addressing the publisher, post-paid. Editors copying will be entitled to a free exchange for one year.

GEORGE R. GRAHAM.

No. 93 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

PLAINFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL,

This Institution for many years conducted by Mr. Jacob A. Wood, will continue in operation during the coming Winter Session, under the care of Mr. Jean Octave Maurice. The nurse of instruction will as heretofore embrace all the branches of a good education. The French and Spanish Languages will also be taught on the most approved prime plan. Mr. Maurice has associated with himself in the government and instruction of the School Mr. Horace N. Congar, a gentleman of ability and experience, and hopes with his assistance to merit the confidence and patronage of the public. The term will commence on Monday the 28th inst. Terms moderate and made known on application to

JEAN O. MAURIAC, Principal

Having for a long time been employed as a teacher in Mr. Wood's School, I do not deem it improper to subjoin the following card:

Mr. Maurice has taught in my school, during the last five or six years, and it gives me pleasure to state that he has proved himself to be a competent and faithful teacher. I cordially recommend him to the favorable notice of the public, as a gentleman worthy of entire confidence.

J. A. WOOD.

Plainfield, Oct. 14, 1844.

Middlesex Orphan's Court

Term of December, 1844.

On Application for a Sale of Real Estate.

John Stine and Daniel C. Shotwell, Administrators of Ed Pound, deceased.

The said Administrator having made and exhibited to this Court, under Oath, a true and just account of the personal estate and debts of said deceased, so far as they can discover the same, and it appearing that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay his just debts: It is ordered on application of the said administrators aforesaid, that the said Administrators aforesaid seized of real estate in the County of Middlesex, and praying the sale of the Court in the Orphan's Court Chamber, in the City of New Brunswick, in said County, on Tuesday, the 11th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in the City aforesaid, or adjourned from there to, such parts of the lands and real estate of said deceased, as will be sufficient for the payment of debts and expenses yet unpaid, and that the same be sold.

49 6w J. FORD, Clerk.

LOZENGES.

VAN DIEN'S Worm, Cough, Camphor and Catharitic Lozenges—Worm Lozenges—for fresh and good, made after Sherman's receipt. The Camphor Lozenges are an immediate and effectual cure for the headache. The Cathartic an agreeable and efficient Physic.

Also Sherman's Worm, Cough and Camphor Lozenges—And Peter's Worm, Cough and Cordial Lozenges, all for sale by M. F. CUSHING

ORPHAN'S COURT.

Term of October, 1844.

John Stine and Daniel C. Shotwell, Administrators of Ed. Pound, deceased.

Order to Show Creditors on a Representation of Insolvency

The said Administrators having represented to the Orphan's Court of the County of Essex, under oath that the personal and Real Estate of the above named deceased, is not sufficient to pay the debts of said Deceased according to the best of their knowledge and belief. The Court thereupon Order and Direct the said Administrator to give public Notice to the Creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the said Administrators their claims and demands against said Estate, under oath or affirmation within six months from this day, October 22nd, 1844. In pursuance of this Order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to the said County of Essex for the space of two months—and directly advertising the same in one of the Newspapers printed in this State, which circulates most generally in the neighborhood where said deceased lived, for same space of time.

By the Court,

44 JNO. J. CRETWOOD, Surrogate.

Bonnet Silks.

A Few Pieces of new and Fashionable style, Also a few pieces of Ribbons, Ribbon Velvet, Striped Delaines, &c. &c. with a rich assortment of Sun Shades and Parasols. Opened this day by

May 18. WEBSTER & MARSH.

Tea, Tea, Tea.

THE best Young Hyson Tea that was ever sold in Plainfield for the price, which is only four shillings per pound.

ALSO.

A very superior Orange Pekoe Tea, for 6 shillings for sale by DANIEL BULLMAN.

Plainfield, May 13, 1844.

Look! Look at This!

THE Subscriber having just returned from New York with a new assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, takes this opportunity of inviting all who are in want of good and handsome Goods, to call and examining for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

April 27, 1844. H. A. CORY.

N. B. Good hands for all kinds of Southern Work wanted by H. A. C.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, a few hundred good Vest and Pantaloon Hands, also Hands to make Costume Flushing Over Coats. To *Good Hands* the best of encouragements and steady employment will be given.

N B The subscriber will pay cash or its equivalent in goods.

H. A. CORY.

Plainfield, April 8th 1844.

Bonnet Ribbons.

A FEW Pieces of New Style for Fall and Winter Trimmings, just received by

Sept. 30. WEBSTER & MARSH.

NEW FALL GOODS.

WEBSTER & MARSH,

HAVE on hand and are constantly receiving a variety of Rich and Fashionable Goods, viz.

Plain and Satin Striped Alpaccas,

Rich Plaids and Satin-striped Alpaca Lustres,

Cashmere D'Ecosse of new and beautiful styles,

Brocat, Chay Ma—, and plain Coburgs,

Mousselaine de Laines plain and figured,

Black and colored French and English Merinoes,

Embroidered real Cheese Sanch ginghams,

American, French and English collar—somesize rich,

Broche Cashmere, and Damask worsted Shawls,

Ladies Cravats, Velvet points, &c. &c.

Cambric Handkerchiefs, Silk Pocket handkerchiefs,

Thread Laces, Edging and insertings,

Hosiery and Gloves, of various kinds and qualities,

Gimps, Fringes, Tassels, &c.

Also, a general supply of Broad Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings &c. &c.

Also, Groceries, Family Provisions &c. &c. all which will be sold very low for Market prices, for Cash or Country Produce.

Sept. 23d, 1844.

NEW YORK STORE

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Crockery, Hard and Hollow Ware, of which a General Assortment will be kept on hand for sale at the lowest prices for Cash or Country Produce—also a large assortment of Provisions consisting of Flour and meal by the cwt. Hams, Smoked Beef Cheese, Lard, Fish, &c. All those wishing to purchase goods on provisions for ready pay, will do well to call at the above named store I door from the Rail Road Hotel.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

From 100 to 200 Hands for Southern Work of all kinds, also, Hands, Vests, Shirts and Drawers, to whom constant employment will be given. Customers can have commanded with cutting, and Garments made in the latest fashion and at short notice.

LAND, &c.

A Quantity of land in Jefferson and Lewis counties, in the State of New York and Illinois, and several improved farms will be sold on long credits, or for cash, or exchanged for property in New Jersey. Titles are perfect. Property will be sold on commission and large sums of money obtained on the most reasonable terms. Orders directed to the subscriber at Plainfield, or to JOHN B. MERRITT, agent, No. 19 John street, New York city will be promptly attended to.

JOHN C. EDWARDS, Agent.

Plainfield, N. J. July 8, 1844. tf

Grass Cloths for Skirts!

OPENED this day

12 Pieces Grass Cloth

25 " Domestic Prints,

5 " Lawns

Also a Fresh Supply of De Laines, Balzarine, &c.

June 15th. *WEBSTER & MARSH.*

Once More.

AS FALL has arrived the Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and former customers that he has just received a Fresh Supply of Goods, suitable for the Season, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vesting, Forge, Flannels, Flannels, Pea Jackets, Overalls and Brogan Shoes.

Also—A Good assortment of Alpaccas, Mousseline de Laines, Parazines, Cambric Prints, Prints, and Ginghams, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce. Many thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, as will be sufficient for the payment of debts and expenses yet unpaid, and that the same be sold.

Sept. 2d, 1844. D. BULLMAN.

Chinese Hair Eradicator

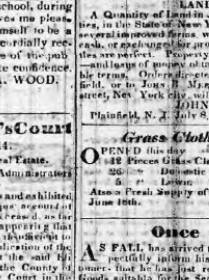
To remove superfluous hair from the back of the neck or any part of the face without the least soreness. The first application removes the hair entirely, and after a few days, with fresh growth appears more fair on the place where it has been applied. For sale by Comstock & Tyler, wholesale agents, New York, M. F. Cushing, Agent for Plainfield.

Come away to the established

SADDLERY WAREHOUSE

Corner of Main and Cherry Sts. Plainfield, N. J.

And encourage Home Industry.



JOTHAM D. FRAZEE,

Saddle and Harness-Maker,

INFORMS all concerned that he is at all times happy to receive and ready to execute all orders in all the branches of the above trade, in a well, a quick, and as cheap as can be done elsewhere. Try us gentlemen, and judge for yourselves.

Nov. 13, 1843.—ly

A New and Valuable Invention.

THE Subscribers have now in operation at Fox Lee Mill, near Plainfield,

A Newly-constructed Water-Wheel,

called Improved, or I have found it—which for simplicity, and durability has no equal. It is entirely different in its construction and mode of operation and will do more work with a given quantity of water, than any other wheel, the overshot not excepted All who have water-power for Spring and Summer Goods, takes this opportunity of inviting all who are in want of good and handsome Goods, to call and examining for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

All who wish to see the wheel can be shown it by calling on the subscribers residing at Williamsburg, Long-Island—or to L. M. FORCE Plainfield, N. J.

The Subscriber having one of the above Wheels in his factory and 240 feet of head in 45 minutes, and can saw 100 feet in 11 minutes—for cash or money he will deduct 25 per cent. from the old price, or will sell on part cash when the work is done, but the old price will be charged. All orders left at the cash is not paid down.

L. M. FORCE.

Plainfield, March 4, 1844.

Picture Frames and Glass.

Pictures, 11 by 14 inches, or less, Framed in Mahogany by the Subscriber at wholesale or retail.

Writing Paper,

1s. —4to —2ds —3ds. &c. *per quire. Copy books 6d.*

Medicated Lozenges.

Sherman's, Peter's and Vandusen's Cough, Worm, Camphor, and Cathartic Lozenges.

July 27. M. F. CUSHING.

Read and Remember,

The Black, or Allebasi's SALVE,

An Invention of the celebrated

DOCTOR LAFAYETTE, OF MAINE

WHEN faithfully used, is curing all Fever Sores of the most malignant kind; Cuts, Burns or any Bruises of the Body, Scalds, Chilblains, Felons, Swellings of every description, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Colorsic or Ring-worm, Sore throat, Agues in the face, Chilblains, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Gilbun or Tumors cured by it. It is cured by this salve, of a fever sore which had perforated the bone through and through, above and below the ankle joint, which was pronounced incurable by one of the best surgeons in the State

John Trafton, in Bristol, N. Y. was cured by this salve, of a cut in the knee, which had become mortify inflamed, and matter formed around and below the knee, and which was pronounced incurable either by amputation or otherwise.

A son of Thomas and Dorcas Mundy, No. 350 Chatham st. N. Y. fell and cut a deep gash in the knee joint. It soon became alarming; Doctors Powers, Neilson and J. Kearney Rogers all abandoned the case as hopeless. This salve was applied, and in a few weeks the boy was running about the streets.

Multitudes of cases might be named, but cannot for want of room. Let the afflicted try it for themselves.

ALEBASPS HEALTH PILLS

Are now admitted to be one of the best remedies in the world for all diseases arising from the impure blood. The opinion that most diseases have their origin in a disordered stomach or bowels, has become almost universal, except among the old educated, who have not kept pace with the age, and strongly prejudiced. It would be well for the world if our physicians did a better knowledge of Pathology and Therapeutics, and many of the diseases would then become curable, and much of the suffering now endured, would be avoided. These Pills reach directly the stomach and bowels, collecting every impurity and carrying it off. They are the best purifying and blood medicine ever discovered. They cannot be surpassed. For diseased lungs and liver, fevers of every kind, dyspepsia, &c. they are the best in use in connection with Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster.

Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster,

Only 12½ cents.

This Plaster is rapidly taking the place of all others, for pain and weakness in the back, side, chest, bowels, joints, muscles, joints, feet, &c. for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, dyspepsia, and many other affections. &c. &c. For these and only one of multitudes that might be given, will be inserted here.

Dear Sir,—I was troubled a long time with a chronic affection in my breast, which rendered me unfit for business: I had tried various remedies and specifics without effect. At length I obtained Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster, and after using it for a short time I was entirely cured. I am satisfied it is the best Plaster in use, and would say it is worth twenty times its price.

THOMAS HUGHES.—New York, July 23d, 1844.

Allebasi's Tooth-Ache Drops.

Effect astonishing cures in from 2 to 10 minutes when used according to directions. One local agent in this city has sold over 1,000 in a short time. In the last few weeks, one person has used over \$100 worth with a case. Customary tooth-ache that will not yield to the efficacy of these drops in from 5 to 10 minutes, and he has found no one yet to claim the exemption.

All the above For Sale by

Osborn & Wilson, Scotch Plains,

Bloomfield & Co. Elizabethtown,

Henry Kingsley Elizabethtown,

M. F. CUSHING, Sole Agent for Plainfield.

Dec. 4, 1843.—1y*

More New Carpets.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a fresh assortment of Carpetings, to be sold at New York prices. WEBSTER & MARSH.

May 13, 1844.

Starling Facts.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly without cause, when a few other cause has been appearance. On the first dose

If the Worms do not destroy the patient that causes a unusual appetite, or unnatural craving, or some other alarming, earnest of the presence of Worms, but these while in truth they die of Worms; and these could have been eradicated in a day by the use of a bottle of KING'S VERMIFUGE, at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How sickening to think that these things

Have Occurred, and are occurring repetitive—occurring in WELL FED CHILDREN in the midst of plenty—in our own land, and in our own midst, when a remedy is at hand, and within the reach of all, that will in truth prevent the death of Worms, and these could have been eradicated in a day by the use of a bottle of KING'S VERMIFUGE, at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How sickening to think that these things

Have Occurred, and are occurring repetitive—occurring in WELL FED CHILDREN in the midst of plenty—in our own land, and in our own midst, when a remedy is at hand, and within the reach of all, that will in truth prevent the death of Worms, and these could have been eradicated in a day by the use of a bottle of KING'S VERMIFUGE, at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How important then is the question, and who will refuse to take the responsibility to do so? Letters of parents that is not a brute, ask themselves this question, and answer accordingly.

Mr. J. C. RINGOLD had a child very sick from worms every day, accompanied by convulsions, with one of which, was given KING'S VERMIFUGE, was given, and next day more than forty worms were passed, when the child recovered rapidly.

A CHILD of a widow woman living near the Manufacturing Village of Newark, was reduced till near a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth and stinking of the nose. A humane lady who called to see her, gave her a bottle of KING'S VERMIFUGE, which she administered to the child, and in a few days passed quantities of worms for two or three days, and the child grew better at once and regained its full strength in less than a month.

Mrs. Clendenin in a highly respectable family, in Broadway, had worms to a frightful extent, and were all cured rapidly with this Vermifuge.

In some of the best families in the neighborhood of St. John's Church, it has been administered with the circumstance of having eradicated a large quantity of worms, after all other remedies had failed, and it has very extensively known in that part of the city.

A FAMILY in New Jersey saved several children by the use of it. One, a girl of 8 years of age, had been given up by two physicians, and her funeral sermon was given. The next day these large worms were dislodged, and she left off the Vermifuge, which she began to come worse, and must resort to the Vermifuge that had saved her life, and in a few days quantity of worms, and the cure was complete, and she gained her health rapidly.

A child in a family we had doctored a family of children some weeks, without being able to reason but one out of seven to health. He had the liberality to send for Kolmstocks Vermifuge, and cured the patient with it in less than a week.

Numerous cases of other complaints were supposed to exist, and the persons treated for fever, &c. but finally in a trial of this Vermifuge discovered an immense quantity of worms, large and small, and the persons recovered with great rapidity. Numerous cases of children dying of worms, an immense extent, but it is needless, one trial for 25 cts will show any one with astonishment the certain effects of this Vermifuge.

CAUTION.—Never buy this article unless it have Dr. Kolmstock's Vermifuge handsomely engraved on the outside label, and the fac-simile of Comstock & Tyler.

Sold in Plainfield, by M. F. CUSHING.

Jan. 2, 1843—1y

The Newest and Most Fashionable

Plainfield Bakery and Confectionary

JACKSON & POUND,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Plainfield and the surrounding country, that they have commenced business at the old stand formerly occupied by Ed. Pound and the same is now occupied by Jackson & Pound, Corner of Main Street and Somerset Street, where, and many thanks for all favors heretofore conferred on the old firm, they hope for a continuance of the same, and promise to use their best endeavors to please all who may favor them with their custom.

Persons having any claims against the late firm of Ed. Pound, will please present them for settlement, and those indebted to the late firm of Ed. Pound, are requested to call and settle their accounts without delay.

Those indebted to him he hopes will favor him with an early call, as he is desirous of settling up his business as soon as possible, and those having claims against him are requested to present them for settlement.

The subscribers will pay cash for Rags, Old Iron, Old Brass, Old Copper, Old Pewter, Old Lead, Old Rubber Shoes, Old Boots, Old Hats, Tallowing, wagon making, or for wood, also tavern, doctor's and lawyer's bills, and all other accounts due them, are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

N. B. Jackson & Pound will not put themselves under a necessity, but are desirous to have it understood, that they will take in payment for their goods, Rags, Old Iron, Old Brass, Old Copper, Old Pewter, Old Lead, Old Rubber Shoes, Old Boots, Old Hats, Tallowing, wagon making, or for wood, also tavern, doctor's and lawyer's bills, and all other accounts due them, are requested to call and settle the same